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IRAN: GUIDE TO THE ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

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1 February 1984

## NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA REPORT

## IRAN: GUIDE TO THE ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tehran KARNAMEH-YE MAJLES-E SHOWRAYE ESLAMI in Persian 1982-1983  
pp 1-395

[Report on the occasion of the third anniversary of the first session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, 21 March 1982-20 March 1983. Compiled by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The Islamic Consultative Assembly Press Publications]

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## Preface

In the name of God the compassionate and the merciful.

The present book is the report for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, this Assembly of pious people and the essence of the virtue of the Islamic nation, which is published on the occasion of the third anniversary of the opening of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

This book is a collection of the directives of the imam to the Majlis, the year's work of the open sessions, committees, proposals, ratifications and the religious, scholarly, political and social records and personalities of the representatives who have been elected in the mid-term elections of the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983.

We have tried to make of the book, as far as possible, an indicator and mirror of the Islamic Consultative Assembly during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 as it was and is in order to familiarize the Islamic nation and all those who have set their hopes on the Majlis as the strongest and most stable Islamic institution created to implement the sacred laws of Islam and Islamic justice with the fruitful work of the Majlis and the sincere and committed efforts of their elected representatives.

We ask God that the present book become a means for better awareness on the part of our martyr-nurturing nation.

In conclusion, we are grateful to all those who have assisted us in preparing and writing this collection, especially for the praiseworthy efforts of the truthful employees of the printing house of the Islamic Consultative Assembly--may God reward them well (God willing).

Public Relations of the Islamic Consultative Assembly

## Oath

In the Name of God the compassionate and the merciful

I swear before Almighty God on the holy Koran and, on my honor, pledge to be a guardian of the Islamic borders and a preserver of the fruits of the Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation and the foundation of the Islamic Republic, to guard the trust that the nation has put in me as a just and trustworthy person, to be trustworthy and pious in carrying out my duties as a representative, to continually believe in the independence and advancement of the country, to protect the rights of the nation and serve the people, to defend the Constitution, to keep uppermost in mind the independence of the country and the freedom of the people and to secure their interests in my speeches, writings and views.

Contained in Article 67 of the Constitution.

Part 1:

A. The Directives of the Imam of the Nation

- (1) The Imam's Message on the Occasion of the Opening of the First Session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly
- (2) Visits of the Representative of the Islamic Consultative Assembly with the Imam During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983
- (3) Selected Statements and Directives of the Imam of the Nation

B. Views of Hojjat ol-Islam Hashemi-Rafsanjani Regarding the Islamic Consultative Assembly

The Message of the Imam on the Occasion of the Opening of the First Session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly

In the name of God the Compassionate and the merciful

By the will of Almighty God and with blessings and auspiciousness, the Majlis opened on a very great day.

On the blessed and auspicious birthday, 13 Rajab [16 April], of the great man of history and the miracle of the ages, the chief of the faithful, 'Ali Ebn-e Abitaleb, blessings be upon him, /the sacred Islamic Consultative Assembly, which is the first Majlis of the Islamic Republic and the first Majlis formed through free elections/, is opened. I hope that this Majlis will be blessed by this blessed day, will be a /Majlis of justice which follows Islam and works in the interest of Muslims/ and the Islamic country. Thanks --- to Almighty God, in a short period of time, the Iranian nation succeeded in founding the Islamic Republic with freedom and tranquility, through the blessings of /Islam and the unity of the word/ of the committed Islamic strata.

I congratulate the great nation of Iran and the honorable representatives upon the opening of this Majlis and repeat certain reminders, which my friends themselves are aware of:

- (1) You, dear friends, are representatives of a nation which thinks of nothing but great Islam and divine Islamic justice. /You have been elected to implement Islamic justice/, which the people were deprived of during the tyrannical and usurping monarchical regime, a regime which allotted the abundant wealth of the country to its sinister allies and which, in order to continue the domination of its oppressors, poured that wealth into the pockets of the superpowers. It deprived the vast

majority of the oppressed nation of their basic needs and made the country culturally, economically, politically and militarily dependent on foreigners, especially the United States. We will wait and see what you and your elected government will do for the oppressed nation which has brought us out of isolation with its blessed revolution.

(2) It is hoped that /investigating the situation of the oppressed and the needy of the country/, which make up the greater part of our oppressed nation, will be at the top of the agenda and that in the first Majlis, serious proposals will be offered for the welfare of the oppressed class and implemented by your elected government without hesitation so that before Almighty God, we will have paid some of our debts to this beloved class which has sacrificed its life for Islam, freedom and national independence and has brought victory to the Islamic revolution.

(3) You locally elected representatives who enjoy the strong support of the beloved nation must stand with all your might against the Satanic powers which govern our destiny during the previous puppet regime. /Do not be afraid of any power but that of God; do not think of anything but the interests of the country; and be aware that from outside the Majlis, with scenes and deceptions, the leftists, rightists or the corrupt roots of the previous regime may try to impose the sinister interests of the foreigners by penetrating the Majlis./ You must all pay strict attention to proposals and daily issues and take refuge unto God from the enemies of Almighty God. May Almighty God protect us from transgressions.

(4) Thank God, scholars and scientists who are familiar with the religious laws are part of the Majlis as are religious guardian jurists. It is necessary that the proposals which pass through the Majlis not be contrary to the /sacred laws of Islam./ Severely oppose with all your might those proposals which might be contrary to the sacred religious laws and which might have been presented as the result of ignorance or negligence. Do not be afraid of poison pens and deviant speeches. Do not prefer the Creator's displeasure over the pleasure of the created. Know that the all-powerful and able God is present and observant.

(5) This Majlis, the first in the Islamic Republic, is a /model/ for future ones. Every good or bad tradition may influence other Majlises and bring you reward or, God forbid, trouble. It is necessary that in your talks and exchanges of ideas you act calmly and with /mutual respect/ not like the terms during the time of Reza Khan and later on. It is necessary to seriously avoid improper categorization and taking sides in attacking opponents, /since solving problems is only possible in a calm atmosphere./

(6) The character of this Majlis and the atmosphere of the country during this period necessitate /cooperation between the Majlis and the government/ in order to overcome the difficulties of the country. None of the institutions of the Islamic Republic, especially the Majlis, the president or the government, should make obstacles for one another. They must seriously put themselves at the service of Islam to ensure the support of God Almighty. They should remember and obey the heavenly and human-making call of /"Rely on God together and do not disunite"/ [Arabic]. They should avoid quarrels and disunity and obey the divine instruction:

"Do not quarrel or your strength shall diminish" [Arabic], for the result of quarreling is failure, defeat and loss of face.

(7) Follow the /policy of neither East nor West/ in all domestic and foreign areas and guide anyone who might be, God forbid, inclined toward the East or the West. If he does not accept, isolate him. If there are such inclinations in the ministries or other institutions of the country which are contrary to the course of Islam and the nation, first practice guidance and then, should deviation occur, impeach them, for the existence of such conspiratorial elements at the head of the affairs or in sensitive positions will bring destruction to the country.

(8) Ratify proposals and plans which concern the development and welfare of the nation, especially the oppressed, in a /revolutionary and speedy/ manner. Avoid unnecessary niggling and changing phrases which would postpone the issue. Demand of the ministries and the executive officials that they avoid bureaucracy and the mistakes common during the time of the tyrant and ask them to take immediate steps for the welfare of the oppressed nation, to ameliorate their backwardness.

(9) In the government offices, abolish those meddlesome laws which were ratified in the illegal Majlises of the previous regime, those which have impeded or stopped or will impede or stop affairs and make life difficult for the society, even though they have been abolished, and replace them with /progressive laws which best take into account the welfare of the nation./

(10) The Islamic Consultative Assembly, as it serves the Muslims and works for their welfare, also works for the welfare and comfort of religious minorities, which are especially respected in Islam and which belong to the respected strata of the country. Essentially, they serve the country on the same line with the Muslims and enjoy on the same line all its values and fruits.

(11) It is requested of the honorable religious guardian jurists that they not show any consideration for deviant persons or groups in their important mission, that in carrying out their

grave duty, they stand up and take measures /to protect Islam and its progressive laws/ and to offer their services with all the best of their ability to Almighty God and His absolute agent, his holiness /the Imam of the Time, may God speed his advent/.

"I ask Almighty God for the greatness of Islam, the Muslims and the beloved country."

Greetings to Muslims and the pious worshippers of God.

Wednesday, 16 April 1980.

Ruhollah al-Musavi al-Khomeyni



## Visits of the Representatives of the Majlis with the Imam of the Nation During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983

The representatives of the Majlis who have been elected by the nation do not fail to benefit from the imam's directives, considering it their duty to learn from him.

On this basis, the representatives were granted an audience with the imam several times during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983.

## Selections from the Imam's Speech Addressed to the Islamic Consultative Assembly

At the dawn of the new year and the beginning of the fourth spring of the glorious Islamic revolution of Iran, the president, the speaker and the representatives of the Majlis, the head of the Supreme Court and the members of the Supreme Judicial Council, the prime minister and the members of the Cabinet, the members of the Council of Guardians, the prosecutor general of the country, the revolution prosecutor general, the Shar' magistrate and the revolution prosecutor of the capital, the society of the teachers of Qom theological center, members of the cultural revolution headquarters, the director general and authorities of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, members of the combative clergy, the head and members of the joint military headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the commanders and heads of the political-ideological officers, representatives of the air force, navy, ground forces, police, gendarmerie, Guards Corps, central revolution committee and mobilization, and a group of the officials of the revolutionary institutions as well as the members of the Tehran headquarters for performing Friday prayers and various strata of people visited with Imam Khomeyni on 21 March 1982 in Jamaran religious center. The imam said in his speech:

## Individuals In the Majlis Should All Be Friends

In regards to the Majlis, there are individuals in the Majlis, including the speaker of the Majlis, Mr Hashemi, and others, to be compared with those of the previous Majlis--even with the best organization at that time, the government at that time and the Majlis at that time. Compare them with the members of the Majlis during the reins of Reza Khan and Mohammad Reza Khan. Which one of the Majlis speakers were better than the present speaker of the Majlis? And which ones are the better candidates of the people? Yes, /during the Consitutional period, there were valuable people in the Majlis, but in these past 50 years, we did not know even one person who could be called a representative of the nation./ After the Majlis of which the late Modarres was a

member, as soon as the term of that Majlis ended, they arrested, tortured and martyred him. Do you know of another Majlis which truly belonged to the nation and which was elected freely by the people themselves? If you do, well, there is no excuse for you to say that you are afraid to say so publicly; remain anonymous!

Now we come to the Council of Guardians during the Constitutional era. Except in the beginning, where it had some sort of shape, we have had no other Council of Guardians. Would you say that now the situation is just as before, that we have no Council of Guardians now, either, or that these people are similar to earlier ones and similar to earlier officials? Here, too, you cannot deny--since previously there was no Council of Guardians--that the Council of Guardians is inherent to this Majlis and inherent to this Republic. Such was not the case during the shah. You had better write that too.

Even if there were rare individuals in the Majlis in those times who wanted to correct the affairs of the Majlis, nevertheless, I do not know of one of the governments which was altogether like the one we have.

If this republic is eliminated, this Majlis is eliminated, or this president is eliminated, the replacement will be an agent of the United States, who might even be pseudo-religious.

Think about what harm the weakening of such things as this nation, this government and this Majlis will inflict on Islam. /I maintain that there has been nothing like the Iranian nation, the Iranian Majlis, the Iranian government, the Iranian president, the Iranian Council of Guardians, all of these, as well as the Iranian nation since the beginning of the history of the world./

/Individuals in the Majlis should all be friends. You all have one goal in common. You all want to implement Islam./ Then, why should you be upset with one another? Brotherhood is something which has been instructed by the Koran. Those who are brothers in this world will also be brothers in Paradise, where they will sit on thrones facing one another as brothers. I hope that this will materialize now, that this will come to be. We are the beneficiaries of our own actions in the next world. Nothing comes to us from outside. It is we who set the foundation. The foundation of the next world is built on your own actions, which will return to you. They say, "What is yours will come back to you; he who does one iota of good will see it in kind" [Arabic]. Not that he will be rewarded for it, but he shall see the good itself. "Do one iota of evil" [Arabic] and you shall see it in kind. He shall see the evil itself. Our work, our beliefs and our behavior are all reflected there. I hope that we will be able to strengthen our brotherhood here so that it will be

reflected there and we will be brothers. Enmity belongs to the dwellers of hell. "Hostility belongs to hell" [Arabic]. One of the calamities that the people of hell suffer from is their hostility towards one another, their fights and quarrels. They fight like cats and dogs. One of the characteristics of the people of Paradise is their brotherhood, friendship and kindness which must be established here. Why should we oppose each other? Supposing someone's opinion is contrary to someone else's. Differences of opinion exist even among religious jurists. I hope that the reflection of this government and the three branches and all the military will be one of brotherhood in Paradise and that in Paradise all will be brothers sitting on thrones facing one another.

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the activities of the Majlis, all the representatives of the Majlis, members of the Supreme Judicial Council, religious magistrates and prosecutors of the Islamic revolution courts visited with Imam Khomeyni, the great leader of the revolution, on 1 June 1982. In his speech, he said:

The Majlis . . . is a Divine Assembly

What was stated by the honorable speaker of the Majlis I cannot speak about properly.\* (\*Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani referred to a sermon by his holiness 'Ali on his first day of office and spoke about the problems of the period of the transitional government before the Islamic government. He stressed that the present conditions of our society are much more sensitive and more difficult than those of the time of his holiness, 'Ali; because his holiness, given his direct ties to the period of inspiration, the power of influence and the judicial position at his disposal, could resolve difficulties more easily and more rapidly. In conclusion, Mr Hashemi added: There are no clear standards in regards to balancing salaries and obtaining retribution from those who have wronged others to be given to those who have been wronged. During our work in the Majlis, we have constantly faced such problems. Hence, we ask the respected imam to instruct and guide us in this regard.) Today I will speak in generalities and, God willing, at another opportunity, I hope that problems and difficulties will be resolved. Although he said that we have problems, and I believe that we have many problems, since we are trying to eliminate problems, and as the /honorable Majlis, thank God, is a divine assembly/ and the Judicial Council as well as the honorable judges and prosecutors are all committed servants, and the government and the executive ranks are all trying to eliminate the problems, the good news should be heralded that the problems will be resolved. So far, it has been difficult to eliminate problems, and there have been plans for eliminating them. The problems are made to appear large, but once decisions have been made and work has begun, hopefully, with this start, we

will eliminate the problems. And, God willing, these problems will be eliminated speedily.

/The gentlemen who are in the Majlis and have the most important positions,/ the Judicial Council and the judicial branch, which are very important, and the government are responsible for carrying out the Islamic laws; we are all responsible. In other words, starting from me, the theological student, to you gentlemen, the government, the judiciary, the honorable judges, the honorable prosecutors everywhere, the congregational and Friday imams, the great Islamic sources of emulation, theological students, and thinkers who believe in Islam, we all have a great responsibility at this time. In other words, Almighty God will accept few, if any, excuses from us. Now, we cannot give the excuse that we are in a state of revolution and that in this state we are unable to do anything. We cannot give the excuse that there is a war in Iran that has tied everyone's hands. We cannot give the excuse that these minigroups are so active that they require all of our attention. These are problems that have been or are about to be solved.

For this reason, now, /the Majlis must take more long-term measures, pass bills or laws that it proposes itself, expedite affairs as much as possible, and be 100 percent Islamic. If one law, one proposal, or one bill has a non-Islamic point in it, in the view of Islam and Almighty God, it must be rejected./

We must all try in the same way that the people and the huge Islamic crowds brought victory to the Islamic Republic, to whom we are all indebted for their efforts and self-sacrifice--may God keep all of them safe and bless all our martyrs. We are all indebted to them and it is our duty to preserve their goals. Their goals have been reflected in their slogans since the revolution and, God willing, will be preserved. They want independence; they want freedom; and they want an Islamic Republic, a republic based on Islamic laws, one which is acceptable to the Messenger of God--peace be upon him and his family--and the Imam of the Age.

Even one deviation from the Islamic laws will be acceptable neither by the Prophet nor by our imams. We cannot allow anything which is, God forbid, a deviation from Islam. You cannot make excuses.

We must try to follow the Islamic course and, as quickly as possible, to implement Islam, Islamic laws--Islamic judicial laws and Islamic political laws--in a most proper manner in this country. You can be sure that if you decide you are able, you will do so, even though so far all the laws that have existed in

the previous regimes--almost all the laws, the penal and political laws--have, for the most part, been contrary to Islam.

On 31 August 1982, the speaker and the representatives of the Majlis, commanders of the Guards Corps, several of the ambassadors and officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, religious scholars of Paveh and Urumanat and a group of the members of the Iranian student union of India visited with Imam Khomeyni. The imam of the nation said in his speech:

Can We Have a Holiday Today?

We must pay attention to such problems as those mischievous acts dictated by human sensual passions, to the small details which happen in human beings. It may often happen that a pious man known throughout his life for piety and worship has had some corner in him robbed by Satan which would corrupt all his worship and piety. And it may often happen that in you gentlemen who are part of the Majlis--and I wish you success--despite all your efforts for Islam, the Satanic streak may not have gone away.

The honorable representatives who serve in the Majlis as well as everyone in the judicial branch and the executive branch, everyone must watch out for themselves.

The honorable representatives of the people must realize that we are moving along the road. If there is need for some representatives to go to the front and advise the people, then they might think that someone must go on an optional pilgrimage to Mecca or someone is obliged to make a trip to the front to advise and encourage them [as published]. For several days now, I have been frequently told that the country is becoming crippled because of the attention being paid to the hajj pilgrimage. The representatives of the Majlis want to go--about 140 or more persons. Of course, they have an excuse. They say that Mr Hashemi has said this is their holiday. But how can we think that we have a holiday today? Today, given the condition that our country is in, can we afford to take a holiday? The Judicial Council also says that many take off, and those in the Council of Guardians, too, as well as those in other sections, take off. If it is obligatory to go to Mecca, well, no one can prevent them and they must go.

We must always pay attention to the word of God and know that a day will come when we will all stand before God and that we are all responsible. We must be able to sense things and once we do, we will be better able to manage affairs and the Majlis will improve. Thank God, it is good now and it will become even better.

On 24 January 1983, all the representatives of the Majlis met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution. The imam of the nation addressed the representatives in this meeting as follows:

In the name of God the compassionate and the merciful.

I thank you gentlemen who have come here in this cold weather with so much snow so that we can meet in person.

I have no doubt that this Majlis is the best in the world and the best that has existed since the dawn of the Constitutional era.

I have experienced the past more than all of you. I have seen the Majlises since the time of the Qajars and have seen how people were elected, how influential they were and what the individuals who came to the Majlis were like. In recent years, all you gentlemen have witnessed that during the entire period since the Constitution, never did all of the people in the Majlis believe that Islam must govern. This did not exist during any of the periods. I have witnessed elections since my childhood and later heard about them in other places. Elections were never totally in the hands of the people. For a long time, they were in the hands of influential people, khans, large landowners and the like. When they lost power, control over the election process was given over completely to the government of the time. For instance, in Tehran, one, two or a few persons were elected by the people and the remainder were not, because Tehran was a place where they were not able to impose much pressure. But in other places, the people were not an issue. In other words we never had a national consultative assembly. Today, we have one, a National Islamic Consultative Assembly. We are witnessing it in its correct form. I have no doubt of this.

Majlis at the Head of All Organizations

I also have no doubt that the representatives are, on the whole, people of good intent--if there are exceptions, they are very rare. And there are no problems in the sense that the Majlis is at the head of all the organizations and that the Majlis is a microcosm of the nation from which it has been crystalized and materialized.

Here, I agree with all the gentlemen and believe as you do. But, no one, no organization and no individual, can claim that he is not imperfect. If anyone should claim such a thing, that in itself is his greatest imperfection. No one exists who can say he has no imperfections. There might be persons who do not have

certain imperfections, but there is no one in this world without imperfections. We must always pay attention to our faults, and I am not speaking about probable faults. There are imperfections, probable imperfections. /Every human being who wants to work for God and reach the status of human being must constantly search for his imperfections along with his good qualities,/ because if you search for the imperfections, you can eliminate them, but if you look for your good qualities alone, this will blind you to your faults. I would like, that is, everyone would like, this Majlis to be formed from this nation and by the votes of this nation. Everyone knows that this nation has had no motivation but Islam. Every officially recognized religion wants piety and God. They want to please God. /We must think of God's contentment and the goals of Islam. We must try to materialize this notion 100 percent./ Human beings as well as the Majlis occasionally have differing views. /The entire population wants Islam, but their views of Islam differ./ You know that many of our intellectuals and educated people claim that they know Islam when they know nothing about Islam. They do not understand Islam in its true sense. They study one or more aspect; they understand certain issues; but they do not pay attention to many other issues. This will cause differences of opinion. /I would like and you also would like to have this Majlis operate in such a way that if it passes a law, it will be accepted by the Council of Guardians without question./ You know that the people want Islam, want religion, and want to please God. All these people in Iran who have struggled for so long and are struggling now as well on the fronts--all this is for Islam and for God. We must realize that their opinions about the Majlis and their Islamic views should be safeguarded. This goes not only for the Majlis, but for the government as well.

All those who work for the government must bear in mind that the people have Islam in mind. The people will not accept the slightest deviation in one of them. /We must work for God and to satisfy the people, these people who disrupted the tyrannical Majlises and created an Islamic Majlis./ They took many people in the prisons by the hand and brought them out. They returned those who were exiled by the shah. All this was done by the people. We cannot claim that I did it or you did it. The society did it, but, with the blessings of Almighty God, Who put this society in a position and willed the society to begin to move with an Islamic outlook. They sacrificed their youths; they gave everything they had and that regime and all those who had strengthened that regime left and an Islamic Republic was created. For this reason, the people want Islam. If, God forbid, in the Majlis--not because of bad intentions, but because of a lack of understanding--a group imagines that capitalism is better than communism and some, for instance, believe the opposite, one who prefers one side or the other checks to see where in Islam the issue has been mentioned, without paying any

attention to the context of the issue so that he can understand what was said in that context. A group goes and tries to find support for what has come to their minds. When I was in Najaf, I used to see statements from the "Naj ol-Balagheh" inscribed on the walls by the Ba'thists, who deny the very basis of religion, for instance, criticism of capitalism: that its expansion creates oppressed people. They used to inscribe such slogans, but they had evil intentions. They were not the kind of people who wanted to follow what "Naj ol-Balagheh" prescribed. But the same is true of those who have good intentions, who want to serve this country and Islam.

#### The Direct Path of Islam

Sometimes, due to inattention to all sides of an issue, you will see that they follow a path which they think is Islamic, but they have paid no attention to all the aspects. For this reason, /what I hope is that we--you who are at the center of legislation, as your place is most important as is that of others who will come after you--will not be influenced by any school of thought./ I do not want to imply that you have all been influenced, but a number of people might be influenced by the propaganda of one side or another. We must follow the direct path of Islam and engage in Islamic studies, or we must learn from those who have studied Islam to what extent capitalism is accepted by Islam, what Islam has to say about it and whether or not Islam accepts communism. If we are influenced by a deviant school, we have neglected Islam. We do have good intentions regarding what we want the nation to be. What would be in our interests for the nation to be today? It is in our interests for Islam to be strengthened, but how should it be? All sides of the issue have not been studied to see what Islam says ultimately. This is an issue which belongs to God. God has not ignored the interests of a nation or a group or what should be in our interests now or later.

Where change has been appropriate, God has given instructions. Secondary injunctions exist for precisely the reason that sometimes certain problems occur in the society for which there is need for secondary injunctions. They are also divine injunctions, albeit secondary divine injunctions. When we vote on a proposal, we must keep in mind that we must be careful not to be influenced by one of the worldly schools, but we must be influenced by the Koran and the reported sayings of the Prophet--peace be upon him and his family.  
(Salutations by the audience)



If such is the case, the work will be done sooner and better and your views and those of the people will be as they are today. If it happens that ten times a majority group says something and a minority group says something else, and when a proposal is sent to the Council of Guardians it is rejected, that is, the majority is overruled, if this happens several times, the people will be upset. In other words, the people's opinion about you might, God forbid, change and this is the greatest danger for the Islamic Majlis and for Islam.

#### Today the Enemies Cannot Turn the People Against the Government

Today, the great possible danger for us is that the people might turn against the government. Outsiders can no longer turn the people against the government. No matter how much the United States curses our government and the Majlis or curses individuals, they gain credibility in the eyes of the people. The more the deviants speak evil of you, the better it is for you. The calamity would be for them to praise you. I used to say this in the beginning: If the United States praises someone or something four times, the people will realize that there is something wrong this praise is being elicited. But, it is God's will that they do not understand. If the people see that several times those whom they have sent to the Majlis and who are known for being religious have voted on issues which have been rejected by the Council of Guardians because they are contrary to Islam, well, they will begin to have doubts. /You must try not to be influenced by anyone. Separate yourselves from all the worldly schools. Your standards should be Islam, the Koran and the Islamic reported sayings./ Whether you follow the primary or the secondary injunctions, the Council of Guardians will no longer reject them. I am afraid that if, for some time, you say something that they do not accept, the people will begin to have doubts and this fear exists in regards to the government as well. The government should follow the course of the people. The government should be in line with the people who were on the scene, including merchants and small businessmen as well as those rare individuals who have never been [as published]. If the government does something which displeases all these people, such as increasing taxes for no reason, penalizing delayed tax payments for no reason or establishing other penalties for no reason, and if the judges who are around follow a path which creates doubt in the people, that will be the day that we face calamity. That will be the day when neither the war can become victorious nor the Majlis or the government can be successful. That would signal the end. You gentlemen must pay heed to this notion and resolve the issues and vote on them in such a way that they will not be rejected by the Council of Guardians, or if they are rejected, there should be no more than one or two cases a year. If you work hard for a month, have discussions and criticism and finish with an issue only to have it be rejected by

them in a few days as contrary to religious laws or not Islamic or contrary to the Constitution, which is also based on Islam, the fear for the Majlis and for us is that the people will think that these people are not religious, that they pay no attention, or that they are religious but some of them do not properly understand the issue. Not that they are not religious, they mean well, they have good intentions, they are religious, but their views on the issues do not all agree.

#### Differences in Religious Ruling or Differences in Islam

The situation should be such that your differences with one another are like the differences of opinion between two religious scholars. There should be differences on issues on which religious scholars differ. If such are the differences, they will be accepted by the people and by the Council of Guardians. But, if one side goes so far that the Council of Guardians says it is contrary to Islam--the Council of Guardians would not say it is contrary to my decree or contrary to someone else's decree--then, if this occurs and recurs, there is danger for you and for everyone. And if the government forces the issue, which happens occasionally, and continues to pressure the people and the bazaar, that would be the end of the government as well. Attracting the people's attention is a must. /The Prophet attracted the people's attention. He wanted to attract the people's attention. He wanted the people to pay attention to the truth. You must also heed this notion./ The government must heed this notion as must the military and the Guards Corps. If, God forbid, some of the Guards Corps members act immaturely and do something contrary to the laws, and if this is repeated, God forbid, the people's opinion of them will change and they will be targets of questions, which will be a calamity. /Do not imagine that military power is keeping you. The power of faith and the support of the nation are keeping you./ You must preserve this support. If, God forbid, we lose this support, we will all be destroyed and Islam will once again be a plaything among others. /Today, we are responsible for Islam, the Koran and all the prophets. We must act according to their ideas./

All those in the government and all persons who are engaged in government or other jobs which must be carried out in the Islamic Republic must preserve their prestige before the people. This prestige can be preserved by acting according to Islam, including following the primary injunctions or, if such is deemed necessary, the secondary injunctions. But this has to be done with some understanding of them. Someone might sit and say that now there is an emergency and something should be done while some might say that it is not an emergency. We cannot say that since some say it is an emergency, we will accept it. /You must act such that the emergency is accepted by the Council of Guardians.

At least two-thirds of the Majlis should vote that it is an emergency. They should consult informed people./

#### Acting According to Islam Is Both a Religious Duty and Dictate of Wisdom

We must act according to the instructions of Islam and you must also do the same. It is both a religious duty and a dictate of wisdom that we must protect the people. If people pour into the streets and shout slogans against us or against certain persons, then there would be calamity. Those slogans shouted against us abroad and those by the hypocrites and the like would suffice. When we have the people and Islam, may it please God, we have everything. None of this evil propaganda will influence us. But, if, God forbid, the people find a transgression, if they see that, God forbid, you are doing something wrong and they believe that it is intentional, then the mass of people cannot be expected to analyze the issues in order to see what is intentional and what is not. And that would be a calamity for you. I hope that, /God willing, you work hard on the issue and, God willing, your votes come after much consultation. Sometimes you might consult with some of the members of the Council of Guardians and after such consultations and corrections, then neither will the Council of Guardians reject it nor will the people be unhappy. When the people realize that a decree is God's decree, that the Majlis has stated it and it has been accepted by the Council of Guardians, which would reject laws contrary to Islam and accept only Islamic ones, then the people will have no quarrels, since it is Islamic. The people accept whatever Islam says./ A person who gives his young son for Islam is not worried about what will happen if he does or does not have something. We must preserve dear Islam. /Our Islamic Majlis must be the guardians of Islam./ All the institutions of the government must guard and serve Islam. When they serve Islam, all Muslims agree with them, whether in Iran or abroad. And for those who oppose it, they are, in fact, opposing Islam and their words have no influence.

May God protect all of you, make you successful and keep you healthy so that we may all serve Islam. God willing, we will put aside physical desires. The reported saying of the Prophet is, "There are two frightening things to beware of" [Arabic], one is lust and the other is perpetual desire. Lust should be eliminated as well as perpetual desire. We will not always be here. Two days belong to this and two days to that, a few days to this and a few days to that. Everyone has but five days and then he enters the eternal world. It can either be eternally blessed which, God willing, will be for all of you, or, God forbid, some other kind. We must please God and try to please God. Now, it does not matter what some intellectual says or what some government complains about. The hypocrite will also say things, but it does not matter. If we please God everything else is easy.

## Directives of the Imam of the Nation

### The Goal of the Majlis

"We want to implement all the Islamic laws and will prove in practice that the laws of Islam are progressive."

### The Government of Law

"In Islam, law governs. The Prophet also obeyed the law, divine law, from which he could not deviate."

"The law has made restrictions on the Majlis so that no deviations from those restrictions occur."

### Position of the Majlis in the Regime of the Islamic Republic

"The Majlis is the source of everything that happens in the country."

"All affairs must go through their course under the supervision of the Majlis with seriousness and decisiveness and without procrastination."

"The center for all laws and powers is the Majlis. The Majlis guides everyone and it must do so . . . others must get their inspiration from the Majlis."

"The Islamic Consultative Assembly is the only center which all the powers must obey."

### Characteristics of the Majlis

"The Majlis is a divine assembly."

"This Majlis was formed by the people's shouts of 'God is great.'"

"You (representatives) are the essence of the virtues of the nation."

"The Majlis is the nation crystalized and materialized in a confined space."

"The Majlis is the power and the collectivity of a nation in one group."

"This Majlis is the result of the blood of a crowd faithful to Islam and the Majlis is the essence of the hard labor of this Muslim nation."

"We do not have that type of government, monarchies and monarchists in this Majlis." [As published]

"The decisive majority of the people who have been elected to the Majlis are Islamic and committed."

"This Majlis is in the hands of no party or group. The majority of this Majlis consists of independent people who think for themselves and act for themselves."

"No authority in Iran should have the power to impose on a representative."

The People and the Majlis

"This Majlis must be protected."

"Try to have a strong legislative Majlis which can take the country along the direct path."

"When the people see that a decree is God's decree, that the Majlis has presented it and the Council of Guardians, which rejects laws contrary to Islam and accepts Islamic laws, has accepted it, then the people have no quarrels with Islam. Whatever Islam instructs, the people will accept."

"The people themselves must prevent a Majlis from wanting to demonstrate power, as well as those problems that existed previously or those individuals who were previously in the Majlis who wanted to do such things."

The Council of Guardians and the Majlis

"It is requested of the honorable religious guardian jurists that they give no consideration to deviant persons or groups in their important mission, to take measures to carry out their grave duty to guard Islam and its progressive laws and offer their services to the best of their ability before Almighty God and his absolute agent, his holiness, the Imam of the Age--may God expedite his return."

"This Majlis should act in such a way that when it passes a law and sends it to the Council of Guardians, it will be accepted without question."

"You must act so that an emergency is accepted by the Council of Guardians. At least two-thirds of the Majlis should vote that an issue is an emergency."

## Limits of the Jurisdiction of the Representatives

"Proposing an unIslamic issue is outside your jurisdiction as a representative."

"You do not represent the nation in everything."

"As representatives of the nation . . . you must adhere to the intentions for which you have been commissioned by the nation. The nation is an Islamic nation and wants Islam and Islamic laws. As a representative, you are not to go there to sit and settle your own accounts. If this happens, it is a deviation and a usurpation of your position."

"Each one of you is a representative and each of you must take the interests of the country into account."

## The Environment of the Majlis and the Method for Discussions and Talks

"I hope that the gentlemen, without consideration for self interests and without consideration for their own intentions and oppositions to any person or persons, will think about what they are representing, will discuss and consult, the kind of consultation which occurs in an Islamic environment governed by Islamic behavior."

"Every Majlis must expect criticism. But in criticism, if the person criticising is doing so with ease of mind or correct views, the one who responds must also do so with correct views and without anger. Then it can be logical. If you want to resolve an issue with shouts and commotion and everyone has in mind to attack the opponent, then wisdom disappears. Anger, which is the worst characteristic when it goes unchecked, not only fails to resolve issues but actually complicates them."

"Objections are well and good, but the objections of students of theology."

## Laws Ratified by the Majlis Must Be Islamic

"The laws of this republic must be 100 percent Islamic."

"Harming Islamic laws will be accepted neither by the Prophet nor by our imams. We must try, while taking long rapid strides, to take Islamic steps towards Islam. We cannot pass an issue in the Majlis which, God forbid, is contrary to Islam. You cannot make excuses for yourselves. We must try to move towards Islam and to implement Islam, Islamic laws, and Islamic judicial political laws as soon as possible in a proper manner in this country. You can be sure that if you decide to do so, you will be able to."

"If there is an unIslamic point in a law, a proposal or a bill, this is considered unacceptable to Islam and Almighty God."

"We must try not to be influenced by one of the worldly schools. We must be influenced by the Koran. We must (be) influenced by the Prophet--peace be upon him and his family."

"Today, we are responsible for Islam, the Koran, and all the prophets. We must act in accordance with their ideas."

#### Attention to the Welfare of the Nation

"It is hoped that attention to the condition of the oppressed and the needy in the country, which make up the majority of the oppressed nation, is given priority in the programs and that in the first Islamic Consultative Assembly, serious proposals are presented for the welfare of this deprived class."

"Ratify plans and proposals which concern the development and welfare of the nation, especially the oppressed, in a revolutionary and speedy manner. Avoid unnecessary niggling and changing phrases, which will postpone the issue. Demand of the ministries and the executive officials that they avoid bureaucracy and the mistakes of the time of the tyrant and restore the welfare of the oppressed and backward nation with all due haste."

"The Majlis . . . works for the welfare of religious minorities, who are especially respected by Islam and are among the respected strata."

#### Duties of the Majlis in Regards to the Government

"Do not create disruptions for the government. Guide [the government officials] whenever they are deviating."

"Preserve the policy of neither East nor West in all domestic areas and foreign relations and guide anyone who, God forbid, might be inclined towards the East or the West. If he does not accept [your guidance], isolate him. If in ministries and other institutions of the country there are inclinations contrary to the course of Islam and the nation, first advise, and then, in the case of violation, impeach, since the existence of such conspiratorial elements in charge of affairs or in sensitive positions would bring destruction to the country."

"This Majlis must be a Majlis which acts decisively and if [someone in] the government is about to take a wrong step, summon him and reject it."

## Duties of the Majlis in Regards to the Nation

"You must be teachers of morality in the society."

"This Majlis must be a teacher for the whole country, for the future Majlises and for the future generations."

"The Prophet attracted the people's attention. He wanted to attract the people and call their attention to the truth. You must also follow this notion."

"When you go to the Majlis, in addition to raising those issues which are needed by the nation, you must get involved with the weapon of Islamic behavior and educate the people with that weapon."

## The Majlis and the Future

"In this term, which is the first Islamic Majlis and which will determine the destiny of future terms of the Majlis, every brick laid wrongly by those who do not want Islam or those who deal with issues with ignorance will become a tradition forever. The person who starts a bad tradition is responsible for all those which follow because of it."

"This Majlis, the first one in the Islamic Republic, is a model for future ones and any good or bad tradition might influence other Majlises and might bring you good or, God forbid, bad rewards."

## What the Majlis Should Be

"Our Islamic Majlis must be a guardian of Islam."

"You (representatives of the Majlis) must follow the way of 'Ali."

"The Islamic Majlis must be an assembly of worship not a Majlis in which, God forbid, sinning occurs, where others are insulted or slandered. Such things are against Islam and must not be done."

"Those in the Majlis work in accordance with Islamic standards through research and study concerning the ratification of bills. In cases where the opinion of experts is required, invite them, consult them and ask their views."

"What I hope is that you who are in the legislative center, which is the most important place, as well as those who follow you, will not be influenced by any school."



## Dealings of the Majlis with the Opponents and Deviants

"Do not be afraid that if you say something in the Majlis, it might not sound good to the intellectuals. Even performing your prayers would not look good to some of these intellectuals."

"Do not be afraid that if you say something against, for example, Marxism, they might say that you are backward. They themselves are backward."

"Do not be afraid of anyone. Neither be afraid of the leftists nor the rightists. In issues concerning the Constitution, which is based on Islam, the nation, and Islam, you must think about Islam. You must not think that now, in such-and-such a country, one thing or another has happened and that we must copy, sometimes serving God and sometimes something else. Keep on a straight course and advance the affairs [of the nation] with steadfastness."

"God is your protector; be not afraid of any power."

## Views of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani Regarding the Islamic Consultative Assembly

In the name of God the compassionate and the merciful.

The public relations office of the Majlis asked me to write an introduction to the report on the third year of the Majlis, which has been prepared for publication.

I first thought to explain the work and the services of the Majlis as well as recount the value of their effects. It soon became clear to me that in practice, this would be too lengthy and would exceed the limits of an introduction. Not only would it require time, which I do not have, but it would be another separate task, which can be done later on by others after looking at the list of accomplishments. Realizing this, I changed my mind and decided to write in this Introduction about the Majlis itself and these representative in a summary fashion.

Relying on my observations and experiences in the regime of the Islamic Republic, I greatly value the "Majlis" and have set my hopes on it.

The importance of the principle of the Majlis and the role that it can play in the society and history do not require much discussion and reasoning. The endorsements, encouragement and support of the imam have made it easier to understand and accept it. Our society has accepted this principle completely in thought and words.

I would like to speak about the existing Majlis and the representatives of this term.

In my opinion, the first Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran has significant advantages and characteristics which other parliaments, whether revolutionary or non-revolutionary, lack:

(1) Being open: Our situation--that is, with regard to all the programs of the Majlis being broadcast openly and uncensored, whereby friends and enemies, our own people and foreigners can be informed about the programs of the Majlis--is, as far as I know, unmatched in the world. During the past three years, we have only had two or three secret sessions in which we have had no ratifications and which we allowed to be broadcast later. Although this situation creates certain restrictions on the representatives, since in their speeches, they must take various issues into consideration and often they avoid expressing certain ideas for this very reason, it has many beneficial and positive effects, which we must evaluate in terms of advantages and

disadvantages. For the future, we must decide on the basis of its positive and negative results.

(2) Being Islamic: Certainly, in the history of Islam, this is the first legislative assembly in a parliamentary form which is responsible for ratifying the laws of a country on the basis of Islamic laws. Although in the first session of the National Consultative Assembly since the Constitution, with the addition of an amendment to the Constitution and the appointment of five religious jurists to supervise the ratifications of the Majlis, such a goal was intended, at that time, it did not go beyond words.

Undoubtedly, this advantage can have important repercussions for the Islamic world and indeed for the entire world. It can be a pivotal point in contemporary history. Considering that the capitalist and socialist worlds have reached a dead end in trying to resolve the economic and social problems and in quenching the thirst of the sincere forces of the world for a school to solve problems, the hope for the blossoming of Islam and the Koran as the savior of humanity has been strengthened.

(3) Being of the people: No one can deny that the representatives of this term have come to the Majlis with the actual votes of the people and that a decisive majority of the people support the Majlis.

The advantages of our Majlis, considering that there are other parliaments in the world whose members are chosen through free elections, are as follows:

A. Our representatives were elected by revolutionary Muslim people who went to the ballot boxes at the height of the revolution. In other countries, those who are revolutionaries usually have not had and do not have parliaments during the revolution and for years to come afterwards. After the revolutionary conditions subside, they either have not established a new parliament, or the establishment of a parliament has been carried out after the spirit of the revolution has subsided, through directed elections and along particular lines, where a minimum of votes are put in the ballot boxes on bases other than the revolution. In places where there have been no revolutions, the situation is more clear.

B. The representatives of the Majlis consist of a majority, nearly all, of Muslims, committed people and worshippers [of God]. We do not know of any other place which can make such a claim, let alone prove it.

C. Our Majlis is crystalized by our people and there are people from every guild and class in the Majlis. Workers, teachers,

bazaar merchants, farmers, lawyers, academicians, physicians, engineers, theological students, students, women, office workers, preachers, instructors, Friday imams, congregational imams, Guards Corps members, Reconstruction Crusade members, members of religious minorities, extremists, conservatives, moderates, liberals, religious fanatics, villagers, city dwellers, and tribesmen, in short, all strata of the society have their favorite, trusted and sympathetic people in the Majlis. Many other countries might also have representatives of all or some of the strata in the parliament symbolically or in name only. Here, however, the representatives witness themselves that it is a reality. They have not been severed from their stratum, class or group. Whenever they are free, they return to their homes. And there has been no artificiality at work. The Majlis is a true representation of the people. Based on this advantage, the discussions and votes, to a great extent, conform to the needs of the society and are fruitful.

D. The majority of our representatives are from the oppressed strata who have felt the pains and suffering of the oppressed with all their being; they have it all fresh in their memories, and have, fortunately, still maintained their ties with that great source and this relation with the majority of the people is a great advantage.

4. Being educational: The majority of the representatives of this term--the clergy, professors, teachers, students, academicians--possess a cultural identity along with other characteristics.

While this characteristic strengthens the tendency to talk, discuss, and give speeches and at times, results in wasting time, the result is that all aspects of a discussion are clarified and the imperfections and advantages of bills and proposals are identified. Although as a result of the domination of the cultural spirit over the majority, the technical and experimental aspects of our Majlis are weak, in exchange, this spirit makes the representatives curious to be in search of the truth, which would expedite the elimination of the shortcomings.

It is sensed quite well that some of the educational elements of the Majlis, the teachers, theological students, and so on, have very quickly become familiar with economic and administrative discussions and have pursued and learned the economic aspects. This is also true of industrial concerns.

(5) Freedom of discussions: One of the characteristics of this Majlis is the arena provided in the internal bylaws of the Majlis for the expression of opinions. A great deal of time is allotted to the representatives such that in most bills, we arrive at repetitions and explaining the obvious. In cases where it is

felt that more discussion is necessary, we are permitted to increase the time, which happens less often.

Another advantage is the freedom of the representatives to express their opinions even if they involve severe criticism and condemnation of the authorities and other institutions. Of course, if impartiality is taken into consideration in the discussions and they do not want to propagate or condemn particular lines under the pretext of discussing the bills, this freedom is very beneficial and effective. Unfortunately, at times, this freedom is taken advantage of. But the benefits outweigh the damages, and freedom from prosecution in the execution of their duty is a strong safeguard for using this right.

Here, I must point out that there are representatives who have become suspicious, unfortunately, as a result of past events, and for this very reason, have lost the courage to express their opinions. This atmosphere must be eliminated in some fashion and peace of mind created.

(6) Being powerful: Among the characteristics of this Majlis is its power and important status. The Constitution has determined our Majlis to be a center of decision making. The power to ratify and change all the civil laws, the power and right to investigate and supervise all the affairs of the country, the right to dismiss the Cabinet or the ministers, accept or reject peace or war and many other things have been conferred on the Majlis by the Constitution, and the endorsement of the imam has given it more respect and acceptability.

(7) Industriousness: The Majlis today is the most industrious parliament in the world. We do not know of another parliament in the world which takes up all the time of the representatives and where they have so few holidays. A comparison of the volume of discussions in the open sessions with any other term or any other parliament will prove this issue very well.

Revolutionary countries usually do not have parliaments in the early years. They amend the laws of the previous regimes through revolutionary councils and small committees. Non-revolutionary countries and old regimes do not need new laws. Neither kind has as much authority in the legislative branch as that of the Majlis in our Constitution, therefore, the parliaments do not need to do so much work. There are countries whose parliaments meet only a few days each year to sign certain laws devised by a special committee in the course of a year.

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic has conferred on the Majlis the exclusive right to devise laws, ratify or reject contracts and peace agreements, settle disputes, employ foreign

experts, totally supervise over the affairs of the country, the right to search, the right to question, the right to warn, the right to impeach, and so on. All these require industriousness and constant presence in the Majlis. With the right to propose laws, the grounds exist for an endless amount of work and effort, requiring time, knowledge, education and courage of the representatives.

In this term, because of the enormous amount of daily work during the period of transition and stagnation, we have had less time for fundamental work. God willing, in the future, with this background and vast authority as well as the rights and duties and the hope that we have for dutiful reform-mindedness and the creativity of the representatives on the basis of Islam, we can be sure that the Majlis will be more active and fruitful, having gained experience and expertise.

Of course, many of the other organizations of the Islamic Republic are also industrious. One of the reasons is the natural need for industriousness after the revolution and another is the readiness of the employees to work to the best of their ability for God and the revolution and not for overtime and other material advantages.

Here, I must point out that there are representatives (though very few) who are physically present as little as possible and even when they are, they do not have the necessary presence of mind, only being there to preserve their position as a representative. One reason might be a lack of interest in the existing situation. There are such individuals in other organizations as well. But, there, they are mostly left over from the time of the tyrant, whereas, here, they have been newly elected, although under conditions other than those of today. Peace be upon you.

Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani  
Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly

## Part Two

### Examining Proposals and Bills

A. Ratifications of the Islamic Consultative Assembly Which Have Not Been Considered by the Council of Guardians as Contrary to Islamic Laws and the Constitution

B. List of Ratified Bills on Which the Council of Guardians Has Issued Amending Views

C. List of Bills and Proposals Rejected in the Islamic Consultative Assembly

### Examining Proposals and Bills and Their Ratification During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983

In accordance with the Constitution, the Majlis can pass laws on all issues within the limits established by the Constitution.

According to Article 75 of the Constitution, legislative bills are presented to the Majlis after being approved by the Cabinet and legislative proposals are offered by at least 15 representatives in the Majlis. Based on Article 94, all ratifications of the Majlis must be sent to the Council of Guardians. Should the Council find them not contrary to Islam or the Constitution, the ratifications may be implemented and are reported to the president for implementation. The president is responsible for signing the ratifications of the Majlis or the results of the referendums after going through the legal process and having received them and put them at the disposal of the executive authorities (Article 123).

What follows in order in the following pages consists of bills and proposals which have been ratified by the Majlis during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and have not been found contrary to Islamic laws or the Constitution by the Council of Guardians. The second part consists of ratifications about which the Council of Guardians has expressed amending views and the third part consists of bills and proposals which been rejected in the Majlis.

In the Name of the Almighty

List of Ratifications of the Islamic Consultative Assembly Which Have Not Been Considered by the Council of Guardians as Contrary to Islamic Laws and the Constitution During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983

No	Type of Law	Title of Law	No of Session Ratified	Date of Ratification in Majlis
1	Bill	Law Concerning the Amendment to the Legislative Bill Exempting the Guards of the Committees from Military Service Ratified on 3 June 1980	293	4 Apr 83
2	Bill	Law Establishing the Ministry of Heavy Industries	According to Article 85 of the Constitution it was ratified by the joint Industries and Mines, Mines and Oil and Administrative and Employment Affairs Committee	11 Apr 83
3	Bill	Law Concerning Conference of Authority of the Representative of the Revolution Council on Representative of the Minister of Education in the Central Council of the Literacy Movement	296	11 Apr 82
4	Bill	Law for Completion and Procedure for Use of Townships and Incomplete and Suspended Construction Complexes	297	13 Apr 82



5	Bill	Law Concerning the Amendment to Legislative Note 3 of Article 36 of the National Employment Law	298	18 Apr 82
6	Bill	Law Prohibiting the Confiscation of Mobile and Immobile Property Belonging to City Halls	304	4 May 82
7	Bill	Law Concerning an Amendment to the Legislative Bill Establishing Judicial Police and Permission for Carrying Out the Regulations in Part 3 of the Bylaws for the Judicial Police	304	4 May 82
8	Proposal	Law Establishing the Qualifications for Justice Department Judges	304	4 May 82
9	Bill	Law Amending Legislative Note 3 Attached to Article 45 of the Election Law of the First Session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly	315	24 May 82
10	Bill	Law Concerning the Extension of the Period of Validity for the Implementation of the Law for Supervision of the Council of Guardians Over the Elections of the Islamic Consultative Assembly	315	24 May 82
11	Bill	Law Concerning the Execution of Commitments Resulting from Payment of Income Taxes on Contractual Agreements Between Tavanir Company and Foreign Contractors	321	13 Jun 82
12	Bill	Law Concerning Determination of Judicial Rank and	323	15 Jun 82

Position by the Supreme  
Judicial Council

13	Pro- posal	Law Amending Paragraph "w" of Article 3 of the Law to Reinstate the Salaries and Regular Pay of the Repre- sentatives of the Majlis or Their Dependents in the Event of Accidents or Inci- dents Resulting from Their Grave Responsibilities	324	17 Jun 82
14	Bill	Law Concerning the Trans- fer of 1,186 Items of the Mobile and Immobile Pro- perty of the Organization for the Protection of Plants to the Special Services Airline Company	325	20 Jun 82
15	Bill	Law Concerning the Deter- mination of the Maximum Retirement and Duty Pay for Government Employees and Those Entitled to Benefits from the Social Security Fund	326	22 Jun 82
16	Bill	Law Concerning the Attach- ment of Four Legislative Notes to the Single Article of the Law to Merge the Judicial Organizations of the Army with the Ministry of Justice	326	22 Jun 82
17	Bill	Law Concerning the Cancel- lation of the Permit to Sell Organizational Houses Ratified on 9 October 1979 by the Revolution Council and Its Later Amendments	327	24 Jun 82
18	Bill	Law Concerning the Attach- ment of One Legislative Note to Article 5 of the Health Services Security Law for Government Employees Ratified on 18 March 1973	327	24 Jun 82

19	Bill	Law Concerning the Attachment of One Legislative Note to Article 135 of the Implementary Bylaws of the Customs Law	328	27 Jun 82
20	Bill	Law Concerning the Amendment to Legislative Note 57 of the Budget Law for the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983	331	4 Jul 82
21	Pro-posal	Law Prohibiting the Payment of Damages, Fines and Interests Included in the Social Security Law	331	4 Jul 82
22	Pro-posal	Law Concerning the General Policies and Principles of the Programs of the Organization of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran	333	8 Jul 82
23	Bill	Law Concerning the Permit to Include Payments of the Central Bank as the Debts of the Government Organizations to the Accounts of Related Organizations	333	8 Jul 82
24	Pro-posal	Law Requiring the Government to Offer a Bill Concerning a Unified Propaganda System	336	18 Jul 82
25	Bill	Law Concerning the Amendment to Article 35 of Smugglers and the Attachment of One Legislative Note to It	336	18 Jul 82
26	Pro-posal	Law to Add One Legislative Note to Article 152 of the Internal Bylaws of the Majlis	336	18 Jul 82
27	Pro-posal	Law for the Opening of the First Year of the College of Medicine	348	22 Aug 82

28	Bill	Law Concerning the Graduates of Medical Fields to Enter Specialized Fields Before Their Military and Other Legal Services	349	24 Aug 82
29	Bill	Law for Investigating the Cases of Persons Who Have Suspended Debts to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Or Its Affiliated Institutions	349	24 Aug 82
30	Bill	Penal and Retribution Law and Its Regulations	349	24 Aug 82
31	Bill	Law Amending Certain Articles of the Law for Penal Adjudication Bylaws	351	29 Aug 82
32	Bill	Guards Corps Charter	355	6 Sep 82
33	Bill	Law Concerning the Exemption of Those Disabled in the Islamic Revolution of Iran Who Are Able to Work As Well As the Members of the Families of the Martyrs from the Conditions Established in Paragraph "C" of Article 14 of the National Employment Law	356	7 Sep 82
34	Proposal	Law Attaching Two Legislative Notes to the Law Specifying the Qualifications for the Appointment of Justice Department Judges Ratified on 4 May 82 by the Majlis	357	23 Sep 82
35	Bill	Law Concerning Exemptions from Customs Duties and Commercial Taxes and Tariffs With the Exception of the Keeping of Warehouses, Transportation, and Medical, Orthopedic and Pharmaceutical Needs and Equipment, Which Are	359	7 Oct 82

Imported by the Martyr  
Foundation

36	Bill	Law Concerning the Formation of the Iranian Organization for Blood Transfusions	359	7 Oct 82
37	Bill	Law of Punishment and Retribution and Its Regulations, Including Articles 196-218	Ratified in the Judicial Affairs Committee in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution	12 Oct 82
38	Bill	Law Concerning Islamic Punishment	Ratified in the Judicial Affairs Committee in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution	13 Oct 82
39	Bill	Law Concerning the Amendment of Part of the Articles of the Law for Direct Taxes Ratified During the Period 20 February-20 March 1967 and Later Amendments	365	21 Oct 82
40	Proposal	Law Reinstating the Salaries and Regular Pay for Guards and Drivers Who Have Been Martyred or Have Died or Been Disabled in the Line of Duty	366	25 Oct 82
41	Bill	Law Concerning Permission for the Faculty of Universities and Institutions of Higher Education to Use the Benefits of the Legislative Note of the Single Article of the Legislative Bill for the Payment of the Salaries and Benefits	373	25 Oct 82

of Employees Whose Positions Have Changed

42	Pro- posal	Law for Opening the First Year of the Fields of Technical Engineering and Agriculture and the College of Theology and Islamic Culture	374	14 Nov 82
43	Bill	Law Accompanying the Budget Law for the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983	377	18 Nov 82
44	Pro- posal	Law for the National Organization of Islamic Councils	379	22 Nov 82
45	Pro- posal	Law Attaching Two Legislative Notes to Articles 197 and 198 of the Penal Adjudication Bylaws	Ratified in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution in the Judicial Affairs Committee	24 Nov 82
46	Bill	Law Concerning the Funds for the Budget Ratified for the Council of Guardians	398	28 Dec 82
47	Pro- posal	Law Providing Facilities in the Financial Regulations for the Implementation of the Developmental Plans of the Mobarakeh Steel Manufacturing Factory	409	18 Jan 83
48	Bill	Law Permitting Membership of the Center to Fight Diseases of the Lung in the International Union for Fighting Tuberculosis	411	23 Jan 83
49	Bill	Law Permitting Membership of the Center for Fighting Cancer in the Asian Federation of Organizations to Fight Cancer	411	23 Jan 83

50	Bill	Law for Releasing Imported Cars to the Country by the Residents of the Islands of the Persian Gulf, the Province of Sistan and Baluchestan and Lorestan	411	23 Jan 83
51	Bill	Law for Collecting Funds From Applicants for Firearms Licenses and License Renewals	411	23 Jan 83
52	Bill	Law Permitting the Receiving of Funds in Exchange for Laboratory Services and Expert Wages	411	23 Jan 83
53	Bill	Law for Transferring the Ownership of All Vehicles Delivered to Vahed Bus Company	412	25 Jan 83
54	Bill	Law Attaching One Legislative Note as Note 2 to Article 3 of the Law to Reform the Service of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists Outside the Capital Ratified by the Majlis	413	27 Jan 83
55	Proposal	Law Establishing the Supreme Council of Industries	414	29 Jan 83
56	Bill	Law for the Collection and Sale of Certain Abandoned and Confiscated Goods and Smuggled Goods With No Owners or Fugitive Owners	415	31 Jan 83
57	Bill	Law [Establishing] the National Accounting Court	415	31 Jan 83
58	Proposal	Law Cancelling the Pledge of Graduates or Students Who Have Received Educational Grants and Are Not Employed for Various Reasons	415	31 Jan 83
59	Bill	Law Reforming Some Articles of the Civil Law	Ratified in the Judicial	29 Dec 82 [as pub-

Affairs Com- lished]  
mittee in  
accordance  
with Article  
85 of the  
Constitution

60	Bill	Law for the Exchange of Goods Between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic from 1982 to 1991 (for 10 years)	418	6 Feb 83
61	Bill	Law for the Collection of Registration Fees from Employment Applicants	420 [as published]	15 Feb 83 [as published]
62	Bill	Law Reforming the Legislative Bill for the Appointment of Three Judges to the Supreme Judicial Council	420	13 Feb 83
63	Proposal	Law Exempting One Person in the Families of Martyrs from Military Service	421	14 Feb 83
64	Bill	Law Permitting the Writing and Ratification of the Annual Budgets of Some of the City Halls of the War Zones Without Consideration for the Restrictions Set in Article 68 of the Municipality Law	421	14 Feb 83
65	Bill	Law Reinstating the Disability Salaries to the Dependents of the Self-Sacrificing Martyrs of the Islamic Revolution and the Imposed War and the Payment of Salaries and Benefits of Those Wounded in the Imposed War and the Islamic Revolution	421	14 Feb 83
66	Bill	Law Concerning the Contracts for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooper-	424	20 Feb 83



ation Between the Govern-  
ments of the Islamic Republic  
of Iran and the Socialist  
People's Libyan Arab Jamahi-  
riya

67	Bill	Law Concerning the Culture and Arts Agreement Between the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria	425	21 Feb 83
68	Bill	Law Extending the Implementation Period for the Law for Collecting Taxes on Non-passenger Cars and Reforming Some of the Articles of the Direct Tax Law and Later Amendments	426	22 Feb 83
69	Bill	Law Concerning the Amendment to the Law Concerning Permission to Sell Organizational Houses Ratified by the Majlis on 24 June 1982	427	24 Feb 83
70	Bill	Law Concerning the Establishment of Joint Stock Transportation Companies	429	28 Feb 83
71	Pro- posal	Law Requiring the Government to Devise a Legislative Oil Bill	432	6 Mar 83
72	Bill	Law Permitting the Deduction of Suspended Installments from the Salaries and Pay of Debtors to Repay the Debts Owed to the Housing Bank	433	7 Mar 83
73	Pro- posal	Law Exempting from Insurance Payment Those Employers Who Have a Maximum of Five Employees	433	7 Mar 83
74	Bill	Law Attaching Three Legislative Notes to the Law for Equitable Distribution of Water	433	7 Mar 83



75	Pro- posal	Law for Equitable Distribu- tion of Water	433	7 Mar 83
76	Bill	National Budget Law for the Period 21 March 1983- 20 March 1984	446	17 Mar 83

## Bills and Proposals Rejected in the Islamic Consultative Assembly

- (1) Bill Amending Article 10 of the Law for Salaries and Benefits of the Personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran
- (2) Bill Concerning the Procedures for the Establishment of the Islamic Councils of the Employees of Workshops
- (3) Bill to Determine the Situation With Regard to Retirement, Reserve, and Savings Funds of Universities and Institutions of Higher Learning Subject to Legislative Note 36 of the National Budget Law for the Period 21 March 1979-20 March 1980
- (4) Proposal for Continuing the Education of the Graduates of Medical Fields Before Fulfilling Their Military Service
- (5) Bill Amending the Social Security Law
- (6) Law Attaching One Legislative Note as Note 3 to Article 6 of the Amendment to the National Divisions Law Ratified on 7 November 1937
- (7) Proposal to Add Three Legislative Notes to Paragraph 24 of Article 55 of the Law for City Halls
- (8) Proposal to Transfer the Military Construction Works from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development to the Implementary Organizations of the Military of the Islamic Republic of Iran
- (9) Proposal to Require the Government to Present a Chart in Regards to Balancing the Salaries of Employees
- (10) Proposal to Combine the Oil, Industries and Mines Committees
- (11) Bill Amending the Bylaws of the Revolution Courts and Prosecutor's Offices Ratified by the Revolution Council on 28 May 1978
- (12) The Interpellation of the Minister of Housing
- (13) Proposal to Amend Article 41 of the Law Establishing National Councils
- (14) Proposal Requiring the Ministries and Government Institutions to Send All Laws in Practice to the Council of Guardians
- (15) Legislative Proposal to Issue Permits for Those Pharmacies In Operation for More Than 10 Years

(16) Proposal to Transfer the Resources of the Educational Institutions Under the Supervision of the Three-Member Committee

(17) Proposal to Create Representatives' Offices in the Electoral Zones

(18) Proposal to Control the Prices and Regulate the Distribution of Goods

In addition, a proposal concerning the service of physicians to the oppressed has been returned to the government by the Majlis.

List of Ratified Bills on Which the Council of Guardians Has Issued Amending Opinions

(1) Law for the Collection and Sale of Certain Abandoned and Confiscated Goods and Smuggled Goods With No Owners or Fugitive Owners

(2) Bill of Retribution from Articles 200-228

(3) Bill for Determining the Situation of the Property of Those Who Have Fled the Country (has not been ratified)

(4) Bill to Revise the Unit Price of Foodstuff of the Gendarmerie and Police Units of the Islamic Republic of Iran (has not been ratified)

(5) Bill Permitting the Deduction of Suspended Installments from the Salaries and Pay of Debtors to Repay the Debts Owed to the Housing Bank

(6) Bill Amending Some of the Articles of the Civil Law

(7) Bill for Islamic Punishment, Issues, Set Penalties, Retribution, Compensation and Reduced Sentences

(8) Bill for Penal Adjudication Bylaws

(9) Bill Permitting the Determination of the Rates for Water for Urban, Agricultural, Industrial and Other Types of Consumption

(10) Bill for Permission to Open Offices for the Practice of Medicine

Ratifications of the Islamic Consultative Assembly During the  
Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983

Law Concerning the Amendment of the Legislative  
Bill Exempting Committee Guards from Military  
Service Ratified on 4 June 1980

Single Article. Because Service on the revolution committees is, in fact, considered a type of military service, in guarding the territorial integrity and providing security and peace for all the people in the country, the government shall be permitted to count the service period of committee guards throughout the country as part of their military service.

Note 1. The revolution committees are one of the law enforcement agencies which shall continue their activity within the framework of the bylaws to be ratified by the Majlis.

Note 2. Beginning 21 March 1980, service on the revolution committees shall be considered military service.

Note 3. The employment on the committees of anyone eligible for military service and the beginning and end of such period of service shall be subject to the issuance of proof by the central revolution committee, provided the period of service is not less than six months.

Note 4. Should any eligible person be unable or not competent to complete his service on the committee as determined by the central committee, he must complete the remainder of his service in accordance with the determination of the general military service office in a unit determined.

Note 5. From the date of the ratification of this law, those eligible persons who serve on the committees for four consecutive years shall, in addition to being exempt from military service, receive the full committee salary and benefits, and if they serve less than the above-mentioned period, they shall receive salaries and benefits [comparable to those] of conscripts in ratio to their period of service.

Note 6. Adherence to the content of Note 1 and Paragraphs "A" and "B" of Note 3 of the law for providing for the employment needs of the Guards Corps shall be obligatory.

Note 7. The Ministry of the Interior shall be responsible for presenting the bylaws of revolution committees to the Majlis within three months of the ratification of this law.

Date of Ratification: 4 April 1982

Law Establishing the Ministry of Heavy  
Industries

Article 1. To facilitate the planning, coordination, expansion, creation, operation, support and guidance of that group of industries included in the activities sector of foundries; blacksmithing; machine manufacturing; motor, generator and beam building and the construction and assembly of all kinds of vehicles as well as stationary metal industries, and in order to reduce dependence and achieve self-sufficiency, a ministry called "The Ministry of Heavy Industries" shall be established with the following functions and authority:

A. Devising policies and plans for attaining the above-mentioned objectives within the framework of the economic, technical and social policies of the country.

B. Gathering information concerning industrial plans and systems, making use of and evaluating them and preparing the necessary statistics.

C. Studying the needs of the country with regard to heavy industries and preparing the necessary plans for the creation, reconstruction and management of heavy industries.

D. Carrying out the necessary studies concerning the establishment, dissolution, division or combining of affiliated companies under government management and obtaining legal permits from the proper authorities to take the necessary measures.

E. Preparing bills and devising bylaws for the regulations concerning heavy industries, supervising their execution in order to regulate the activities of heavy industries, and offering technical and economic guidance.

F. Devising and implementing educational and research programs in areas concerning coordination among the related organizations and adherence to the related regulations and laws.

G. Cooperating with domestic and international scientific and technical institutions and membership and participation in international assemblies, with consideration for the related rules and regulations.

H. Cooperating with the institution for industrial standards and research in order to determine the standards for the related products.

Note. All authority of the Ministry of Industries in regards to the industries mentioned in this Article shall be conferred on the Ministry of Heavy Industries.

Article 2. Companies, institutions and factories which have been active in the area of the industries mentioned in Article 1 and affiliated with or included in the organization for the expansion and renovation of Iranian industries, the organization of national Iranian industries or other government affiliated institutions (except for military industries) shall be under the supervision of the Ministry of Heavy Industries.

Note 1. The government shall be responsible for clarifying the situation with regard to the industries affiliated with the Foundation for the Oppressed, the Shahid Foundation and other revolutionary institutions within six months from the ratification of this law and for placing them, in terms of political affiliation and policy, under the supervision of the proper ministries.

Note 2. The institutions in the private sector which are active in the industries mentioned in Article 1 shall be subject to the policies and political line of the Ministry of Heavy Industries.

Note 3. All the duties and authority of the minister of industries in the institutions and companies mentioned in this Article shall be conferred on the minister of heavy industries. The minister of heavy industries shall be a member of the Economic Council as well as a member and chairman of the general assembly of the organization for the expansion and renovation of Iranian industries.

Note 4. In order to avoid interference between the duties of this and other ministries and to identify the industries mentioned in Article 1 of this law and transfer the property of the affiliated institutions and companies, a committee made up of the minister of industries, the minister of mines and metals, the minister of heavy industries, the minister of economic affairs and finance, the minister without portfolio and the head of the Plan and Budget Organization or their fully authorized representatives shall be formed, and when necessary, decisions shall be made. The decisions of this committee shall be implemented with three affirmative votes.

Note 5. Funds related to this Ministry shall be provided from the funds of the Ministry of Industries and the affiliated companies and institutions under the supervision of the Plan and Budget Organization through 20 March 1983.

Note 6. The government shall be responsible for carrying out the transfer of all property of institutions and companies affiliated with as well as the debts and credits related to this Ministry within a maximum period of one year.

Article 3. The manpower needed by the Ministry of Heavy Industries will be provided from the affiliated industries and other industries affiliated with the government.

Note. This Ministry shall not have the right to employ new personnel and may only hire experts needed with the approval of the Cabinet.

Ratified in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution on 11 April 1982 by the joint Industries and Mines, Oil, and Administrative and Employment Affairs Committee and is enforceable for three years on a trial basis.

Law Concerning Conferring the Authority of the Representative of the Revolution Council on the Representative of the Minister of Education in the Central Council of the Literacy Movement

Single article. From the date of the ratification of this law until the ratification of the new bylaws of the literacy movement, all the authority of the representative appointed by the Revolution Council shall be conferred on the representative appointed by the minister of education.

Note. This representative shall carry out his duties as the deputy minister of education and supervisor of the literacy movement.

Date ratified: 11 April 1982

Law for the Completion of and the Procedures for Making Use of Companies and Suspended Incomplete Construction Complexes

Single article. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development shall be responsible for identifying the companies and suspended incomplete construction complexes throughout the country and for inviting the owners of the companies and the suspended incomplete construction complexes in the areas it finds appropriate to deliver a timetable and plan acceptable to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development for the completion of the construction complex or their township within a maximum period of one month, according to an arranged program through two notices in high circulation newspapers and posters, within a period of one month. If the owner or owners (either actual or legal persons) fail to report within two months, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development shall evaluate the existing situation with regard to the property in accordance with the opinion of an official expert of the Justice Department and will then take steps to transfer or complete it.



The national document and land registration office shall be responsible for taking steps in regards to transferring deeds of ownership to the government or to persons (both actual and legal) introduced by the government.

Note 1. Owners who report within the set period but are unable to complete their building or do not present an acceptable plan, should the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development decide to process such buildings, must be paid the evaluated price of the buildings in cash or in accordance with the agreement of the owner. However, owners who do not report shall be paid the evaluated price of the buildings within a maximum of five years, upon the approval of the judicial authorities, and third parties, whether actual or legal, shall be paid in cash upon the investigation and approval of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. The procedure for the transfer of the construction complexes and townships which are placed at the disposal of the government in accordance with this law shall be in accordance with the implementary bylaws to be prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and approved by the Cabinet within one month.

Complainants may report to the proper judicial authorities.

Note 2. Given the shortage of housing and the number of stagnant investments in townships and suspended incomplete construction complexes, the needs of the time require that the single article and its notes become valid within five years.

Note 3. From the date of the ratification of this law, the legislative bill concerning the completion of the construction operations on incomplete townships and housing complexes ratified on 26 January 1980 by the Revolution Council shall be declared null and void.

Date of ratification: 13 February 1983

Law Concerning the Amendment of Legislative  
Note 3 of Article 36 of the National Employment  
Law

Single article. From the date of the ratification of this law, the phrase "and its legislative note" following the phrase "salary chart subject to Article 32" of Note 3 of Article 36 of the national employment law shall be omitted and in determining the salaries, that group of government employees who have been or will be appointed as officials mentioned in the Note to Article 32 of the national employment law or who have received or are receiving the salaries of officials subject to the above-mentioned Note in accordance with the related laws and regulations or are subject to the regulations concerning these

officials according to the law, at the end of the term of office of said officials, will be treated as before in accordance with the content of the related legislative bill concerning government employees who are or will be appointed to one of the positions mentioned in the Note to Article 32 of the national employment law ratified on 24 April 1979 by the Revolution Council.

Note. All ministries and government institutions shall be responsible for taking measures to amend the decrees issued from the date of ratification and the paid funds shall not be retrieved from them before the date of the ratification of this law.

Date of ratification: 18 April 1982

Law Concerning the Prohibition of the  
Confiscation of Mobile and Immobile Property  
Belonging to City Halls

Single article: Funds and mobile and immobile property belonging to city halls, including those in banks, in the possession of city halls or kept by third parties in trust in the name of a city hall, may not be secured, confiscated or withdrawn before the issuance of a decisive ruling. The city halls shall be responsible for paying to the winning party funds subject to the final rulings issued by courts or registered executive documents or the implementary ruling of courts and other legal authorities within the limits of their financial ability from the funds in the budget of the current year or, if such is not possible, from the budget of the following year, without calculating damages due to delays in payment to the winning party. Otherwise, the winning party may secure, confiscate or take from the city hall property in fulfillment of his claim.

Note. Upon proof that the city hall has refused to pay its debt despite having the necessary resources, the mayor will be dismissed from his position for a period of one year.

Date of ratification: 4 May 1982

Law Concerning an Amendment to the Legislative  
Bill Establishing the Judicial Police and  
Permission to Implement the Regulations of  
Chapter 3 of the Bylaws of Judicial Police

Single article. (1) Article 1 of the legislative bill establishing the judicial police is amended as follows:

"The judicial police shall be established to carry out the duties contained in this law."

(2) Article 2 is amended as follows: The judicial police shall be at the disposal of the judicial branch through the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry of the Interior shall be responsible for providing the Justice Department with forces needed by the Judicial branch within the limitations of this law.

(3) The military service of the members of the judicial police is described in Article 8 of the general military service law and related notes ratified during the period 21 March 1971-20 March 1972 for the members of the Police Department and the permanent cadre of the armed forces.

(4) Members of the judicial police shall have the right to bear arms as described in Article 21, Chapter 4, of the related bylaws.

Date of ratification: 4 May 1982

Law Establishing the Qualifications for Judges  
of the Justice Department

Single article. Judges shall be selected with the following qualifications:

(1) Practicing faith, justice and commitment to Islamic standards and loyalty to the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(2) Virtuous parents.

(3) Iranian citizenship and completion of military service or legal exemption from such.

(4) Physical health, ability to work and non-addiction to narcotics.

(5) Having the rank of independent religious jurist, as determined by the Supreme Judicial Council; or a judicial permit from the Supreme Judicial Council, which is given to persons who hold a judicial baccalaureate, a baccalaureate in theology, a baccalaureate from the College of Judicial and Administrative Sciences affiliated with the Justice Department, or a law degree from the judicial college of Qom; or a theological student who has finished the levels and passed two years of seminars on religious jurisprudence, upon the examination and approval of the theological instructors' society, in times when there are no sufficient fully qualified religious jurists available to the Supreme Judicial Council.

Note. The qualifications for judges mentioned in this law applies as well to those judges who are already employed and

investigations in this regard shall be the responsibility of the Supreme Judicial Council. The Supreme Judicial Council may choose judges for consultation who do not fulfill these qualifications if they are competent to be legal councils in the court of justice, in accordance with the ratification of the Majlis. In regards to the remainder, if they have served 15 years or more, they may retire with consideration for their years of service. Concerning the remainder, if their records are good, they will be employed for administrative purposes and those who do not wish to serve in the offices can be paid one month's salary and benefits for each year of service.

Date of ratification: 4 May 1982

Law Amending Legislative Note 3 Attached to  
Article 45 of the Election Law of the First  
Term of the Islamic Consultative Assembly

Single article. From the date of the ratification of this single article, Note 3 attached to Article 45 of the election law for the first term of the Majlis, ratified by the Revolution Council, shall be amended as follows:

Note 3. Should more than six months remain until the end of the term of the Majlis, mid-term elections in areas lacking a representative shall be carried out. When the number of representatives of the Majlis becomes less than 200, mid-term elections shall be held before the end of the legal term of the Majlis.

Date of ratification: 26 May 1982

Law Concerning the Extension of the  
Implementation Period of the Law for the  
Supervision of the Council of Guardians Over  
the Elections of the Islamic Consultative  
Assembly

Single article. From the date of the ratification of this single article, the law for the supervision of the Council of Guardians over the Majlis elections ratified on 25 September 1980 by the internal affairs committee of the Majlis shall be enforceable on a trial basis for four years.

Date of ratification: 26 May 1982

Law Concerning the Carrying Out of Commitments  
in Regard to the Payment of the Income Taxes  
Involving the Contractual Agreements Between  
the Tavanir Company and Foreign Contractors

Single article. The Ministry of Energy shall be granted permission to take measures in regards to the payment of taxes involving the contract agreements signed between the Tavanir Company and foreign contractors through the date of the ratification of this law. The Ministry of Energy, which is, in fact, responsible for signing these contracts, shall implement the law, provided the subject and the amount of the commitment, with consideration for the content of the contracts, are approved by a committee made up of the managers of the legal offices of the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and the Plan and Budget Organization.

Pledges to pay the taxes on the value of the necessary equipment shall be permitted in regards to the legal contracts of the Tavanir Company with contractors signed from the date of the ratification of this law or at the suggestion of the Ministry of Energy and with the endorsement of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and the approval of the Cabinet.

Date of ratification: 13 June 1982

Internal Bylaws of the Majlis Ratified on  
13 June 1982

Have been published and distributed separately as No 978.

Law Concerning the Determination of Judicial  
Ranks and Positions by the Supreme Judicial  
Council

Single article. The Supreme Judicial Council shall have the authority to appoint for various judicial occupations and councils from among individuals who have been or will be hired with consideration for the qualifications of judges, but without consideration for judicial rank or position.

Note. The salaries and benefits of judges and council members mentioned in the above Article shall be in keeping with the related ranks.

Date of ratification: 15 June 1982

Law Amending Paragraph "W" of Article 3 of the Law to Reinstate the Salaries and Regular Pay of the Representatives of the Majlis and Their Dependents in the Event of Incidents or Accidents Resulting from Their Grave Responsibility as Representatives

Single article: Paragraph "W" of Article 3 of the Law to Reinstate the Salaries and Regular Pay of the Representatives of the Majlis and Their Dependents in the Event of Incidents or Accidents Resulting from Their Grave Responsibility as Representatives shall be amended as follows:

Paragraph "W." Parents and other dependents of representatives in accordance with the conditions stated in Article 3 of the Law to Reinstate the Salaries and Regular Pay of the Representatives of the Majlis and Their Dependents in the Event of Incidents or Accidents Resulting from Their Grave Responsibility as Representatives.

Date of ratification: 17 June 1982

Law Concerning the Transfer of 1,186 Items of the Mobile and Immobile Property of the Organization for the Protection of Plants to the Special Services Airline Company

Single article. The organization for the protection of plants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is granted permission to transfer to the above-mentioned company 1,186 items of its mobile and immobile property, contained on the list attached to this law, which are presently being used on loan by the special services airline company free of charge.

The special services airline company shall be responsible for adding the current value of the above-mentioned property to the capital of the company with consideration for the related legal regulations.

Date of ratification: 20 June 1982

Law Concerning the Determination of the Maximum Retirement and Service Salaries of Government Employees and Those Eligible for the Social Security Fund

Single article. From the date of the ratification of this single article, the maximum retirement and service, disability, inheritance (total payment to heirs) and regular salaries of none of the employees (including clerks and workers) of the ministries, institutions, government companies, banks, city halls

and government organizations, which are included in the law, if specified, may exceed the maximum salary established for the top grade of Group 12 of Article 32 of the national employment law and the later amendments and changes. The above maximum shall also apply to those who have used or will use the retirement, service, inheritance or regular salaries subject to the social security law.

Note. The law concerning the maximum retirement salary ratified on 15 February 1980 shall be considered null and void from the date of the ratification of this law.

Date of ratification: 22 June 1981

Law Concerning the Attachment of Four Notes to  
the Single Article of the Law Merging the  
Military Judicial Organizations with the  
Ministry of Justice

Single article. The following notes shall be added as Notes 6, 7, 8 and 9 to the single article of the law merging the military judicial organization with the Justice Department of the Islamic Republic of Iran ratified on 1 November 1981.

Note 6. From here on, the above-mentioned judicial organization shall be responsible for investigating the special military and disciplinary offenses of all the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the military, police, gendarmerie, Guards Corps, judicial police, mobilization, revolution committees and any other legitimate armed force.

Note 7. The implementary bylaws of the above-mentioned law shall be prepared by the Ministry of Justice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of the Interior within a maximum period of three months and shall be ratified. The responsibility for the logistic, financial and personnel support of the military judicial organization for the Justice Department of the Islamic Republic of Iran shall, as before, in accordance with the related previous rules, regulations and policies, belong to the military of the Islamic Republic of Iran until the ratification of the above-mentioned bylaws.

Note 8. From the date of the issuances and ratifications related to this law, no judicial authority shall be officially recognized by the armed forces except in connection with this organization.

Date of ratification: 22 June 1982

Law Concerning the Cancellation of the Sale of  
Organizational Houses Ratified on  
9 October 1979 by the Revolution Council and  
Its Later Amendments

Single article. From the date of the ratification of this law, the sale of organizational houses whose upkeep, due to lack of need or disrepair, is not in the best interests of the government shall be the responsibility of a committee made up of the minister without portfolio for executive affairs, the minister of housing and urban development and the minister of the organization to which the organizational houses belong. In regards to institutions included in the above-mentioned law, the head of such an organization shall take the place of the minister.

The conditions and procedures for the transfer shall be in accordance with the bylaws to be prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development with consideration for the bylaws for governmental transactions and shall be approved by the Cabinet.

Note. All laws, amendments and regulations contrary to this law shall be considered null and void from the date of the ratification of this law.

Date of ratification: 25 June 1982

Law Concerning the Addition of One Note to  
Article 5 of the Health Security Services Law  
for Government Employees Ratified on  
18 March 1983

Single article. The Ministry of Health shall be granted permission to take measures regarding the signing of health insurance agreements, with complete consideration for the legal laws and regulations established in the bylaws for dentist training aids and within the declared technical authority of the above-mentioned bylaws in accordance with the regulations of this law, only in villages and cities with a population of less than 10,000.

Date of ratification: 24 June 1982

Law Concerning the Attachment of One Note to  
Article 135 of the Implementary Bylaws of the  
Customs Law

Single article. The following note will be added as Note 2 to Article 135 of the implementary bylaws of the customs law and the phrase "Note of Article 135" shall be changed to "Note 1." From



the date of the ratification of this law, No 1850 of the Revolution Council, dated 21 June 1980, shall be considered null and void.

Note 2. For the temporary import of goods to be displayed in the international exhibition of Iran, the pledge of the embassies or the political agencies of the country in question with the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall be accepted as security.

Date of ratification: 26 August 1982

Law Concerning the Amendment to Note 57 of the  
Budget Law for the Period 21 March 1982-  
20 March 1983

Single article. Note 57 of the budget law for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 shall be amended as follows:

Note 57. The funds for line 503046 of Part 4 of this law, in order to activate and increase the production of small industries and increase employment in small technical and industrial workshops in accordance with bylaws to be proposed by the ministers of industries, labor, social affairs and the interior and to be ratified by the Cabinet, may be used and shall be exempt from any regulations to the contrary.

Date of Ratification: 4 July 1982

Law Prohibiting the Collection of Damages,  
Fines and Interests Stated in the Social  
Security Law

Single article. The government shall be responsible for taking steps to prepare and present the social security bill to the Majlis within a maximum period of six months. From the date of the implementation of this single article until the ratification of the new law, the damages for delays in payment of the interests, remaining installments and late payment fines stated in the the social security law shall be eliminated completely.

Note 1. In regards to employers who owe insurance premiums, the following measures will be taken:

A. In the case of the debt of the employer being previously set in installments, given the installments are being paid, all the paid installments shall be counted towards payment of the insurance premium and all damages, fines and interest on the paid installments as well as those which remain to be paid shall be deducted from the debt of the employer.

B. Those subject to the legal bill of exemption concerning some insurance premiums, those insured and those employers of small guild-related workshops who were unable to pay their suspended debts by the date of the ratification of this law shall be eligible for the exemptions stated in the above-mentioned bill in accordance with this law as before.

Also, the exemptions subject to the legislative bill exempting some of the insurance premiums, those insured and employers, ratified on 15 December 1979 by the Revolution Council, shall continue after the ratification of this law.

Note 2. Should the employer not take steps regarding the payment of the insurance premium (without considering the damages for payment delays, interest on the remainder of the debt and late payment fines), after the announcement of the situation by the related organizations, ministries, government institutions or companies, city halls, revolutionary institutions or any other related authority, measures shall be taken through legal channels with the cooperation of the organization.

Date of ratification: 4 July 1982

In the name of God the compassionate and the merciful

Oh Prophet, you have verily been sent to be a witness, a harbinger of good news, a warning and an invitation to God, a Shining Bright Light.

#### Introduction:

The Islamic revolution of Iran is a decisive ring in the chain of godly uprisings and movements which has endured on the battle scene of right against wrong throughout the course of history. Self-serving powers have cast their dark shadow over the world, using all their resources, and have engaged in the cultural colonialization and intellectual and economic subjugation of the oppressed for the sake of perpetuating their Satanic domination. They have taken advantage of the most modern propaganda tools in order to transform values, empty human beings of divine identity and create alienation in mankind. For years, our society was under the domination of the superpowers and their functionaries. During this period, dualistic values were imposed on our people in all cultural, political, artistic, social and economic aspects such that to cleanse the hearts, minds and public opinion of the society of all these manifestations of dualism and its effects will require extensive effort and hard work. Recognizing the effects and the consequences of these dualistic values in all areas, exposing and discussing them, will result in breaking the chains and bonds which prevent human freedom and dignity from growing and perfecting and help to open the way for replacing them with authentic and new Islamic values.

Our Islamic revolution, which achieved victory through reliance on God and the unity of word and with the blessed and thoughtful leadership of Grand Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni on 11 February 1978, expresses the fundamental principles of its regime in the second article of the Constitution, in which "equity and justice," "independence" and "unity of the nation" are emphasized within the framework of the values of Islam.

One of the sensitive organizations which plays a determining role in achieving the above goals is that of radio and television, which, due to its coverage and effective power, is of special importance. It was this apparatus which, in the previous dependent and colonialized regime in this country, was a propagator of the colonialist culture and decadent Western regime and with its vast influence, was close to establishing an alienated consumer society.

Radio and television in the regime of the Islamic Republic can and must work against the decadent and corrupt tyrannical values and for the exalted Islamic values in order to free human beings of their Satanic ties and, as the imam said, to become a great

university. In playing this sensitive role, the Constitution states:

"The mass media (radio and television) must follow along the course of the evolution of the Islamic revolution and in the service of spreading Islamic culture. In this area, it must benefit from a healthy exchange of ideas and seriously avoid the spread and propagation of destructive and anti-Islamic characteristics."

The Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran must create a sense of responsibility in the people through providing ideological, political and social information and exposing the conspiracy and plots of the domestic and foreign enemies of the revolution, in order to protect and perpetuate the revolution. It must provide the grounds for the growth and blossoming of talents and the enhancement of human creativity to the rank of the Agent of God. The guidance and prophet-like mission of this mass media is to be an active presence in all social events and to create a spirit of hope and trust in the society. As it must project the bitter and dangerous realities which threaten the nation and warn the people in time, it must also invite the people to goodness and absolute perfection and provide a guiding light regarding problems and difficulties. Obviously, the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic must never regard itself as a source of solutions to problems, but strictly through playing its guiding and warning role, provide the grounds for a rapid revolutionary movement in the heart of the society. On this path, it must report all the events and incidents as they are to the people and, benefitting from artistic creativity and fruitful thoughts, engage in cultural, political, social, scientific, technical and artistic education and raising the level of awareness and knowledge of the society. Also, by presenting Islamic thought and culture, it should materialize the exportation of the revolution on a global scale.

Another mission of this medium is to respond to the entertainment needs of the society and provide enrichment programs so that in the rays of happy spirits and bodies, mental health and tranquility in the society are provided.

In order to move towards the above-mentioned goals, the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic must accept the following fundamental principles and regard them as models for all its programs.

Law Concerning the General Policy and  
Principles Involving the Programs of the  
Organization of the Voice and Vision of the  
Islamic Republic of Iran

Chapter 1: General Principles

Since the policy governing the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran must be determined with regards to the goals of the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the role of this mass medium, the following Articles are announced as the general principles governing the policies of this organization.

Article 1. The dominance of Islam over all the programs and the avoidance of the broadcasting of programs which are contrary to Islamic standards.

Article 2. The dominance of the spirit of the revolution and the Constitution over all the programs which are crystalized in the slogan of independence, freedom and the Islamic Republic.

Article 3. Achieving the objectives of the leadership as the theological ruler in all its dimensions in the radio and television programs in order to carry out the above-mentioned principles.

Article 4. Providing the grounds for achieving self-sufficiency and the total achievement of an independent policy of neither East nor West in all its political, economic, military and cultural dimensions within the framework of the laws of the Islamic Republic.

Article 5. The Voice and Vision, like a university in general, must aid the growth of awareness and development of the society in various ideological, political, social, cultural, economic and military areas.

Article 6. Valuing the human dignity of individuals and avoiding disrespect in accordance with Islamic precepts.

Article 7. The Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic belongs to the whole nation and must reflect the lives and conditions of all the various ethnic groups and strata of the country. Obviously, in this connection, the main emphasis must be on the ideological (Muslim), economic (the oppressed) and age group (children and youths) majorities.

Article 8. Following the verse, "Rely on God and do not disunite," the general movement of the Voice and Vision must be towards unity, kindness, and solidifying the society and avoiding disunity and divisions among the people.

Article 9. The acceptance of constructive criticism and the views of the people in the creation of mutual relations with the society and making use of this medium as a part of the whole social network in order to enrich the programs and negate unilateral effects.

Article 10. The organization is responsible for presenting its message indirectly as far as possible in attractive and artistic forms appropriate to the conditions and spirit of the various strata of the society in order to influence the thoughts and emotions of the society.

Article 11. Working towards the growth and blossoming of human talents and the enrichment of intellectual and artistic creativity.

Article 12. Strengthening the spirit of hope, trust, struggle, self-sacrifice and steadfastness in the society and heeding the spiritual and psychological needs of the people.

Article 13. Expanding and justly distributing its coverage of cultural, political and geographical priorities.

Article 14. Providing the grounds for expediting the implementation of the programs of the three branches of the country.

Article 15. The Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic is the mouthpiece and the sensitive eyes and ears of the country. For this reason, it is responsible for informing the authorities of the demands, needs and problems of the people and for informing the people regarding the complete course of activities, programs, progress and difficulties of the legal institutions of the country, making an effort to establish understanding and deep contact between the authorities and the various strata of the people.

## Chapter 2: News Issues

Article 16. The Voice and Vision must always truthfully reflect important social incidents and events through its constant presence in the society and inform the people of the facts.

Article 17. The Voice and Vision must reflect the events, activities and other issues of the country with consideration for regional priorities in a fair manner in all its nationwide programs.

Article 18. The Voice and Vision shall be responsible for broadcasting the latest correct and important news of the nation

and the world which would be beneficial and of interest to the people in a short and concise manner.

Article 19. In all programs, especially the news, items in the following categories may not be broadcast:

A. Those which we consider national military, political and economic secrets or which might be taken advantage of by the enemy should they be published.

B. Accusations against the official institutions and organizations of the country and groups, assemblies or parties whose activities are legal, in accordance with the law governing the activities of parties.

C. Those whose broadcast will corrupt the morality of and bring disrespect to the society. "Those who wish debauchery to spread among those who . . ." [Arabic]

D. Those whose broadcast will damage the religious sentiments and national unity and create disturbances in the society.

E. Those which propagandize deviant or counterrevolutionary groups.

F. Those which would harm the friendly relations with brother and friendly countries or would disrupt the foreign relations of Iran.

Article 20. Attempting to gather correct global news and information and remaining free of the news monopoly of the global Zionist and imperialist news agencies.

### Chapter 3: Ideological Issues

Article 21. Raising the level of Islamic understanding of the people and familiarizing the various strata of the society with the fundamental principles and laws of Islam in an eloquent and unambiguous manner.

Article 22. Propagating and spreading authentic Islamic culture by benefitting from the views of the conscious clergy, scholars or theological centers and distinguished Islamicists.

Article 23. Expanding the rich culture of Islam and the Islamic revolution in the region and the world through the production of beneficial programs and presenting them on a global scale.

Article 24. Presenting Islamic philosophy, mysticism and jurisprudence and criticising and analyzing similar schools in the world.

Article 25. Establishing sessions for debates and discussions and dealing constructively with the followers of non-Islamic and deviant schools on the basis of the verse, "Call to the path of your God by preaching good advice and arguing in a proper manner" [Arabic].

Article 26. Clarifying public opinion in regards to ideological innovations and deviations in accordance with the reported saying: "The learned man prays to God that his knowledge be clear, otherwise, may he be damned by God" [Arabic].

#### Chapter 4: Cultural Programs

Article 27. Replacing the Eastern and Western value systems with the Islamic value system and fighting the symptoms and surviving effects of the tyrannical culture.

Article 28. Expediting the cultural revolution and returning to our own Islamic identity.

Article 29. Creating a favorable environment for human perfection, the growth of moral virtues, the cleansing of the soul and the expansion of spirituality in the society.

Article 30. The identification and presentation of dynamic and creative literature and art in the Islamic culture and other cultures and playing an effective role in the changes and growth of human beings and society.

Article 31. Establishing bilateral cultural relations with other countries for radio and television programs based on the preservation of independence.

Article 32. Spreading and presenting the art of the committed people and changing immoral art to committed and revolutionary art which responds to natural human needs.

Article 33. Raising the level of public knowledge and encouraging the public towards science and technology appropriate to the growth of the society through the introduction of simple scientific systems.

Article 34. Motivating innovation and creativity in the people by encouraging researchers and inventors and exhibiting their innovations and inventions.

Article 35. Carrying out sound and joyful entertainment programs in order to enrich the leisure time of the people and provide joy and health to body and spirit.



Article 36. Giving priority to sports which, in addition to promoting healthy bodies, are exercises for combative and defense preparedness.

Article 37. Avoiding the spread of sports and entertainment contrary to Islamic standards.

Article 38. Encouraging the young generation to avoid harmful entertainment and dangerous and harmful addictions.

#### Chapter 5: Social Programs

Article 39. Given the essential role of the masses of the people in the revolution, the organization must actively and extensively keep the people on the social and political scene of the country in order to enable the makers of the revolution to perpetuate it themselves.

Article 40. Working towards the materialization of the mission of "instruction to do good and prevention from doing evil" in the society, the Voice and Vision must create a spirit of sound and constructive criticism and humble acceptance of criticism in the people, the authorities and officials, to recount the people's criticism of the authorities and their expectations of the people and, by negating destructive and anti-Islamic methods, provide the proper grounds for sessions of free discussions and dialogues and the healthy exchange of ideas in order to enable the people to make the "best" choices.

Article 41. Attempting to expand and strengthen Islamic brotherhood among all the seeds and branches of Islam and ties with the religious minorities which have been officially recognized in the Constitution.

Article 42. The creation of grounds for intellectual growth and creating the resources for analysis, criticism, investigative research, and the pursuit of real social issues.

Article 43. Creating the grounds for ensuring Islamic human-making relations in the society and reforming social relations.

Article 44. Familiarizing the people with individual, social and Constitutional rights and the civil and penal laws of the country.

Article 45. Expressing and explaining the high rank of women from the viewpoint of Islam and making their true value understood in order that they might return to their Islamic authenticity as well as providing the grounds for the elimination of false values, which are to be replaced with moral virtues in families, and helping to form and strengthen familial relations.

Article 46. Valuing the virtues and self-sacrifice and keeping alive the proud memory of the martyrs of Islam and the self-sacrificers of the revolution, who have been the instigators and perpetrators of the Islamic revolution and who shine on the forefront of the Islamic and Iranian glories.

Article 47. Emphasizing public education in regards to the principles of hygiene and preventive treatments and methods.

#### Chapter Six: Political Programs

Article 48. The organization shall be responsible for trying to create and strengthen the thoughts and moral grounds for the complete implementation of the Constitution, which outlines the essential lines of the regime of the Islamic Republic.

Article 49. Attempting to create the grounds for establishing increasing order under the auspices of a government of law and the negation of any kind of illegal movement in the country.

Article 50. Attempting to present the political-ideological view to the people and make them understand the international political situation and the position of the global oppressors and the oppressed nations.

Article 51. Emphasizing the Islamic character of the revolution and its anti-oppressive characteristics and exposing the enemy's efforts to alter this character.

Article 52. Making the people aware of the Satanic plans of the global colonialists and this domestic agents to weaken or misguide the revolution.

Article 53. The comparative study of the revolutions of the world and presenting the nature and operations of the world liberation movements.

Article 54. All the activities of the organization in regards to Articles 49-53 must be carried out within the framework of the principles and the political line decided upon by the three branches of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Article 55. The duties of the organization in regards to political parties and societies:

A. Holding free and educational discussions among legitimate political parties and organizations of the country which primarily help to clarify the authentic Islamic political views and, secondarily, aiding in fostering political understanding among these groups and sound behavior towards one another.

B. Exposing the activities, conspiracies and operational methods of the counterrevolutionary groups and the fifth column of the enemy as well as familiarizing the people with their ideological and practical nature.

Article 56. Foreign propaganda policy:

A. The world-devourers and hostile governments. The Voice and Vision must expose in a logical and conciliatory method the nature and hostile positions of these governments, their domineering policies and the creation of the economic and military blocs which create these policies.

B. Governments with several faces. In regards to those governments who, on the surface, express friendship but, in reality, help the enemies of the revolution, our behavior must be one of warning and alerting coupled with trying to attract them, so that they are gradually neutralized and the expansion of the enemy's front is prevented.

C. Governments indifferent to the revolution. In regards to these regimes, our position should be one of enlightening, and in explaining and presenting the characteristics of the revolution, we must encourage them to support the revolution.

D. Friendly governments. In regards to those governments which generally enjoy the support of the people, we must move to materialize common goals by laying the groundwork for strengthening the ties and relations between the two countries.

E. Islamic governments. In regards to Islamic governments, the propaganda moves of the organization shall be in the direction of creating unity in the area of a global Islamic front.

F. Liberation movements. The Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran must try to introduce and support all the anti-oppressive and independent movements which have a people's base. Obviously, priority shall be given to authentic Islamic movements.

G. Nations. Nations must be regarded on the whole as separate from their ruling governments. Considering the nature of the Islamic revolution of Iran, which is a fundamental change in the thought and cultural areas of the society, its spread is possible through capturing the thoughts and promoting the intellectual and cultural changes of the nation.

In order to spread the liberating invitation of Islam and provide grounds for the freedom of all the oppressed of the world from the domination of the oppressors, the organization must try to introduce Islam as the only authentic revolutionary and

liberating ideology leading towards the creation of cultural unity. It must try to export the Islamic revolution to the Muslims and the people of the world and, in turn, familiarize the people of Iran with their culture and struggles.

Note. All the activities of the organization in regards to Article 55 must be carried out within the framework of the precepts and principles of the foreign policy determined by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

#### Chapter 7: General Economic Lines

Article 57. Providing the grounds for the elimination of the cruel and subjugating relations and strengthening just economic relations in the country in accordance with the economic policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Article 58. Attracting the general participation and cooperation of the people in the expansion of production programs and encouraging them to avoid a life devoted to consumer luxuries.

Article 59. Providing the grounds for the expansion of agricultural, animal husbandry and industrial production to achieve self-sufficiency.

Article 60. Giving special attention to the trade education of workers and farmers, which is considered the cornerstone of national production.

#### Chapter 8: Administrative Affairs

Article 61. Providing the grounds for changing the complicated system of administrative bureaucracy throughout the country and creating a simple, organized administrative system appropriate to the course of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Article 62. Providing the grounds for the creation of moral relations between the administrative authorities and the people and educating the people in regards to the proper procedures for going to government offices and organizations.

#### Chapter 9: Military Affairs

Article 63. Helping in general combat readiness through military training and strengthening the 20-million army.

Article 64. Attention to ideological education and strengthening the morale of the armed forces.

Article 65. Trying to preserve the unity and coordination of all the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Date of ratification: 8 July 1982

Law Concerning the Permission to Include the Payments of the Central Bank for the Debts of the Government Organizations to the Accounts of the Related Organizations

Single Article. (1) The Central Bank of Iran shall be granted permission to include in the accounts of the concerned organizations funds which have been approved by the Cabinet in regards to the disputes of the Iranian government with the U.S. government and U.S. nationals regarding payment of the debts of ministries, banks, government institutions, and government companies which have been or are to be paid to the government of the United States or actual or legal persons of the United States after deducting the related credit deposits from the accounts of the above-mentioned organizations.

(2) The government shall be responsible for making arrangements for the remainder of the debts to the Central Bank of Iran in this connection to be paid within a maximum period of five years from the date of each payment.

(3) The implementary bylaws of this single article shall be proposed by the Plan and Budget Organization, the Central Bank of Iran and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and shall be approved by the Cabinet.

(4) The government shall be responsible for sending a biannual report on the deposits and payments to the Majlis.

Date of ratification: 18 July 1982

Law Requiring the Government to Present a Bill for a Unified Propaganda System

Single article. The government shall be responsible for preparing within a maximum period of three months a bill for a united propaganda system and coordination between the government organizations, revolutionary institutions and organizations and establishments which draw on the budget of the treasury and to send such to the Majlis for ratification.

Date of ratification: 18 July 1982

Law Concerning the Amendment to Article 53 of  
the Law Involving Smugglers and the Addition of  
One Note to It

Single article. Article 53 of the Law Involving Smugglers shall be amended as follows:

In cases of the owner of the goods not being identified and the goods being perishable or likely to rot or be significantly reduced in value if kept for a long period of time, making the keeping of such items prohibitive given their value, these goods shall be sold and the proceedings deposited in an account. Also, if the owner of the goods does not report within six months from the date of the discovery or confiscation of the goods, and if the owner of the goods does not report to the court or the office in charge of collecting incomes to receive the funds obtained from the sale of the goods within two years of the date of the discovery of the goods, provided there is no reason to expect such a report, the proceedings obtained from the sale shall be confiscated by the government with the permission of the Shar' magistrate.

Note 1. Should the owner of the goods report, the payment of the proceedings from the sale shall be subject to the ruling of the court.

Note 2. Goods which have been confiscated prior to the date of the ratification of this law shall be subject to the above regulations.

Date of ratification: 18 July 1982

Law Attaching One Note to Article 152 of the  
Internal Bylaws of the Majlis

Single article. The following Note shall be attached to Article 152 of the internal bylaws of the Majlis.

Note. In interpellation proceedings, the maximum period for the prime minister or several ministers to defend shall be five hours and for one minister, three hours.

Date of ratification: 18 July 1982

Law for Opening the First Year of the College  
of Medicine

Single article. The Ministry of Culture and Higher Education shall be responsible for opening the first year of the college of medicine and related fields before 21 January 1983, at most, in accordance with the regulations determined by the cultural

revolution headquarters, with the cooperation of the cultural revolution headquarters and other knowledgeable persons.

Date of ratification: 22 August 1982

Law Concerning the Graduates of Medical Fields  
Entering Specializations Before Doing Their  
Military Service or Other Legal Services

Single article. (1) One hundred twenty graduates of medicine who meet the requirements set by the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education may enter medical schools in the country to specialize before doing their military service or other legal services.

(2) Fifty female graduates of medicine who meet the requirements set by the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education may enter the medical education centers in the specialized fields of gynecology and obstetrics before their service period outside the capital.

Note. This permit is valid only one time.

Date of ratification: 24 August 1982

Law for Investigating the Cases of Persons Who  
Have Suspended Debts to the Ministry of  
Agriculture and Rural Development or  
Institutions Affiliated with That Ministry

Single article. The minister of agriculture and rural development shall be permitted to act in accordance with the following in regards to persons who have suspended debts to that ministry or its affiliated institutions, provided the debtor has not paid his debt by the date of the ratification of this law.

(1) If within one year of the date of the ratification of this law the principle on the debt has been paid, the delayed payment damages and interest shall be ignored and such things as court costs shall be disregarded.

Note. If it is proved that the debtor is unable to pay his debt within the set amount of time, such period shall be extended two more years.

(2) In carrying out the regulations in this law, material debts shall vary with the current price (date of the ratification of this law) and Paragraph 1 shall be the basis for action.

Note. If the principle on the material debt does not exceed 50,000 rials, it shall be calculated at the price on the date of delivery.

Date of ratification: 24 August 1982

### Law of Punishment and Retribution and Its Regulations

Retribution is the punishment to which a murderer must be subject and it must equal his crime. Retribution consists of two kinds, retribution of life and retribution of limb.

#### Chapter 1

Article 1. Intentional murder shall be subject to retribution in accordance with the Articles of this Chapter and the guardians of the victim may kill the murderer in accordance with the conditions stated below and with the permission of the Guardian of Muslims or his representative.

Article 2. Murder shall be considered intentional in the following cases.

A. In cases when the murderer intends to kill someone through an act which results in murder in practice, whether or not the act itself is murderous in nature.

B. In cases when the murderer intentionally engages in an act which is murderous in nature, even if he does not intend to kill the person.

C. In cases when the murderer does not intend to kill and engages in an act which is not murderous in nature but may be murderous in regards to the party, due to such things as illness, old age, disability or being a child, and the murderer is also aware of such.

Article 3. Murder consists of three kinds: Intentional, semi-intentional, and unintentional. The injunctions for the two latter shall be stated in the Chapter on Compensation.

#### Disinclination to Murder

Article 4. Disinclination does not excuse murder. Therefore, one should not be forced to commit murder; if he does commit murder, he will be subject to retribution and the imposer shall be condemned to life imprisonment.



Note 1. If the disinclined person is a child under the age of reason or is insane, only the imposer shall be subject to retribution.

Note 2. If the person imposed upon is a child under the age of reason, he should not be subject to retribution, but his guardians must pay retribution, and the imposer shall be condemned to life imprisonment.

Article 5. Should a Muslim be killed, the murderer shall be subject to retribution.

Article 6. Should a Muslim man intentionally kill a Muslim woman, he shall be subject to retribution; but before he receives his punishment, the guardian of the woman shall pay half the amount of compensation to him.

Article 7. Should a tributary infidel intentionally kill another tributary infidel and should they be followers of two different religions and should the victim be a woman tributary, her guardian must pay the compensation to the infidel man before retribution is carried out.

#### Participants in Murder

Article 8. Should two or several Muslim men jointly kill a Muslim man, the guardian of the victim may punish all of them with retribution, with the permission of the Shar' magistrate; however, should there be two murderers, half of the amount of compensation must be paid to each; and should there be three, two-thirds of the compensation must be paid to each; and should there be four, three quarters of the compensation must be paid to each, and so on.

Note 1. The guardian of the victim may demand retribution of some of the participants in a murder, after paying the compensation mentioned in Article 8, and may receive the proportion of compensation from the other participants.

Note 2. The same injunctions shall apply to murderers and victims who are all tributary infidels.

Article 9. Whenever two or several persons injure someone, whether at one time or various times, such that he is killed, should the death be the result of the crimes of all of the participants, all of them shall be considered murderers and their punishment shall be determined in accordance with the other Articles of this law, with consideration for the circumstances.

Article 10. Participation in murder shall be determined when a person has been killed as a result of blows and injuries at the

hands of a group and his death is the result of the actions of all of the members, whether or not the action of each by itself would be sufficient to cause death, and whether the results of the actions are equivalent or different.

Article 11. Should a person inflict injury on another person and that person murder him, the murderer shall be the second party, even if the previous injury alone would cause death. The first party shall only be liable for retribution of the part or injury that he has inflicted, except in cases of danger of death in retribution, in which case, he will be sentenced only to pay compensation.

Article 12. Should the injury inflicted by the first party nearly kill the injured person, who has only the slightest sign of life in him, and, in this condition, should an act occur which ends his life, the first party shall be subject to retribution and the second shall pay only the compensation for the crime against the dead person.

Article 13. Should the infliction of injury result in both dismemberment and murder, should it occur with one blow, retribution by death shall be sufficient and there shall be no retribution for dismemberment or compensation.

Article 14. In cases where part of the compensation is to be paid to the murderer and he should then be punished with retribution, the payment of the compensation should come before the retribution.

## Chapter 2: Conditions of Retribution

Article 15. A person condemned to die as a result of retribution must be executed with the permission of the guardian of the victim. Hence, should he be killed without the permission of the guardian of the victim, a murder shall have been committed which is punishable with retribution.

Article 16. A father or paternal grandfather who kills his own offspring shall be condemned and sentenced to pay the compensation to the heirs of the victim.

Article 17. Should an insane person or a minor intentionally kill someone, the act shall be considered unintentional and shall not be punishable by retribution; however, his sane guardians must pay the compensation for an unintentional murder to the heirs of the victim.

Article 18. Should a sane person kill an insane person, he shall not be subject to retribution, but he must pay the compensation for the murder to the heirs of the victim.

Article 19. Should an adult kill a minor, he shall be subject to retribution.

Article 20. Murder committed in a state of intoxication shall be punishable by retribution, unless it is proven that as a result of intoxication, the person had become irresponsible and had had no will power and that he had not become intoxicated for this purpose.

Article 21. Should a person kill another in a state of sleep or unconsciousness, he shall not be subject to retribution, but he must pay the compensation for the murder to the heirs of the victim.

Article 22. Murder shall be punishable by retribution when the victim does not deserve to be killed in accordance with religious laws and, if he does, the murderer must prove to the court his having deserved to be murdered in accordance with the laws.

### Chapter 3: Conditions for Claims of Murder

Article 23. The plaintiff shall be required to be a sane adult when establishing a claim and should the claim involve financial issues, mental development shall also be required. In regards to the defendant, however, none of the conditions shall be required.

Article 24. The plaintiff must be certain of the claim. Claims may not be established against anyone as the result of probability or suspicion. Only when clues to the crime exist may a claim be heard without penalty.

Article 25. The defendant must be known, identified or be one of a group.

Article 26. The claim must be clear; therefore, the plaintiff in a murder case must express the kind of murder, such as intentional or unintentional, and, should the murder be proven but the kind not be proven, the dispute must be concluded by an agreement between the murderer and the adult guardians of the victim.

### Chapter 4:

Article 27. Ways to prove murder in the court consist of:

(1) Confession, (2) testimony, (3) oath, (4) knowledge of the judge.

Article 28. Confession to murder, even once, shall be considered proof of intentional murder.

Article 29. Confession shall be accepted if the confessor possesses the following characteristics:

(1) Sanity, (2) adulthood, (3) free will, (4) intent

Hence, the confession of persons who are insane, drunk, children, being forced or those who do not have intent, such as negligent persons, fools, sleepers and unconscious persons, shall not be acceptable.

Article 30. The confession of intentional murder by a person who is interdicted by idiocy or insolvency shall be acceptable and that person shall be subject to retribution.

Article 31. Should a person confess to the intentional murder of another and a second party confess to the unintentional murder of the same victim, the guardian of the victim shall be permitted to take action in regards to the confession of only one of the persons and may not ask for the punishment of both.

Article 32. Should a person confess to the intentional murder of another and then a second party confess to the intentional murder of the same victim and should the first confessor change his confession, he shall be cleared of either retribution or compensation or both and the compensation shall be paid from the treasury, given that in such a case, the judge finds no probability that the second party's confession is a conspiracy to release the first party.

Article 33. A. Intentional murder shall be proven with the testimony of two just men.

B. Semi-intentional or unintentional murder shall be proven with the testimony of two just men or one just man and two just women or one just man and the oath of the plaintiff.

Article 34. Should one of the two just witnesses give testimony that the accused has confessed to intentional murder and the other give testimony that the accused has confessed to murder but does not give testimony that he has confessed to the term intentional, the murder shall be proven in principle and the accused shall be responsible for stating the kind of murder. Should he confess to intentional murder, he shall be subject to retribution and should he deny under oath intentional murder, he shall not be subject to retribution.

Article 35. Should the guardian of the victim be the plaintiff in the case of intentional murder and should one of the two just witnesses give testimony to intentional murder and the other to the murder itself while the accused denies intentional murder, the act must be proven with an oath by the plaintiff.

Article 36. Should one of the two just men give testimony to the murder and the other give testimony to the confession of the accused, the murder shall not be proven and shall be considered undetermined.

Article 37. If the murder is suspected to have occurred, given the clues and consequences, such as testimonies, witnesses or eyewitnesses along with the clues in the crime at the scene of the murder or the existence of a murdered person in a place where certain persons frequent or reside, it shall be considered undetermined.

Note. If the suspected clues and signs coincide, it will not be considered undetermined.

Article 38. In undetermined cases, the defendant shall be asked to produce reliable witnesses and, should he be unable to do so, the plaintiff may invite 49 men from among his relatives who know about the occurrence of the murder to prove his claim and they will collectively take an oath in support of his claim. Should their number not be the number determined, they should repeat the oath until it reaches a quorum, and if the plaintiff does not have any relatives or his relatives are unaware or refuse to take the oath, the plaintiff himself may take an oath 50 times to prove his claim.

Article 39. Should the plaintiff not take an oath, the defendant may act to acquit himself in the manner mentioned in Article 39 [as published] and should he refuse to do so, a ruling will be issued in behalf of the plaintiff.

Article 40. The oath quorum for semi-intentional and unintentional murder consists of 25 oaths, which shall be carried out in accordance with the previous Articles.

Article 41. Taking oaths in the event of injury to limbs warrants compensation and not retribution and the quorum shall be as follows:

(1) Injuries which warrant complete compensation require 60 oaths. (2) Injuries which warrant half the compensation require 30 oaths. (3) Injuries which warrant one-third, one-quarter, or one-fifth of the compensation shall be proven by two oaths.

(4) Injuries which warrant one-sixth or less of the compensation shall be proven with one oath.

Article 42. Should a person be killed as a result of crowding or should a corpse be found in a public place and the suspected clues not indicate his murder by a person or a group, compensation must be paid from the treasury by the Shar'

magistrate, and if conjectural testimony is given before the magistrate indicating that the murder has been the act of one or more specific persons, it shall be regarded as undetermined.

#### Chapter 5: Fulfillment of Retribution

Article 43. Intentional murder shall be punished by retribution, but can be changed to full compensation, less or more with the agreement of the guardian of the victim and the murderer.

Article 44. Should a man kill a woman, the guardian of the victim shall have the choice between retribution with the payment of half the compensation to the murderer or asking for the woman's compensation from the murderer.

Article 45. Should a person who has committed intentional murder die, retribution and compensation shall be nullified.

Article 46. Should the person who has committed intentional murder escape and not be apprehended, upon his death, retribution shall be changed to compensation, which must be paid from the possessions of the murderer, and should he have no possessions, it shall be paid from the possessions of his relatives, in order of "next of kin," and should he have no relatives or should they have no financial resources, the compensation shall be paid from the treasury.

Article 47. The guardians of the victim who have the right to demand retribution shall be the same as the heirs of the victim, except in the case of a husband or wife, who have no say in retribution, forgiveness or execution.

Article 48. A pregnant women who is condemned to retribution must not be punished by retribution before giving birth and if after giving birth, retribution would result in the death of the child, it must be postponed in order not to endanger the child.

Article 49. Retribution with a dull or non-cutting instrument which would torture the criminal shall not be permitted and mutilation of the criminal is prohibited.

Article 50. Should the guardians of the victim be numerous, the agreement of all of them shall be necessary in retribution. Should all demand retribution, the murderer shall be subject to retribution and should some of them demand retribution and others demand compensation, those who demand retribution may punish the murderer by retribution, but must pay the share of the compensation of the other guardians of the victim who demand compensation, and should some of the guardians grant a free pardon, others may punish the murderer by retribution after

paying the share of those who have granted a pardon to the murderer.

Article 51. The guardians of the victim may personally carry out the punishment of retribution on the murderers or hire a substitute after obtaining the permission of the Shar' magistrate.

Article 52. Should the guardian of the victim be a minor or insane, his guardian (father, paternal grandfather or guardian appointed by them or by the Shar' magistrate), with consideration for the preference of the minor or the insane person, may carry out the retribution sentence or change the retribution sentence to compensation, less or more, and should the guardian of the victim be absent and his absence be for a lengthy period of time, the Shar' magistrate shall assume the guardianship of the victim and shall decide as he deems proper.

Article 53. Should a person or persons help a person sentenced to retribution to escape, they shall be condemned to life imprisonment until such time as the murderer has been delivered to the judicial authorities and should the murderer die before he is delivered, the victim's compensation must be paid by those who have rescued the murderer.

Article 54. In the event of forgiveness by the victim before his death, retribution shall not be cancelled and the guardians of the victim may carry out the punishment of retribution after his death.

#### Second Kind: Retribution of Limb

Article 55. Mutilation of limbs or injury, if intentional, shall require retribution and the victim shall obtain retribution from the criminal with the permission of the Shar' magistrate.

Article 56. Mutilation of limbs or injury shall consist of three kinds: intentional, semi-intentional and unintentional. The injunctions of the last two are specified in the chapter on Compensation.

Article 57. Mutilation of limbs or injury shall be considered intentional in the following cases:

A. When the criminal commits an act by which he intends to mutilate or inflict injury, whether or not that act would by nature cause mutilation or injury.

B. When a criminal intentionally commits an act which by nature would cause mutilation or injury, even though he does not intend to mutilate or inflict injury.

C. When a criminal does not intend to mutilate or injure a limb and the action would not by nature cause mutilation or injury, but in regards to the victim, as a result of such things as illness, old age, infirmity, or being a child, the act would cause mutilation or injury and the criminal is aware of it.

Article 58. In the retribution of limbs, in addition to the requirements concerning retribution for murder, the following must be taken into consideration:

- (1) Equivalency of limbs in being healthy.
- (2) Equivalency in the originality of the limbs.
- (3) Equivalency in the place of the injured limb.
- (4) Retribution would not cause death.
- (5) Retribution would not exceed the crime.

Article 59. In retribution of limbs, women and men shall be considered equal and a man guilty of injury to the limbs or an offense against a woman shall be subject to retribution of a similar limb, unless the mutilated limb would be equal to one-third or more than one-third of the total compensation, in which case, the woman shall be permitted to enforce retribution of the limb by which she pays one-half of the compensation for that limb to the man.

Article 60. A healthy limb cannot be retribution for an unhealthy limb and only the compensation for that limb shall be paid, but, an unhealthy limb can serve as retribution for a healthy one.

Article 61. In retribution of limbs, equivalency of place shall be considered valid and in compensation for the severance of the limb on the right, the limb on the right, or of that on the left, the same limb on the left of the criminal must serve as retribution.

Note. Should the victim have no right arm, his left arm shall be claimed and should he have no left arm, either of his legs shall be severed.

Article 62. Injury inflicted in retribution must be proportionate to the crime, unless in the event of injury which reaches the bones, in which case, ordinary mutilation shall suffice.

Article 63. If, in the act of retribution for injury, equivalency is not required, such as in the case of deep injuries



or the breakage of bones or their shifting such that retribution would cause a life-threatening injury or would prove more than the amount of the crime, compensation must be paid in the amount which is set by religious law or determined by the Shar' magistrate.

Article 64. Retribution of limb may be carried out immediately and shall not require waiting until the situation with regard to the injury is clarified. Hence, if the retribution is executed and injury results in the death of the victim, if the crime is intentional, the criminal shall be subject to retribution by execution, but before the execution, the compensation for the injury inflicted as retribution against the criminal must be paid to him.

Article 65. In order for retribution to adhere to equivalency with the crime, the injuries must be calculated completely and anything which would prevent the fulfillment of the retribution or cause its increase must be eliminated.

Article 66. If as a result of the movement of the criminal, retribution exceeds the crime, the executer of the retribution shall not be responsible; but if, without the movement of the defendant, the retribution exceeds the crime, and this excess is intentional, the executer of the retribution shall be subject to retribution for the amount in excess; and if it is not intentional, the compensation or the value of the excess shall be paid by the executer of the retribution.

Article 67. If the cold or heat of the weather would cause the infection of the wound, retribution must be carried out in more moderate weather.

Article 68. The instruments of retribution must be sharp, non-poisonous and appropriate to the execution of the retribution of the special injury. Harm to the criminal in excess of the amount of his crime shall not be permitted.

Article 69. Should a person blind another, he shall be subject to retribution, even if the criminal has only one eye, and nothing shall be given to him in compensation.

Article 70. Should a person who has two eyes blind a person who has one eye, the victim shall be permitted to take retribution and demand half the total compensation or not demand retribution and receive complete compensation, unless the victim has lost one eye previously in retribution, in which case, he shall only be able to carry out retribution and has no right to any other demands.

Article 71. Should a person take another's eyesight without harming the eyeball, only the eyesight of the eye of the criminal can be subject to retribution and should retribution be impossible without harming the eyeball of the criminal, retribution shall be withdrawn and the criminal must pay compensation.

Article 72. A healthy eye can be retribution for an eye which does not have normal vision.

Article 73. Should a person cut off a part of someone's ear and the victim rejoin the severed part of his ear, retribution shall not be withdrawn, and should the criminal, after having a part of his ear cut off in retribution, rejoin that part of his own ear, no one may cut it off again in order to preserve the effects of retribution.

Article 74. The cutting off of the auricle which would result in a loss of hearing shall be considered two offenses and the compensation for the hearing of each ear shall be half the total compensation.

Article 75. Should a person cut off someone's nose, the victim may take retribution, even if the victim does not have a sense of smell.

Article 76. Should a person cut off the tongue or the lip of another person, retribution shall be carried out equivalent to the size and place.

Article 77. Should a person break or pull out the tooth of another, he shall be subject to retribution with consideration for the conditions of retribution of limb, and should the victim grow his tooth back before the retribution, and should the new tooth be healthy, the offender shall only pay a fine and should it be imperfect, the offender must pay the difference between the healthy and the imperfect tooth.

Article 78. Should the victim be a child, the ruling must be postponed for a time to see if the child grows new teeth, in which case, the offender shall be ordered to pay compensation, otherwise, he will be subject to retribution.

Article 79. Should the limb in question be an extra limb and should the criminal not have that extra limb, he will be ordered to pay compensation.

Article 80. Adherence to equivalency in the retribution of limbs shall be binding in every regard and may be changed only with the agreement of both parties.

## Punishments and Their Regulations

### Chapter 1: Punishment for Fornication

Article 81. Fornication consists of the sexual intercourse of a man with a woman who is not lawful for him, even if it is in the anus, in unquestionable cases.

Article 82. Fornication shall require punishment if the fornicator possesses the following characteristics:

Adulthood, sanity, free will, cognizance.

Hence, the fornication of a minor, an insane person, someone who has been forced, or anyone who has mistakenly fornicated with a woman or who marries a woman whom he is not lawfully allowed to marry without knowing the religious law and who has sexual intercourse with that woman will not be subject to punishment.

Note 1. Should a woman or man not know of the prohibition against marrying another but suspect such prohibition and should that person marry the other person without inquiring into the religious law and should that person have sexual intercourse with said person, he or she shall be subject to punishment.

Note 2. Should a woman know of the prohibition against sexual intercourse with a man and the man be unaware of the same and think that sexual intercourse with the woman is permissible to him and should he then have sexual intercourse with her, only the woman shall be subject to punishment for fornication and not the man; and should the man be aware and the woman unaware of the prohibition against sexual intercourse, only the man shall be subject to punishment for fornication and not the woman.

Article 83. Should a man or a woman mistakenly have sexual intercourse, the claim of the mistake or incongnizance, if it is probable that the claimant is being truthful, shall be accepted without witnesses or oaths and subjection to punishment shall be withdrawn.

Article 84. Should a woman claim that she was forced to fornicate, her claim shall be accepted providing there is not proof to the contrary.

### Ways to Prove Fornication in Court

Article 85. Should a man or a woman confess to fornication in four sessions, he or she shall be subject to punishment for fornication, and should he or she confess less than four times, he or she shall receive less than the established punishment.

Article 86. A confession shall be accepted if the confessor possesses the following characteristics:

Adulthood, sanity, free will, intent.

Article 87. A confession must be precise and open so that there is no reasonable doubt to the contrary.

Article 88. Should a person confess to fornication and then deny it, punishment shall not be withdrawn, unless he or she confesses to fornication which would require stoning to death or execution and then denies it, in which case, the punishment of stoning or execution shall be withdrawn.

Article 89. Should a person confess to fornication which requires punishment and then repent, the magistrate may pardon him or her or carry out the punishment.

Article 90. Should a woman who has no spouse become pregnant, she shall not be punished merely for becoming pregnant, unless her fornication is proven in one of the ways stated in this law.

Article 91. Fornication shall be proven on the testimony of four just men or three just men and two just women, regardless of whether the punishment is flogging or stoning.

Article 92. Should the fornication be punishable by flogging, it may be proven on the testimony of two just men in addition to four just women.

Note. The testimony of women alone or in addition to the testimony of one just man shall not prove fornication, but those witnesses shall be subject to punishment for slander.

Article 93. The testimony of the witness must be precise and unambiguous.

Article 94. The testimony of the witness must be based on an eyewitness account and testimony based on assumptions shall not be valid.

Article 95. No contradictions in the details of the testimonies should exist in regards to such things as time and place and should there be contradictions in the testimonies of the witnesses, fornication shall not be proven, but those witnesses shall be subject to punishment for slander.

Article 96. Witnesses must give testimony within a close proximity of time. Hence, should some of them give testimony and others not immediately present themselves or not give testimony,

fornication shall not be proven, but the witnesses shall be subject to punishment for slander.

Article 97. Should fornication be proven through the testimony of eyewitnesses or confession, except in exceptional cases, such as illness or pregnancy, the punishment must be carried out immediately.

Article 98. Should a woman or a man who has committed fornication repent before the testimonies are given, his or her punishment shall be withdrawn, and should he or she repent after the testimonies, punishment shall not be withdrawn.

#### Kinds of Punishment for Fornication

Article 99. The punishment for fornication for the following shall be execution.

- A. Fornication with blood relatives whom one is not legally allowed to marry.
- B. Fornication with a stepmother.
- C. The punishment for the fornication of a non-Muslim with a Muslim woman shall be the execution of the fornicator.
- D. Fornication by violence and force shall require the execution of the forceful fornicator.

Note. In the above cases, there shall be no difference between the involvement of young and old or married and unmarried women.

Article 100. The punishment for fornication shall be stoning to death in the following cases:

- A. Fornication of a married man, that is, a man who has a permanent spouse, who has had sexual intercourse with her and who may have sexual intercourse with her whenever he wishes, is punishable by stoning to death.
- B. Fornication with an adult man of a married woman, that is, a woman who has a permanent husband, who has had sexual intercourse with him and has had the opportunity to enjoy her husband, shall be punishable by stoning to death.

Note 1. Fornication of a married woman with a minor is punishable by flogging and not by stoning.

Note 2. Fornication of a man or a woman who has a permanent spouse, but whose spouse is not available as a result of travel,

imprisonment or similar justifiable excuses shall not be punishable by stoning.

Note 3. Revocable divorce before the passage of the set time shall not free the man or woman from the bond, but a divorce without consideration for the three menstrual cycles shall free them.

Article 101. Fornication of an elderly married man or an elderly married woman shall be punishable by flogging before stoning to death.

Article 102. The punishment for the fornication of an unmarried woman or an unmarried man shall be 100 lashes.

Article 103. A married man who commits fornication before penetration shall be subject to flogging, shaving of the head and exile for one year.

Article 104. The repetition of fornication before punishment shall not result in the repetition of the punishment, unless the punishments are not of one kind--such as one case being flogging and another stoning to death--in which case, flogging shall be carried out before stoning to death.

Article 105. Should a woman or a man commit fornication several times and be punished after each time, he or she shall be killed after the fourth time.

Article 106. A woman shall not be punished by stoning to death during pregnancy or childbirth, or, after giving birth, if the newborn has no guardians and there is fear of his or her dying. But, if there is a guardian, punishment shall be carried out.

Article 107. In case of a pregnant or nursing woman, if the flogging will endanger the fetus or the nursing infant, the punishment shall be postponed until such danger has passed.

Article 108. Should a sick or excessively menstruating woman be condemned to execution or death by stoning, the punishment shall be carried out, but should she be sentenced to flogging, the punishment shall be delayed until the illness or menstruation has passed.

Note. Menstruation shall not prevent punishment.

Article 109. Should there be no hope for the recovery of the patient or should the Shar' magistrate determine that the punishment must be carried out during the illness, a bundle containing 100 single whips or switches shall be used to give him

or her one lash, even if not all of them touch the condemned person's body.

Article 110. Should the person condemned to be punished go mad or become an infidel, the punishment shall not be withdrawn.

Article 111. Punishment by flogging must not be carried out in very cold or very warm weather.

Article 112. Punishment may not be carried out on the land of the enemies of Islam.

#### Procedures for Implementing Punishment

Article 113. Should a person be condemned to several punishments, those punishments must be implemented in such an order that none of them will cancel another. For instance, should the person be sentenced to flogging and to death by stoning, the flogging must be carried out first and then the stoning.

Article 114. Should the fornication of a married person be proven through his or her confession, during the stoning, the Shar' magistrate shall throw the first stone and then others; and should his or her fornication be proven through the testimony of witnesses, the witnesses shall throw the first stones, then the Shar' magistrate, and then others.

Article 115. The punishment of a male fornicator must be implemented while standing, with no clothing except that which will cover his genitals, and all of his body is to be flogged, with the exception of his head, face and genitals. However, a woman shall be flogged while sitting with her clothing tied to her.

Article 116. The Shar' magistrate shall properly inform the people of the time of the punishment and a number of the faithful--no less than three--shall be required to be present during the execution of the punishment.

Article 117. In cases of stoning, a man should be buried up to the waist and a woman up to the chest in a ditch and then stoned to death.

Article 118. Should a person who is condemned to death by stoning escape from the ditch in which he has been placed, if his punishment has been proven by witnesses, he shall be returned for the punishment to be implemented, but if it has been proven by confession and his escape comes after being hit by even one stone, he shall not be returned. But, should a person who is

condemned to flogging escape, he shall be returned for punishment under any circumstances.

Article 119. The size of the stones in death by flogging must not be so large that the person is killed from the strike of one or two stones, but they must not be so small that they cannot be called stones.

Article 120. The Shar' magistrate may act, relying on his own knowledge, in regards to the right of God and the people in order to implement divine punishment, and he must cite the basis of his knowledge. In regards to the right of God, he shall not stop at the request of anyone, but in regards to the right of the people, the implementation of the punishment may be stopped at the request of the person who has the right.

Article 121. Fornication during holy times, such as religious feasts, Ramazan and Fridays, and in sacred places, such as mosques, shall warrant fines in addition to punishment.

Article 122. The presence of the witnesses during the execution of death by stoning shall be required. In their absence, punishment shall not be withdrawn, but it shall be withdrawn if they become fugitives.

## Chapter 2: Punishment for Consuming Intoxicants

Article 123. Consuming intoxicants in small or large quantities, whether or not they induce drunkenness, whether unadulterated or mixed, shall warrant punishment.

Note 1. Consuming beer, even should it not bring about intoxication, shall be considered the same as consuming wine and shall be punishable.

Note 2. Consuming grape juice which has boiled by itself or over fire or in the sun or in any like manner shall not be penalized, although it is prohibited.

## Punishment for Intoxication

Article 124. The punishment for intoxication shall be implemented in the case of a person who is an adult of sound mind and free will and cognizant of the substance being a prohibited intoxicant.

Note 1. Should the drinker claim ignorance of the ruling or the issue and the reliability of his claim is probable, he shall not be subject to punishment.



Note 2. Should a person be aware that consuming wine is prohibited and should he or she consume it, that person shall be punished, even though he or she is unaware that consuming it shall warrant punishment.

Article 125. Should a person be obliged to consume a specified amount of wine in order to save his or her life or for medicinal purposes, that person shall not be subject to punishment.

Article 126. Should a person confess twice to having consumed wine, he or she shall be subject to punishment.

Article 127. Confession shall be acceptable if the confessor is an adult of sound mind and free will and if the action is intentional.

Article 128. The consumption of intoxicants shall be proven with the testimony of two just men only.

Article 129. Should one of the two just men give testimony that a person has consumed wine and the other give testimony that he has vomited wine, punishment shall be warranted.

Article 130. In testimonies regarding the consumption of intoxicants, there must be no conflicts regarding such things as time and place; but, should one witness give testimony to the principle of the consumption of the intoxicant and the other give testimony as to the specific kind of intoxicant, punishment shall be warranted.

Note. Confession or testimonies may result in punishment if there is no reasonable likelihood of excusing the consumer of the intoxicant.

Article 131. Punishment for consuming intoxicants for men and women shall consist of 80 lashes.

Note. A non-Muslim shall be subject to the punishment of 80 lashes for consuming intoxicants in public.

#### Procedures for Implementing Punishment

Article 132. A man shall be flogged while standing with no clothing except that which covers his genitals and a woman shall be flogged while sitting, with her clothing tied to her.

Note. Flogging should not be inflicted on the head, face or genitals.

Article 133. Punishment shall be implemented while the condemned person is sober.

Article 134. Should a person consume intoxicants several times and not be punished for the acts, one punishment shall be sufficient.

Article 135. Should a person consume intoxicants several times and be punished after each time, he shall be killed after the third time.

Article 136. Should a person condemned to punishment go insane or become an infidel, the punishment shall not be withdrawn.

#### Conditions for Withdrawing Punishment or Extending Pardons

Article 137. Should a consumer of wine repent before testimonies have been given, his punishment shall be withdrawn, but should he repent after testimonies have been given, he shall be subject to punishment.

Article 138. Should a person repent after having confessed to consuming intoxicants, the Shar' magistrate may choose between pardon and punishment.

#### Chapter 3: Punishment for Sodomy

Article 139. Sodomy consists of sexual intercourse between male human beings.

Article 140. The subject and object of sodomy shall both be subject to punishment.

Article 141. The punishment for sodomy shall be execution and the kind of execution shall be the prerogative of the Shar' magistrate.

Article 142. Sodomy shall be punishable by death if the subject and object are adults of sound mind and free will.

Article 143. Should an adult man of sound mind commit sodomy on a minor, the subject shall be killed and the object, if he has not been forced, shall be subject to reduced punishment.

Article 144. Should a minor commit sodomy on another minor, both shall receive less than the established punishment, unless one of them has forced the other.

#### Ways to Prove Sodomy in Court

Article 145. The charge of sodomy against the confessor shall be proven by four confessions.

Article 146. A confession shall be accepted if the confessor is an adult of sound mind, free will and intent.

Article 147. A confession of fewer than four times shall not warrant full punishment and the confessor shall receive less than the established punishment.

Article 148. The charge of sodomy shall be proven with the testimony of four just men who have been eyewitnesses to the act.

Article 149. Should fewer than four just men give testimony, the charge of sodomy shall not be proven and the witnesses shall be subject to punishment for slander.

Article 150. The testimony of women alone or in addition to that of men shall not prove the charge of sodomy.

Article 151. The Shar' magistrate may rule on the basis of his knowledge, which is acquired through the usual means.

Article 152. The punishment for (tafhiz) and similar acts committed between two men without consumation of the sexual act for each shall be 100 lashes.

Note. Should the subject be a non-Muslim and the object be a Muslim, the subject shall be subject to punishment by death.

Article 153. Should (tafhiz) and similar acts be repeated three times and after each time, punishment has been implemented, the punishment after the fourth time shall be death.

Article 154. Should two men who are not blood relations be unnecessarily naked under one cover, both shall be subject to reduced punishment.

Article 155. Should a person kiss another passionately, he shall be subject to reduced punishment.

Article 156. Should a person commit (tafhiz) or similar acts or sodomy and repent before the testimony of witnesses, his punishment shall be withdrawn and should he repent after the testimonies, his punishment shall not be withdrawn, and should the charge be proven by confession and the person repent, the Shar' magistrate may pardon him.

#### Lesbianism

Article 157. Lesbianism is defined as homosexual acts between women with their genitals.

Article 158. Ways to prove the charge of lesbianism in the court shall be the same as those to prove sodomy.

Article 159. The punishment for lesbianism shall consist of 100 lashes for each participant.

Article 160. The charge of lesbianism shall be proven involving a person who is an adult of sound mind, free will and intent.

Note. In punishment for lesbianism, there shall be no difference between the subject and object or between a Muslim and a non-Muslim.

Article 161. Should the lesbian act be repeated three times and punishment be imposed after each time, the punishment for the fourth time shall be death.

Article 162. Should the person committing the lesbian act repent before the testimonies of witnesses have been given, punishment shall be withdrawn and should she repent after the testimonies have been given, punishment shall not be withdrawn.

Article 163. Should the lesbian act be proven on the confession of the person and should she repent, the Shar' magistrate may pardon her.

Article 164. Should two women not be blood relatives and unnecessarily lie naked under one cover, they shall be subject to less than 100 lashes, and should the act be repeated and the punishment be repeated, the punishment for the third time shall be 100 lashes.

#### Panderism

Article 165. Panderism shall be defined as establishing contact between two or more persons for the purposes of fornication or sodomy.

Article 166. The charge of panderism shall be proven with two confessions, provided the confessor is an adult of sound mind and free will has intent.

Article 168. The punishment for panderism shall consist of 75 lashes and exile, the term of which shall be determined by the magistrate.

#### Slander

Article 169. Slander shall be defined as accusing another of fornication or sodomy.

Article 170. The punishment for slander shall consist of 80 lashes, whether the slanderer is a man or a woman.

Note. Should someone accuse another of other than fornication or sodomy, such as lesbianism or other prohibited acts, he or she shall be subject to 30-50 lashes.

Article 171. The slander should be clear and unambiguous and the accuser must be aware of the meaning of the term, even though it might be meaningless to the listener.

Article 172. Should a person tell his legitimate offspring that he or she is not his or her child, that person shall be subject to punishment for slander.

Article 173. Should a person tell the legitimate offspring of another person that he or she is not that person's child, he or she shall be subject to punishment for slander.

Note. In the above-mentioned cases, should an analogy be meant which is not meant to be slanderous, the charge of slander shall not be proven.

Article 174. Should a person state that a person has committed fornication with a woman or sodomy with a man, it shall be considered slander to the one addressed and the speaker shall be subject to punishment for slander.

Article 175. Should someone imply fornication in saying to another, "Your wife is a whore," or "Your sister is a whore," or "Your mother is a whore," that person shall be subject to punishment for slandering the person implicated in the statement in addition to receiving a reduced sentence in regards to the person to whom the abusive language has been addressed.

Article 176. Any kind of abusive language which is intended to hurt the listener and does not prove slanderous, such as saying to a person's wife that she was not a virgin, shall be subject to 50 lashes.

Article 177. Slander shall be punishable when the slanderer is an adult of sound mind, free will and intent and the slandered person is also an adult, virtuous Muslim of sound mind. Hence, should the slanderer or the person slandered against lack these attributes, there shall be no punishment.

Article 178. Should a minor who can distinguish between right and wrong slander a person, he or she shall be subject to 10-30 lashes and should an adult of sound mind slander a minor or a non-Muslim, he or she shall receive a reduced sentence.

Article 179. Should the person slandered not be virtuous in regards to the slanderous statement against him and openly demonstrate such, the slanderer shall not be punished.

Article 180. Should relatives slander one another, they shall be subject to punishment.

Note. Should a father or paternal grandfather slander his offspring, he shall be subject to a reduced sentence.

Article 181. Should a man slander his late wife and should the woman have no heirs except the child of the same man, punishment shall not be warranted, and should the woman have an heir other than the child of that man, such as a child from another husband, punishment shall be warranted.

Article 182. Should a person slander several persons separately, that person shall be subject to separate punishments for each incident of slander, whether or not all the individuals involved have demanded punishment simultaneously or separately.

Article 183. Should a person slander several persons in one phrase and should each of them demand punishment separately, punishment for the slander of each shall be implemented separately; but, should they demand punishment together, punishment shall be implemented only once.

Article 184. The charge of slander shall be proven by two confessions.

Article 185. Confessions shall be acceptable if the confessor is an adult of sound mind, free will and intent.

Article 186. The charge of slander shall be proven on the testimony of two just men.

Note. Flogging must not be carried out on the head, face or genitals.

Article 188. Should a person slander another several times and be punished after each time, the punishment for the fourth time shall be death.

Article 189. Should the slanderer say that his slanderous statement was true after the punishment has been implemented, he shall be subject to additional punishment, although a reduced sentence.

Article 190. Should someone slander another several times with the same implication, such as fornication, only one punishment shall be implemented.

Article 191. Should a person slander another several times, with accusations of various things, such as fornication and sodomy, that person shall be subject to more than one punishment.

Article 192. Punishment for slander shall be withdrawn in the following instances:

- (1) If the slandered person agrees with the slanderer.
- (2) If a valid quorum of witnesses testifies to the subject of slander.
- (3) If the slandered person or all his or her heirs pardon the slanderer.
- (4) If a man disinherits his wife after she slanders him.

Article 193. Should two persons slander each other, whether the slandering is equivalent or different, the set punishment shall be withdrawn and each shall be given reduced sentences.

Article 194. Should the punishment for slander not be implemented or withdrawn, it shall be transferred to the heirs.

Article 195. The right to demand punishment for slander shall be transferred to all the heirs, except a wife or husband, and each one of the heirs may demand it, even though others have granted pardons.

Ratified by the Judicial Affairs Committee in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution on 25 August 1982 to be implemented for five years on a trial basis.

#### Law Amending Certain Articles of the Law for Penal Redress

#### Chapter 1: Within the Jurisdiction of the Penal Courts

Article 192. Offenses the investigation of which are within the jurisdiction of the courts of the Islamic Justice Department shall be divided into four parts:

- (1) Punishment, (2) retribution, (3) compensation and (4) reduced sentences

Article 193. The penal courts shall be formed in the manner established by this law and shall investigate the crimes of persons to determine the penalties.

Article 194. Should the punishment for slander not be implemented or withdrawn, it shall be transferred to the heirs.

Article 195. The right to demand punishment for slander shall be transferred to all the heirs, except a wife or husband, and each one of the heirs may demand it, even though others have granted pardons.

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Article 193. The penal courts shall be formed in the manner established by this law and shall investigate the crimes of persons to determine the penalties.

Article 194. Penal courts shall be divided into penal court one and penal court two. The Public Prosecutor's Office shall carry out its duties in conjunction with penal courts one and two.

Article 195. Penal court one shall be formed of one head, a substitute member and a council. The head or the substitute member may issue rulings, but before the court makes a decision, the council shall be responsible for studying and investigating the case in detail and declaring its substantiated views to the court in writing.

Article 196. Penal courts one shall be established in the provincial capitals and large cities which require them or whose establishment is required by the Supreme Judicial Council, as many as needed. The allocation of every branch to various kinds of crimes shall be determined by the Supreme Judicial Council.

Article 197. In areas where the establishment of two courts, one civil and one penal, is not possible, one branch of the court shall investigate all civil and penal cases.

Article 198. Penal courts one shall investigate the following offenses:



A. Offenses for which the punishment is execution, death by stoning and (solb) or banishment.

B. Offenses for which the punishment is severance or mutilation of limbs.

C. Offenses which warrant 10 years or more imprisonment according to the law.

D. Offenses for which the punishment is equal to or more than 2 million rials or equal to two-fifths or more of the property of the offender.

Note 1. Should the charges in A and B in retribution be considered intentional, semi-intentional or unintentional, such offenses shall also be investigated by penal court one.

Note 2. Should the offense charged be likely to result in one of the above-mentioned punishments and at the end of the prosecutions, should the penalty be determined to be less than those mentioned above, penal court one shall dictate the ruling.

Article 202. Should a person be accused of committing several offenses of various kinds, he or she shall be tried in a court which has jurisdiction over the investigation of the most important of the offenses.

Note. Numerous accusations against a defendant must be investigated together at one time; but, if investigating all of them would result in delays, upon the request of the prosecutor, the court may issue a verdict or the proper ruling on the accusations which have been thoroughly investigated.

Article 203. In cities where numerous penal and civil courts are established, the head of the first branch shall also be the director general of all the civil and penal courts and shall refer the cases sent to him to the civil or penal branches.

Article 204. The head of the civil and penal courts of every city, as the head of the Justice Department of that city, shall supervise and administer all the civil and penal courts as well as the Public Prosecutor's Office. Also, the head of the Justice Department of the provincial capital shall be the administrative head and supervisor over the affairs of the Justice Departments of the cities of that area in the province.

Article 205. The partners and deputies of the defendant shall be tried in the court which has jurisdiction over the investigation of the charges against the principle defendant.

Article 215. Penal court one shall consist of a director or a substitute member.

Note. Should the director or substitute member feel that consultation in the prosecution is required, a request for a counsel shall be made of the general director of the courts or the head of the Justice Department of the related area and the above-mentioned director shall be responsible for sending a counsel. Upon consultation, the ruling of the judge shall be the basis for action.

Article 216. Penal courts two shall be established within the headquarters of penal courts one or in other cities and may have numerous branches depending on the situation.

Article 217. The investigation of offenses for which the punishment is other than that mentioned in Article 198 and its notes shall be the responsibility of penal court two. Also, the investigation of all violations and misdemeanors, such as not following the regulations and rules concerning such things as city halls, police (Police Department), health, hygiene, traffic (including regulations for traffic, driving and transportation of cargo and passengers), vagrancy, begging and abusive language, shall be the responsibility of penal court two.

Article 219. The penal courts shall begin investigations in the following cases:

- (1) Registering the claims and complaints of private plaintiffs concerning the occurrence of a crime or the damages or losses which have been inflicted on them as a result of the crime.
- (2) Involving crimes testified to.
- (3) Declarations and reports by the agents of the Justice Department or apparently virtuous persons or those whose word can be trusted.
- (4) Requests by and bills of indictment of the Prosecutor's Office.
- (5) In accordance with the ruling of penal court two, in prosecuting a penal issue concerning the conflicts of opinion between the interrogator and the prosecutor.

Article 224. In important crimes, preliminary investigations and interrogations shall be necessary before the trial. In other cases and also in cases where the prosecution and trial are carried out upon the direct complaint of the private plaintiff, the penal court may begin the trial upon consideration of the

circumstances in the case and without preliminary investigations and interrogation.

Article 260. On the whole, in penal cases and punishments, the written report of the agents of the Justice Department and persons who have been commissioned to investigate the penal affairs as well as the statements of the witnesses and experts shall be valid provided the agents, experts and witnesses consist of at least two just persons, except when such would be contrary to the decisive knowledge of the judge.

Article 284. The ruling of the preliminary court may be overturned or appealed in only three instances, and in all other instances, it shall be final.

(1) When the judge in the case is certain that his ruling has been contrary to legal or religious standards.

(2) When another judge is certain of the legal or religious mistake made by the judge in the case, such that if it should be brought to his attention, he would realize and regret his own mistake.

(3) When it is proven that the judge in the case was not competent to investigate and could not dictate a ruling in the case.

Article 284 repeated. Upon the overruling of the ruling by the following court, an appeal shall be carried out in the same court or in another proper court.

Article 285. The opinions of a penal court one which result in any of the punishments stated in Article 198 and its accompanying Note 1 shall be raised and investigated as general issues in the Supreme Court, regardless of the opposition of either party in the dispute or of the prosecutor.

Article 287. The head of penal court one, upon investigating and trying the defendant and studying the case and the opinion of the counsel, should his opinion result in the acquittal of the defendant or a sentence of less than those stated in Article 198 and its accompanying Notes, shall personally offer the verdict and his verdict shall be final, except in those cases subject to Article 284. However, should his opinion result in the sentences mentioned, without dictating the opinion, he must first send his opinion and judicial understanding in writing with justifications to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall consider the opinion of the court and investigate the case in general terms. Should it find the opinion correct and justified, it shall confirm and return the case in order for the head of the court to

dictate the ruling, in which case, the ruling issued shall be final.

Article 288. Should the Supreme Court have one objection to the judicial opinion of penal court one or find certain shortcomings, it shall justify its opinion in writing and send the case to the investigating court. Should the opinion of the Supreme Court be accepted, the court shall issue the proper ruling; otherwise, the case shall be sent to the director general of the courts to be reviewed in another branch. Should the branch which has received the case, upon study, accept the opinion of the Supreme Court, it shall dictate a ruling accordingly; otherwise, the case shall be returned to the Supreme Court. Such cases shall be considered in the general committee of the Supreme Court and in accordance with the opinions of an absolute majority, one of the following shall be carried out:

(1) Should the general committee of the Supreme Court find the opinion of one of the branches of the penal court one to be correct and justified, the case shall be returned to that branch, which shall hand down a ruling.

(2) Should the judicial opinion of the two branches investigating the case be similar and both correct and justified, the case shall be returned to the second court for a ruling.

(3) In cases other than those mentioned above, the general committee shall return the case, in accordance with the opinion of the absolute majority of the members, to the head of one of the branches of the Supreme Court. The branch of the Supreme Court which has received the case shall be responsible for investigating the nature of the case and handing down the proper ruling, which shall be final.

Article 289. The rulings of the penal courts must be documented, justified and based on the laws and principles on which the ruling has been issued. The courts shall be responsible for finding a ruling for each case in the codified laws, and should there be no laws, they must issue the ruling in accordance with religious jurisprudential sources and well known and reliable religious decrees. The courts may not refuse to investigate complaints, disputes and rulings under the pretext of the silence, imperfection, brevity or contradictions in the codified laws.

Article 290. In offenses and cases which involve the right of God, the trial of the offender must take place in the presence of the defendant [as published]. In such cases, the penal court may not try the case or issue a verdict in absentia.

## Articles Necessary for the Establishment of the Branches of the Supreme Court

Article 1. Every branch of the Supreme court shall be formed of two judges who meet the qualifications for judges, one of whom shall act as head and the other an advisor.

Article 2. Each of the two members of the branch must be either a religious jurist or have participated for a period of a full 10 years in the theological seminars or have a record of 10 years in judicial affairs or be an attorney with total familiarity with Islamic codified laws.

Article 3. Each one of the members of the Supreme Court shall be responsible for studying and investigating the case referred to him for procedures and, after sufficient consultation, issuing a documented opinion.

Article 4. Should the opinions of the two members of the branch differ, another judge from one of the other branches shall be added to them and the ruling shall be based on a majority vote.

Article 5. The Supreme Court shall be established in Tehran, but, should the judicial supreme council find it necessary, it may be formed in another city as well.

Article 6. There shall be as many branches of the Supreme Court as necessary and the head of the first branch shall head all the branches. Cases shall be sent to other branches upon his instruction and he may transfer the distribution and referral of the cases to the head of one of the other branches.

Ratified by the Judicial Affairs Committee in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution on 28 August 1982 to be implemented for five years on a trial basis.

## Bylaws of the Guards Corps

### Chapter 1: Goals

Article 1. The Guards Corps of the Islamic revolution is an institution under the high command of the leader, whose goals are to guard the Islamic revolution of Iran and its gains, to constantly strive to achieve the divine goals, to expand the government of God's law in accordance with the aims of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to completely strengthen the defensive capability of the Islamic Republic through cooperation with the other branches of the armed forces, and to militarily train and organize the people's forces.

## Chapter 2: Mission

Article 2. To legally fight against elements and movements which engage in acts of terrorism to overthrow the regime of the Islamic Republic or take measures against the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Article 3. To legally fight against elements who use violence to negate the rule of the laws of the Islamic Republic.

Article 4. To engage in actions similar to those of law enforcement agencies in order to disarm those who bear or keep arms and ammunition without legal permits.

Article 5. To cooperate with law enforcement agencies on occasions when necessary to establish law and order and security in the country.

Note. The Guards Corps acts as the agent of the judicial branch in the missions mentioned in the above articles.

Article 6. To cooperate with other law enforcement agencies to protect political and religious places and personalities as determined by the local security council. (The duties and authority of the council shall be in accordance with a law ratified by the Majlis.

Article 7. To cooperate with the military of the Islamic Republic of Iran on necessary occasions in order to protect the independence, the territorial integrity and the regime of of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Note. The necessary instances and procedures for the cooperation of the Guards Corps with the military shall be determined by the Supreme Council for Defense.

Article 8. To cooperate with the intelligence organizations throughout the country in accordance with a law to be ratified by the Majlis.

Article 9. Planning, organization, administration, command and implementation of ideological, political and military training of the members of the Mobilization for the Oppressed on the basis of Islamic standards.

Article 10. In participating in emergency operations during calamities and accidents and carrying out emergency, training and productive services and reconstruction crusades at the request of the government and with total adherence to the standards of Islamic justice in times of peace to the extent determined by the

Supreme Council, the Guards Corps shall maintain its necessary combat readiness in carrying out its mission.

Article 11. Educating and training the members of the Guards Corps on the basis of Islamic standards as shown by the directives of the theological ruler in ideological, political and military areas in order to gain the necessary capability to carry out the duties conferred.

### Chapter 3: Organizations

Article 12. In accordance with Article 110 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic, the supreme command of the Guards Corps belongs to the leader.

Article 13. The organizational constituents of the Guards Corps shall consist of:

- A. The general command of the Guards Corps
- B. The minister of the Guards Corps
- C. The Supreme Council of the Guards Corps

Article 14. The organizational makeup of the Guards Corps shall include two areas, command and ministerial, the responsibility for which shall be conferred on the general commander and the minister of the Guards Corps respectively.

Article 15. The general commander shall be responsible for the personnel, military, ideological and political training, propaganda and publication, provisions, logistics, intelligence, planning and operations areas involving the affairs of the mobilization for the oppressed. The following units shall be created to carry out these duties.

- A. Personnel unit, in charge of projecting the needs of the areas of manpower, admittance and recruitment.
- B. Military training unit, in charge of planning and carrying out military and specialized training (individuals and groups) of the members of the Guards Corps.
- C. Ideological-political training unit, in charge of determining the content of the ideological-political training of the members of the Guards Corps and the mobilization as well as the planning and implementation of the above training and attraction and training of instructors.
- D. Propaganda and publication unit, in charge of all the propaganda and publications which are published and broadcast in

the name of the Guards Corps through the mass media (in the form of books, pamphlets, magazines, publications, communiques, analyses, tapes, films and radio and television programs).

E. Provision and logistics unit, in charge of estimating the needs and storing and distributing the provisions, equipment and facilities of the Guards Corps.

F. Intelligence unit, in charge of carrying out duties to be ratified by the Majlis.

G. Planning and operations unit, in charge of preparing operational plans, implementing communications and dispatching forces.

H. Unit for the Mobilization for the Oppressed, the duties of which unit are described in Chapter 4 of these bylaws.

I. Engineering unit, in charge of arms, military and civil engineering, mapping, geography, communications and electronic engineering.

Note. In Paragraphs "C" and "D," the content of and programs for the ideological-political training as well as the publications and propaganda unit must be approved by the leader or his appointed representative in the Guards Corps.

Article 16. The minister of the Guards Corps shall be responsible for the administrative, financial, legal, parliamentary and provisional procurement areas, for which he shall have deputies as follows:

A. Administrative and financial deputy, responsible for hiring the personnel needed for the Ministry of the Guards Corps, carrying out the personal services of the Guards Corps, coordinating the estimates of funds, forming budget regulations, announcing the ratified budget to the divisions, implementing the budget (including transferring funds and keeping accounts), auditing, supervising and controlling the policy for the implementation of expenditures.

B. Parliamentary legal deputy, in charge of preparing and devising bills required by the Guards Corps, establishing communication between the Guards Corps, the government and the Majlis, notifying the Guards Corps about the ratified laws, supervising the correct implementation of laws and regulations, defending the rights of the Guards Corps before legal authorities, receiving the political decisions of the government and notifying the Guards Corps of them.



C. Logistic and engineering deputy, in charge of providing for and procuring provisional and logistic needs, creating facilities needed and carrying out affairs involving engineering.

Article 17. The minister of the Guards Corps shall be responsible for preparing the plan for the organization of the Ministry of the Guards Corps within the framework established in these bylaws in cooperation with the national administrative and employment affairs organization and having it approved by the Cabinet.

Note. The budget of this Ministry shall be provided from Item 112000 of the Guards Corps.

Article 18. The Supreme Council of the Guards Corps shall be established for the purpose of creating coordination between the command and ministerial areas as well as regulating and approving the policies and plans of programs and describing the duties of the divisions and the operational instructions in the command area within the council bylaws, made up of the following officials under the title of the Supreme Council for the Guards Corps. The ratification of the Council must be presented to the leader or his appointed representative in the Guards Corps and if they are not overruled by the leader or his representative, they shall be implemented.

- A. General command
- B. Minister of the Guards Corps
- C. Head of the central headquarters
- D. Head of the unit of the Mobilization for the Oppressed
- E. Head of the intelligence unit
- F. Head of the planning and operations unit
- G. Head of the personnel affairs unit
- H. Head of the provisions and logistics unit
- I. Head of the propaganda and publications unit
- J. Head of the ideological-political unit
- K. Representative of the leader (if applicable)

Article 19. Other officials of the units of the central headquarters and the deputies of the minister of the Guards Corps

may participate in the meetings of the Supreme Council of the Guards Corps without having a vote.

Article 20. The meetings of the Supreme Council shall not be called to order without the presence of the commander general (and in his absence, the deputy commander general), the minister of the Guards Corps (and in his absence, his deputy) and the representative of the leader, if applicable (and in his absence, his deputy).

Note. The meeting of the Supreme Council shall come to order with the presence of two-thirds of the members and ratifications shall require the majority vote of those present.

Article 21. The meetings of the Supreme Council shall be held regularly once a week and, in emergencies, on the request of the commander general or the minister of the Guards Corps or the representative of the leader (if applicable), emergency meetings shall be held.

Article 22. The ratifications of the Supreme Council in the command area shall be announced and implemented through the ranks and organizational channels.

Article 23. The commander general of the Guards Corps shall be responsible for notifying the units concerned with the ratifications of the Supreme Council of the Guards Corps within 48 hours and in case of violations, the issue shall be reported to the leader with the approval of the Supreme Council.

Article 24. The central headquarters shall be made up of the units for personnel affairs, military training, ideological-political training, publications and propaganda, intelligence, plans and operations, Mobilization for the Oppressed and engineering units, which shall be managed under the administration of the director of the headquarters. The central headquarters shall assist the commander general in implementing the goals of the Guards Corps through planning, support and supervision.

The heads of the units of the central headquarters shall be the deputies of the commander general in their own specializations and the central headquarters shall carry out its duties in cooperation with the other headquarters.

Article 25. In the divisions below that of the commander general of the Guards Corps to those found necessary by the Supreme Council of the Guards Corps, a number of headquarters shall be established and the council for each division shall be formed of the commander or the deputy commander of that division, the representative of the leader (if applicable), the director of the

headquarters and the directors of the headquarter units. The duties of these councils shall be determined by the Supreme Council of the Guards Corps.

Article 26. Offices of the commander general. In order to assist the commander general of the Guards Corps in carrying out his duties as a commander, the following offices shall be formed in which the heads and the members shall be appointed and dismissed by him.

A. Office of command. Responsible for administering the office, administration and public relations affairs of the commander general.

B. Office of research and inspection. In charge of assisting the commander general in investigating the competence of prospective appointees and also for apprising him of the operations of the various divisions of the Guards Corps.

Article 28. The organizational makeup of the Guards Corps in the command shall be centralized and the preservation of the chain of command and the observance of strict order and discipline shall be imperative.

Chain of command in the Guards Corps shall consist of:

- (1) Leader
- (2) Commander general of the Guards Corps
- (3) Regional commanders
- (4) Area commanders
- (5) Base commanders
- (6) Station commanders

Article 29. After the leader, the commander general shall be the highest executive in the Guards Corps, who shall be appointed and dismissed by the leader and in all affairs conferred on him, he shall be responsible to the leader and all the divisions of the Guards Corps shall be responsible to him. The commander general of the Guards Corps shall be responsible for the strict implementation of the bylaws and the ratifications of the Supreme Council in the command jurisdiction.

Article 30. Directing the operations, appointments and dismissals in the Guards Corps shall be the responsibility of the commander general.

Note. The dismissal and appointment of regional commanders shall be suggested by the commander general and ratified by the Supreme Council of the Guards Corps.

Article 31. The deputy commander general of the Guards Corps, the head of the central headquarters and those in charge of the central headquarter units shall be appointed and dismissed by the commander general upon the approval of the leader or his representative in the Guards Corps.

Note 1. The heads of the ideological-political training units and publications and propaganda as well as those in charge of the divisions under these two units shall be appointed from among the clergy approved by the leader or his representative in the Guards Corps.

Note 2. Should a representative be appointed by the leader to the Guards Corps, he shall be given priority with the agreement of the leader to take charge of the ideological-political training and propaganda and publication units.

Article 32. The deputy commander shall be in charge of all the duties of the commander in his absence and in his presence, he shall assist the commander general in the administration of the Guards Corps.

Article 33. Should a representative be appointed by the leader to the Guards Corps, he may:

A. Supervise all the affairs of the Guards Corps and the decisions of the commanders as regards their conforming to the religious standards and the directives of the leader, and should he, in any instance, find them contrary, the authorities shall be required to revise them to conform to the above-mentioned standards.

Note. In supervising all the divisions of the Guards Corps, he may appoint for every division someone from the competent clergy as his representative.

B. He should cooperate with the representatives appointed by the leader in other armed forces to create coordination and brotherly relations among the armed forces.

Article 34. Qualifications of a guard. A guard shall be a person who has become a member of the Guards Corps to fight an overall holy war on the path of God, as a religious duty, to protect the Islamic revolution and its gains and shall have the following qualifications:

- A. Belief in the Islamic principles, the Islamic revolution and the regime of the Islamic Republic.
- B. Practical belief in and commitment to theological rule.
- C. Practical commitment to the injunctions of Islam and the laws of the Islamic Republic and adherence to Islamic moral standards.
- D. Not a member of a political party, group or organization.
- E. Good reputation and clean record.

Note. The commanders of the Guards Corps, especially the commander general, in addition to the above-mentioned qualifications, must be familiar with ideological, political and specialized issues and also have sufficient administrative abilities.

#### Chapter 4: Bylaws of the Unit of the Mobilization for the Oppressed

Article 35. The aim in establishing the unit of the Mobilization for the Oppressed is to create the necessary capabilities in all individuals who believe in the Constitution and the goals of the Islamic revolution to defend the country and the regime of the Islamic Republic as well as help the people in the event of calamities and unexpected incidents in cooperation with the concerned authorities.

Article 36. In order to implement Article 9 of the bylaws of the Guards Corps, the duties of the Mobilization shall be as follows:

- (1) Military training to defend the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the territorial integrity of the country.
- (2) Education in ideological-political areas and in areas of needed expertise.
- (3) Organizing the members of the Mobilization.
- (4) Preparing defense plans in cooperation with other concerned organizations.

Note. All the establishments and organizations, under various titles, active in the area of military preparedness in mobilizing the people shall be dissolved, with the exception of the general conscription service, and shall be concentrated in the Guards Corps.

Article 37. Every city, depending on its size and population, shall be divided into several resistance zones and each resistance zone into several areas of resistance and each area of resistance into several bases of resistance. Every base of resistance shall include organized groups.

Note. Towns, small towns and villages in the country shall have resistance nuclei of the Mobilization.

Article 38. The Guards Corps shall establish the local resistance nuclei with the cooperation of the local clergy and trustees and the legal local councils in all localities.

Note. The Mobilization resistance nuclei shall be the smallest units of the Mobilization.

Article 39. The expansion of the local Mobilization units must be carried out in such a manner that in the shortest possible time the resistance nucleus shall be established in all areas.

Article 40. In the implementary ranks of the Mobilization, in proportion to the strata and guilds which are under that mobilization unit, a mobilization council shall be formed of persons from every stratum and guild and from among the local distinguished and trustworthy persons and from among the local distinguished clergy, headed by the head of the concerned mobilization unit. This council shall be a consultative council for the head of the Mobilization and shall be responsible for the Mobilization in the final decision making.

Note. The clergy on the council must be chosen for every division with the approval of the leader or a representative appointed by him in the Guards Corps or the representative of the representative of the leader. Other members of the council shall be appointed by the head of the council and the cleric of the concerned council.

Article 41. The members of the 20-million army shall be categorized as follows:

A. Regular members. All the strata who believe in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic and the goals of the Islamic revolution and who become regular members of the 20-million army (the Mobilization for the Oppressed of the Guards Corps), after passing the general training course, shall be organized and shall be engaged, within the laws and regulations, in support and combat activities during war time and also in developmental, service, social, political and intelligence activities.

B. Active members. Individuals who are organized, after passing the general training course, and whose organization shall be preserved through constant training and special programs.

Note. The regular and active members shall not be part of the permanent cadre and shall not receive fixed salaries.

C. Special members. Active members with the qualifications of a guard and who have training and individual records and are available to the Guards Corps full time whenever necessary. These persons shall have special cards and shall maintain regular contact with the Guards Corps.

Article 42. All the personnel and the officials of the Mobilization headquarters, the commanders of the Mobilization centers and the commander of the resistance region (in the cities) shall be Guards Corps members. The commanders of the areas of resistance shall be members of the Guards Corps or special members of the Mobilization, commanders of the resistance bases of the special members or commanders of the resistance groups from among the active members.

#### Chapter 5: Complementary Articles

Article 43. According to Article 172 of the Constitution, offenses involving the special military or disciplinary duties of the members of the Guards Corps shall be investigated by military courts. However, general offenses or offenses committed by them as agents of the Justice Department shall be investigated in the general courts.

Article 44. Complaints, grievances and protests by the people in regards to members of the Guards Corps or the divisions or the bylaws in use shall be investigated by the administrative court of justice.

Article 45. The Supreme Council of the Guards Corps shall be responsible for preparing the regulations for purging the Guards Corps and presenting them to the Majlis as a bill.

Article 46. Should one of the members of the Guards Corps be absent without leave for more than 15 days in peace time or more than 5 days in war time, he shall be considered a fugitive and shall be subject to prosecution by the military court and legally punished. Punishments concerning absentees less severe than those for fugitives shall be in accordance with the disciplinary regulations to be ratified by the Supreme Council of the Guards Corps.

Article 47. The Guards Corps shall follow theocratic rule in political and ideological terms and shall be independent of all

political parties and groups. It must never acquire a party identity in the society or act as a party or political organization.

Article 48. The members of the Guards Corps do not have the right to membership in any political party, group or organization and the continuation of such membership shall be cause for their dismissal from the Guards Corps.

Article 49. The essential needs for living, housing and health care for Guards Corps members and their families during their time of service as well as disability and retirement shall be provided for. The regulations shall be determined in the bylaws to be ratified by the Supreme Council of the Guards Corps.

Date of ratification: 6 September 1982

Law Concerning the Exemption of a Number of Those Disabled in the Islamic Revolution of Iran Who Are Able to Work And the Members of the Families of the Martyrs And the Disabled from the Conditions in Paragraph "C" of Article 14 of the National Employment Law

Single article. Those who have been disabled in the Islamic revolution of Iran and who are able to work (in certain cases) as well as the members of the families of the martyrs and those disabled in the Islamic revolution of Iran who do not meet the minimum educational conditions stated in Paragraph "C" of Article 14 of the National Employment Law shall be exempt from entering official services in the ministries, government establishments and city halls upon the agreement of the minister or the head of the concerned organization and they shall be used instead in service, technical and trade occupations.

Note 1. Concerned organizations shall be responsible for providing literacy tools, such as personnel, during the service. Employed individuals shall also be responsible for obtaining their elementary school certificate within four years, otherwise, they shall be deprived of promotions and salary increases.

Note 2. Members of the families of martyrs and disabled according to this law shall consist of spouse, offspring, parents, brothers and sisters who have been dependents of the disabled or martyred person, as determined by the Shahid foundation.



Note 3. The promotion of the group shall be subject to the considerations in Paragraph "C" of Article 14 and other conditions of the National Employment Law.

Date of ratification: 7 September 1982

Law Attaching Two Notes to the Law for the  
Qualifications for the Selection of Justice  
Department Judges Ratified by the Majlis on  
4 May 1982

Single article. The following two notes shall be added as Notes 2 and 3 to the law for qualifications for the selection of Justice Department judges ratified on 4 May 1982.

Note 2. The Supreme Judicial Council may employ, in addition to the persons mentioned in this law, judges for general and revolution courts from among the theological students of the centers who have general knowledge equivalent to a high school diploma and have studied in the seminars of the theological centers after passing a training course to be determined by the Supreme Judicial Council.

The determination of the scholarly competence of these individuals shall be the responsibility of the Supreme Judicial Council or a committee appointed by the above-mentioned Council.

Note 3. The Supreme Judicial Council shall be responsible for implementing the requirements established in this law in regards to all the judges of the revolution courts.

The above law, including a single article, was ratified by the Majlis on Monday, 4 October 1982, and was approved by the Council of Guardians.

Law Concerning the Exemption from Customs  
Duties, Commercial Taxes and Tariffs, With the  
Exception of Storage and Transportation, of the  
Medical, Orthopedic and Pharmaceutical  
Necessities and Equipment Imported by the  
Shahid Foundation.

Single article. Iranian customs shall be permitted to release medicine, orthopedic necessities, medical necessities and equipment and the raw material for producing artificial limbs which are imported by the Shahid foundation with exemptions from customs duties, commercial taxes and tariffs, except for the costs of storage and transportation. Also, goods described by the foundation which have been thus far released from the customs offices shall be eligible for exemption in this law.

The above law, including a single article, was ratified by the Majlis on 6 September 1982 and approved by the Council of Guardians.

Law Concerning the Establishment of the Iranian  
Organization for Blood Transfusions

Single article. In order to expand and improve the affairs involving blood transfusions throughout the country and also to produce cellular and plasma products as well as to prepare and implement regulations concerning blood transfusions, the health care, educational and research establishments in immuno-hematology and blood transfusions as well as the collection, storage, distribution and use of blood, cellular and plasma products, an organization called the Iranian organization for blood transfusions, affiliated with the Ministry of Health, shall be established.

Note 1. The bylaws and procedures for the establishment of this organization shall be prepared by the Ministry of Health within three months of the ratification of this law and presented to the Majlis.

Note 2. All the mobile and immobile property, commitments and present employees of the national blood transfusion organization shall be transferred to the new organization.

The above law, including a single article and two notes, was ratified by the Majlis on Thursday, 7 October 1982, and approved by the Council of Guardians.

Law of Punishment and Retribution and Its  
Regulations from Article 196 to Article 218

Article 196. Anyone who takes up arms to create fear and deprive the people of their freedom and security shall be considered belligerent.

Note 1. There shall be no difference as to firearms or other weapons.

Note 2. Anyone who draws a weapon on a person, but, because of his inability, does not frighten that person shall not be considered belligerent.

Note 3. Anyone who draws his weapon against one or several persons without general intent shall not be considered belligerent.

Note 4. Any individual or group taking up arms to fight belligerent persons and to eliminate corruption from the earth shall not be considered belligerent.

Article 197. Should armed robbers and highway robbers disturb the security of the people and create fear and terror, they shall be considered belligerent.

Article 198. In the case of any group or society which engages in an armed uprising against the Islamic government, all the individuals and supporters of that group or society who have knowledge or are in some manner effectively involved in advancing the aims of the organization shall be considered belligerent, regardless of whether or not they participate in the militant branch.

Note. A united front made up of various groups and persons shall be considered one unit.

Article 199. Any individual or group which plans to overthrow the Islamic government and for this purpose procures arms or explosives as well as persons who wittingly and intentionally provide them with the tools, equipment or arms shall be considered belligerent and one of the corrupt of the earth.

Article 200. Anyone who becomes a candidate for a sensitive government position with the intent of overthrowing the Islamic government and whose candidacy is effective in some way in achieving a coup d'etat shall be considered "belligerent" and one of the "corrupt of the earth."

## 2. Ways to Prove Belligerency and Corruption on Earth

Article 201. Belligerency and corruption on earth shall be proven in the following ways:

A. With one confession, given that the confessor is an adult of sound mind and his confession is willing and intentional.

B. On the testimony of two just men.

Note 1. The testimony of persons who have been attacked by belligerents shall not be acceptable on each other's behalf.

Note 2. Should a number of persons be attacked by belligerent persons, the testimony of persons who say they have not been harmed shall be accepted on behalf of the others.

Note 3. The testimony of persons who have been attacked shall be accepted if for the purpose of proving the belligerency of the attackers and not as a personal complaint.

### 3. Punishments for Belligerency and Corruption on Earth

Article 202. The punishment for belligerency and corruption on earth shall be one of four:

(1) Killing, (2) hanging, (3) severance of the right hand and left foot, (4) exile.

The choice between the four punishments shall rest with the judge. However, if the execution of one or another of the punishments may instigate sedition, he may not choose it, regardless of whether the belligerent person has killed or injured someone, has stolen his property or has done none of the above.

Article 203. The punishment for belligerency and corruption on earth shall not be withdrawn if the plaintiff grants pardon.

Article 204. Corrupt or belligerent persons who are exiled must be under surveillance and must not have contact or communication with others.

Article 205. The term of exile shall be no less than one year in any case, if the person repents after being captured; otherwise, that person shall remain in exile.

Article 206. Persons who are found to be belligerent or the corrupt of the earth shall be restricted from travel to non-Islamic nations during their exile.

Article 207. Crucifixion of corrupt and belligerent persons shall be carried out with the following stipulations:

A. The manner of tying should not cause death.

B. The prisoner must not remain on the cross for more than three days, but if the prisoner dies during the third day, the body may be taken down.

C. If the prisoner remains alive after three days, he should not be killed.

Article 208. Severance of the right hand and left foot of the corrupt or belligerent person shall be carried out with the same stipulations as the "punishment for theft."

Article 209. Should a belligerent person kill another in a fight, the guardians of the victim may demand retribution and the judge must rule in favor of retribution in accordance with all the stipulations.

Article 210. Should the belligerent person commit an offense during a fight which warrants retribution, the victim may take retribution with the ruling of the court.

Article 211. Should a belligerent person or one of the corrupt of the earth repent before being captured, punishment shall be withdrawn, but should he repent after being captured, punishment shall not be withdrawn.

#### Punishment for Theft

##### 1. Definition

Article 212. Theft shall consist of a person's surreptitiously stealing the property of another.

Article 213. Theft shall be punishable if the thief meets the following conditions:

- (1) Having reached religious adulthood.
- (2) Being of sound mind during the theft.
- (3) Having not been threatened into engaging in the theft.
- (4) Has not engaged in theft as a result of destitution or necessity.
- (5) Is not the father of the owner of the property.
- (6) Is cognizant and understands that the property belongs to another.
- (7) Is cognizant and understands that taking the property is prohibited.
- (8) Takes the property with the intent to steal.
- (9) The owner of the property has placed the property in a protected place.
- (10) The thief has broken in alone or with the aid of another.

Note. A protected place is one in which property is kept in order to be hidden from sight and safe from theft.

- (11) The thief has himself or with the participation of another taken the property from the protected place.

Note 1. Taking property out of the protected place by a person not of sound mind or a child under the age of reason shall be regarded as complicity.

Note 2. Should the thief be captured before removing the property from the protected place, he shall not be subject to punishment.

Note 3. Should, after stealing the property, the thief place it at the disposal of the owner, the theft shall not warrant punishment.

Article 214. Theft shall be punishable under the following circumstances as regards the stolen property:

(1) It has been placed in a protected area appropriate to the property.

(2) It is a minimum of 2.25 grams of minted gold which is used for monetary transactions or has a value of this amount.

Note 1. The above amount must have been taken in one theft.

Note 2. The established value shall be the price at the time of the theft.

Note 3. Should two or more persons participate in the theft, the share of each must be the above amount.

Note 4. Should deeds, checks or other valuable papers be stolen which have no market value but which reflect a financial loss to the owner, punishment shall not be warranted.

(3) The protected place of the property should not have been taken from the thief.

(4) The property does not belong to the government, religious endowments and the like, which have no private owner.

Article 215. Theft shall warrant punishment if it occurs under the following conditions:

(1) It is carried out secretly.

(2) It does not occur during famine.

Note. Should one of the above conditions be missing, the thief shall receive a reduced sentence, as stated in the related discussions.

## 2. Ways to Prove Theft

Article 216. Theft shall warrant punishment if proven in one of the following ways:

- (1) The testimony of two just men.
- (2) Two confessions by the thief before the judge, provided the confessor is an adult of sound mind, free will and intent.
- (3) Knowledge of the judge.

Note. Should the thief confess to the theft before the judge one time, the property must be returned to the owner, but punishment shall not be enforced.

## 3. Conditions for Enforcing Punishment

Article 217. Punishment for theft shall be carried out provided the following conditions are met:

- (1) The owner of the property has pressed charges against the thief to the judge.
- (2) The owner of the property has not pardoned the thief prior to filing his complaint.
- (3) The owner of the property has not given the property to the thief prior to filing the complaint.
- (4) The stolen property has not become the property of the thief prior to the crime being proven to the judge through such means as purchasing.
- (5) He has not repented of the sin prior to the crime being proven.

Note. Repentance after the crime is proven shall not warrant the withdrawal of punishment and pardon shall not be permitted.

## 4. Punishment for Theft

Article 218. Punishment for theft for the first time shall consist of the cutting off of the four fingers of the right hand of the thief from the last knuckle, such that the thumb and the palm of the hand remain. For the second time, the left foot of the thief shall be cut off from below the raised part, such that half the foot and a portion of that part used in ablution remain. For the third time, the thief shall be sentenced to life imprisonment. And for the fourth time, if the thief commits theft in prison, he shall be executed.

Note 1. Numerous thefts not having been punished shall be considered one time.

Note 2. Should the fingers of the thief be cut off and, after the execution of this punishment, another theft committed before the execution of this punishment is proven, his left foot shall be cut off.

The above law, including 23 Articles and 21 Notes, was ratified by the Judicial Affairs Committee on 12 September 1982 in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution and has been approved by the Council of Guardians and may be implemented for a period of five years from the date of ratification on a trial basis.

## Law Concerning Islamic Punishment

### Chapter 1: General Articles

Article 1. The punishment law concerns the determination of the various kinds of offenses and punishments as well as security and rehabilitation measures carried out in regards to the offender.

Article 2. Any action or lack of action which warrants punishment in accordance with the law or requires security and rehabilitation measures shall be considered an offense and nothing may be considered an offense for which the law has not determined punishment or security and rehabilitation.

Article 3. Penal laws shall be imposed in regards to all persons who commit crimes within the domain of the Islamic Republic of Iran (whether on land, on the seas, or in the air), unless the law has determined other procedures.

A. Should a part of the crime occur in Iran and the result be achieved outside the jurisdiction of Iranian rule or part of the crime occur abroad and the result be achieved in Iran, or a part of the crime occur in Iran and the result be achieved in Iran, that crime shall be considered to have occurred in Iran.

B. Any Iranian or foreign national who commits one of the following crimes outside the jurisdiction of Iran shall be punished in accordance with the punishment law of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(1) Actions against the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the internal and external security, territorial integrity or independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(2) Forging the decree, handwriting, seal or signature of the leader or the president and/or making use of them.



(3) Forging or using official writings of the prime minister or the speaker of the Majlis or the Council of Guardians or the Supreme Judicial Council or the head of the Supreme Court or the prosecutor general or any of the ministers.

(4) Forging Iranian currency notes or Iranian banking documents, such as varified bank drafts, checks issued by banks or bank promisory notes or forging treasury documents and loan papers issued and secured by the government or any sort of fraudulent action regarding domestic coined currency.

C. Every offense committed by the foreign employers or nationals in the service of the Islamic Republic of Iran in regards to their jobs or duties and every offense committed by diplomatic and consular agents of the Iranian government with diplomatic immunity shall be subject to the regulations in Paragraph B.

D. In cases other than those specified in Paragraphs B and C, any Iranian who commits a crime abroad and is found in Iran shall be punished in accordance with the penal codes of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

E. As regards crimes which, in accordance with special laws or international agreements, require the criminal to be tried in the country in which he is captured, should the criminal be captured in Iran, he shall be tried and punished in accordance with the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Article 4. The offender must return the property which he has acquired in committing the crime if it is available in its original form, and if not available, in kind or price, to its owner and also pay any damages.

Article 5. In the case of a ruling not to prosecute or halting the prosecution, the interrogator or the prosecutor general must determine the situation with regard to the items or property which involved in the crime, obtained through the commission of the crime, used in the crime or allocated to be so used, so that they may be returned, confiscated or destroyed. The same shall also be responsible for issuing a ruling to return the property and objects mentioned while the case is under investigation, at the request of the plaintiff, with consideration for the following conditions:

(1) The existence of all or some of the items and property shall not be necessary for the interrogation and trial.

(2) The items and property are not claimed by another.

(3) The items and property are not among those which are to be confiscated or destroyed. In all penal affairs, the court must

also determine, with the ruling or afterwards, along with convictions, acquittals or the halting of the prosecution of the accused, whether the items and property which are the subject of the crime, have been acquired through the commission of the crime, or have been used for special purposes in the commission of the crime should be returned, confiscated or destroyed.

Note 1. Persons receiving damages by the ruling of the interrogator or the prosecutor or the ruling of the court may pursue their complaint as regards the decision concerning the items or property cited in this Article and may ask for an appeal even if the ruling of the court is not objectionable as regards the penal issue.

Note 2. Property which requires inappropriate expenses for the government in terms of storage or which will decay or greatly decrease in value and the preservation of which is not required for the trial, as well as perishable and rapidly decaying property, shall be sold by order of the prosecutor or the court, depending on the case, and the funds acquired shall be deposited for safekeeping in the Justice Department fund until the final verdict is reached.

Article 6. Punishment and security and rehabilitation measures must be in accordance with the law in effect before the commission of the crime and no action or lack of action may be punished in accordance with a law following that law. But, if after the occurrence of the crime, a law is passed which would reduce or eliminate punishment or is more lenient towards the offender in comparison to the previous punishment before the passage of that law, it shall be put into effect until the final ruling. Should, due to the previous law, a final ruling be issued which must be implemented, the following course of action shall be taken:

(1) Should the act which has been a crime in the past be recognized as undeserving of punishment according to the law, the final ruling shall not be implemented, and if it is being carried out, it shall be stopped. In these two cases as well as the case of the ruling being implemented, no penalty shall result. These regulations shall not be imposed in regards to laws which have been made for a definite period of time or special cases.

(2) Should the new law dictate a reduction of sentence, the condemned may ask for a retrial, in which case, the second punishment must not be more severe than the first.

Note. Should the punishment for a crime be changed to incarceration and rehabilitation in accordance with the new law, only these measures constitute the ruling.

## Chapter 2: Crimes and Punishment

Article 7. Punishment shall consist of four kinds, depending on the type of crime.

(1) Set punishment, (2) retribution, (3) compensation, (4) reduced sentence.

Article 8. Set punishments are those for which the amount and procedures are established in religious law.

Article 9. Retribution is a penalty given to a criminal and must be equivalent to the crime.

Article 10. Compensation consists of fines for offenses which have been determined by religious law.

Article 11. A reduced sentence is a reprimand or punishment which has not been determined in kind and amount by religious law and have been left to the discretion of the magistrate, such as imprisonment, monetary fines and flogging, which must be less than the set punishment.

## Chapter 3: Punishment, Incarceration, Rehabilitation and Lesser and Supplementary Measures

Article 12. The term for all imprisonment shall begin with the day the offender is jailed in accordance with the final ruling; but, should the convict be arrested before the issuance of the ruling, due to an accusation or accusations contained in the file, the previous detainment may warrant a reduction in the reduced sentence.

Article 13. The procedure for implementing the penal injunctions and incarceration shall be determined by the penal adjudication bylaws and other laws and regulations. The necessary bylaws shall be prepared by the Supreme Judicial Council and ratified by the Majlis.

Article 14. Anyone who receives a reduced sentence as a result of the commission of an intentional crime may be deprived by the court for a period of time of social rights in completion of the reduced sentence and the court may also prevent the criminal from living or force the criminal to live in a specified area or specified areas.

Note. Deprivation of social rights and residence in a specified area must be for a definite period of time and must be appropriate to the crime.

## Chapter 4: Beginning a Crime

Article 15. In the case of anyone who intends to commit a crime and begins to do so but, due to external causes in which the will of the subject is not involved, whose intent is suspended and the intended crime is not committed, should the acts and steps taken be offenses, the defendant shall be subject to punishment; otherwise, he shall be subject to disciplinary action.

Note. By disciplinary action is meant punishment involving a reduced sentence which the court finds appropriate to the circumstances of the offender.

Article 16. Mere intention to commit a crime or acts and steps which are merely preparations for the crime and not directly related to the commission of the crime shall not be considered a beginning of the crime and shall not warrant punishment in this regard.

Article 17. Should a person begin a crime and abandon it willingly, he shall not be subject to punishment for this offense.

Article 18. Beginning to commit a crime may warrant punishment if it has been clearly stated in the law.

## Chapter 5: Repetition of Crime

Article 19. Should anyone who receives a reduced sentence in accordance with the ruling of the court repeat the crime after the ruling has been implemented, the court may increase that person's punishment if necessary.

Note. Should, during the issuance of the ruling, the previous convictions of the offender in regards to the same crime be unknown and become known later, the prosecutor shall announce the issue to the court which has issued the ruling, in which case, should the court find the previous convictions to be certain, it may take steps in accordance with the above regulations.

## Chapter 6: Accomplices and Accessories in a Crime

Article 20. Anyone who participates wittingly with a person or persons in a crime which warrants a reduced sentence and the crime is a result of all their actions, whether or not the actions of each would be sufficient for the commission of the crime or whether the result of said actions is equal or different, shall be considered an accomplice in the crime and his or her punishment shall be the same as an independent perpetrator of that crime. In regards to unintentional crimes which result

from the errors of two or more persons, punishment for each shall also be the same as punishment for an independent perpetrator.

Should the effects of the involvement and participation of an accomplice be insignificant to the outcome of the crime, the court shall reduce that person's sentence in proportion to the effects of his actions.

Article 21. In crimes which warrant reduced sentences, the following persons shall be considered accessories in the crime and shall be given reduced sentences:

(1) Anyone who commits a crime through the provocation, encouragement, threatening or enticement of another person or who causes the occurrence of a crime through trickery, deceit or fraud.

(2) Anyone who wittingly provides the tools for the commission of a crime or wittingly offers suggestions for the commission of a crime.

(3) Anyone who wittingly facilitates the commission of a crime.

Note. In proving complicity in a crime, the existence of unity of intent, priority and delay in the time between the action of the accomplice or perpetrator in the crime shall be required.

Article 22. Should, for any legal reason, the perpetrator of the crime be unable to be prosecuted and punished or, for any legal reason, his prosecution and the implementation of his punishment be halted, this shall not influence the rights of the accessory in the crime.

Article 23. Leadership or supervision of two or more persons in committing a crime, whether their actions are those of an accomplice or an accessory in the crime, may be cause for severe punishment.

## Chapter 7: Multiple Crimes

Article 24. In crimes which warrant reduced sentences, should the individual crime be known by many names, the punishment given shall be the most severe of those warranted.

Article 25. In regards to multiple crimes, should the crimes committed be different, for each of the crimes, separate punishments shall be established, and should they not be different, only one punishment shall be established. In this section, multiple crimes may warrant several penalties and should all the crimes committed together be given a special name in the

law, the defendant shall be subject to the punishment established by law.

Note. In rulings involving multiple crimes, set punishments, retribution and compensation shall follow those mentioned in the related sections.

## Chapter 8: Punishment and Penal Responsibility

Article 26. Children who commit crimes shall be free of penal responsibility and their rehabilitation shall be the responsibility of the guardian of the children or, if required, the reform and rehabilitation center for children.

Note 1. By child is meant a person who has not yet reached religious adulthood.

Note 2. Should a minor commit murder, injury or assault, the guardian of sound mind shall be liable. But, the crime involves the destruction of personal property, the child himself or herself shall be liable and payment shall be the responsibility of the guardian of the child.

Note 3. In serious crimes, should physical punishment be necessary to the rehabilitation of the guilty child, the punishment should be such that it would not require compensation.

Article 27. Insanity, to any degree, shall not warrant penal responsibility and should the offender have been insane during the commission of the crime and be in a dangerous state, on the instruction of the prosecutor, the offender must be detained in a proper place until such state no longer exists and release shall be possible upon the instruction of the prosecutor. The detainee or his or her relatives may file a complaint concerning the prosecutor with the court investigating the original crime, in which case, the court shall convene a session to investigate the issue with the help of an expert in the presence of the plaintiff and the prosecutor or his representative and shall issue an appropriate ruling concerning the release of the detainee or the endorsement of the prosecutor's order and this ruling shall be final. The detainee or his or her relatives have the right to file their complaint within six months of the order of the prosecutor.

Note. In regards to periodic insanity, insanity during the commission of the crime must be the situation with regard to the crime.

Article 28. Should the use of intoxicating substances be proven for the purpose of committing the crime, the offender shall be

subject to punishment for the use of intoxicants in addition to punishment for the crime committed.

Article 29. In crimes warranting reduced sentences, should a person commit a crime which he or she would not ordinarily commit as a result of force or coercion, he or she shall not be subject to punishment, in which case, the person responsible for the coercion shall be subject to punishment for the crime.

Article 30. Anyone who commits a crime in order to protect his or her own life or property during severe dangers, such as floods and storms, shall not be subject to punishment, provided that he or she has not wittingly created the danger and the act committed was in keeping with the existing danger and was necessary to eliminate that danger.

Note. Compensation and financial liability shall be expected in the ruling of this Article.

Article 31. Acts for which punishment has been determined shall not be considered offenses in the following cases:

- (1) Should the commission of the act be on the order of the legal ruler and not contrary to religious law.
- (2) Should the commission of the act be necessary in the implementation of the law.
- (3) Should the commission of the act be in order to instruct to do good and prevent from doing evil.

Note. Should a crime occur on the illegal order of an official, the person giving the order and the one carrying it out shall be subject to punishment according to the regulations in the religious law; but, should an agent carry out the instructions of the person giving the order due to an acceptable mistake, thinking that it is legal, he shall only be subject to paying compensation or financial liabilities.

Article 32. The following acts shall not be considered crimes.

- (1) Acts of parents, legal guardians and supervisors of minors and insane persons which are carried out for disciplinary purposes or their protection, provided they are within the bounds of ordinary acts of discipline and protection.
- (2) Any kind of surgery or medical act necessary, with the consent of the person, his guardians, supervisors or other legal representatives and in which technical and scientific standards and government regulations are observed. Obtaining consent in emergency situations shall not be necessary.

(3) Accidents resulting from sports, provided the cause of the accident would not violate the regulations of that sport and these regulations are not contrary to religious standards.

Article 33. Anyone who commits an unlawful act in defending his or another person's life, land, property or the chastity of his female relatives or to save his own or another person's body in the face of any sort of aggressive act or near danger of occurrence shall not be subject to prosecution or punishment if all the following conditions exist:

- (1) Defense or aggression and danger are appropriate.
- (2) Resorting to government forces without wasting time would be practically impossible or the interference of these forces would not be effective in eliminating the aggression or danger.

Note. Defending another person's life, land, property or the chastity of his female relatives or the freedom of his or her body shall be warranted if the person is incapable of defending himself or herself and requires help.

Article 34. Resistance against security and law enforcement forces shall not be considered self defense when they are in the line of duty; however, should the above-mentioned forces deviate from the restrictions of their duties and in accordance with the existing evidence and clues, there be fear that their operations would result in murder, injury or aggression against property or the chastity of female relatives, defense shall be warranted.

#### Chapter 9: Reduction of Punishment

Article 35. In regards to reduced sentences, the court may reduce punishment should the conditions for reduction be met. The conditions which would warrant a reduction of punishment consist of reasons such as:

- (1) Pardon by the plaintiff.
- (2) Statements or directives provided by the defendant which would effectively identify the accomplices and accessories in the crime or aid in the discovery of items which have been acquired as a result of the crime.
- (3) Mitigating circumstances and conditions which have influenced the defendant in committing the crime, such as the provocative behavior and statements of the victim or the existence of an honorable motive in committing the crime.



(4) Declarations by the defendant before prosecution or his confession in the investigative stage which would effectively uncover the crime.

(5) The special circumstances of the person or the past record of the defendant.

(6) Actions or efforts of the defendant to reduce the effects of the crime and compensation for the damages resulting from it.

Note 1. The court shall be responsible for clearly stating in the ruling the reasons for the reduced sentence.

Note 2. In cases which have been anticipated in this Article, in terms of the similarity of conditions for reduced sentence, the court may not reduce the sentence once again on the basis of the same condition.

Note 3. As regards multiple crimes, the court may observe the reasons for reduced sentence.

Article 36. In crimes for which the implementation of punishment may be halted with the pardon of the victim in regards to penal prosecution, the pardon must be final; conditional and suspended pardons shall not be considered. Changes in the pardon shall not be heard.

Should the persons harmed be numerous, penal prosecution shall begin with the complaint of each one, but the halting of the prosecution and punishment shall depend on the pardons of all the plaintiffs.

Note. The influence of pardons by a temporary guardian shall depend on the consent of the prosecutor.

Note 2. The right to pardon may be transferred to the legal heirs of the victim of the crime and should all the heirs grant pardon, prosecution and punishment shall not be carried out.

Article 37. Employment of prisoners upon their request and with the permission of the court which has issued the verdict shall be permissible. In regards to those who have committed ordinary crimes, the prisoners may work in industrial and agricultural establishments from the time of their entry into prison, with consideration for the following conditions:

(1) Request or consent of the prisoner.

(2) If the prisoner has not been a professional criminal and is not dangerous.

Note 1. Should the prisoner working in industrial and agricultural establishments commit a crime, he shall be returned to prison immediately and in addition to the punishment for the crime he has recently committed, the remaining term of punishment for the previous crime shall be imposed from the date of the commission of the new crime.

Note 2. The income from working shall belong to the prisoner, unless other arrangements are made.

Note 3. The procedures for investigating and the manner in which the above-mentioned conditions may be met in regards to those who have committed ordinary crimes as well as the employment of those convicted in military courts and political criminals and also the procedures for the payment of wages and the guarding of working prisoners shall be in accordance with the bylaws to be proposed by the Supreme Judicial Council and approved by the ministers of defense and the interior and the Justice Department of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Article 38. Pardons or reduced sentences for convicts, within the restrictions of Islamic standards, may be carried out after being proposed by the Supreme Judicial Council or the leader.

#### Conditional Release of Prisoners

Article 39. Anyone who is sentenced for the first time to a reduced sentence for the commission of a crime and has served half of the term of punishment may obtain a conditional release by ruling of the court which has issued the final conviction, provided the following conditions are met:

- (1) If, during the term of the punishment, the criminal has consistently demonstrated good behavior.
- (2) If from the behavior it can be determined that the criminal will not commit another crime upon being released.
- (3) If, as far as can be expected, the damages which have occurred have been paid or promised to be paid in accordance with the ruling of the court or the agreement of the private plaintiff. This shall also be upheld in cases where the person is sentenced to pay compensation to the government.

Note 1. The issuance of a conditional release ruling shall be subject to the suggestion of the supervising assistant to the prosecutor in the prison and the consent of the prosecutor of the court which has issued the verdict and, if no assistant to the prosecutor exists, the suggestion of the prosecutor. In the proposal mentioned, the existence of the above conditions must be clearly stated. In this regard, the views of the society for the

protection of prisoners shall be considered by the assistant to the prosecutor.

Note 2. The issuance of the conditional release ruling of those who are convicted in accordance with the final rulings of the military courts shall be subject to the suggestion of the prosecutor of the court which has issued the verdict, the consent of the military prosecutor and the issuance of the ruling of the court which has issued the final ruling. Should the military court which has issued the final ruling be dissolved, the issuance of the conditional release ruling shall be subject to the suggestion of the military prosecutor and the issuance of the ruling of one of the branches or the organizational and permanent review court of the military judicial organization, with consideration for the regulations of this Chapter.

Note 3. The period of conditional release shall include the remainder of the jail term, which may be changed by the courts. In any case, it shall be no less than one year nor more than five years, except in cases when the remaining portion is less than one year, in which case, the period of conditional release shall equal the remainder of the prison sentence.

Note 4. Should, during the period of conditional release, the criminal commit another crime, despite the official warning of the court which has issued the conditional release ruling, in addition to the punishment for the new crime, upon a request by the concerned prosecutor, the court shall issue a ruling for detainment in prison for the remaining period of punishment.

#### Suspension of the Implementation of Punishment

Article 40. In all reduced sentence convictions, the magistrate may suspend the punishment from two to five years under the following conditions and in other punishments, except in cases which it has been determined, in accordance with religious and civil law, that suspension is not permissible.

A. When the convicted person has no record of effective penal convictions or, should he have a record of penal convictions, for legal reasons, in which the conviction and its affects have been eliminated.

B. When, with consideration for the social situation and the past records of the convicted person and the circumstances of the crime, the court finds it appropriate to suspend the punishment.

C. When the convicted person swears to follow an honorable life and obey the instructions of the court completely.

D. When, in regards to convictions to pay compensation, it is proven to the court that the convicted person is unable to pay all or a part of the compensation.

Note 1. In sentences of imprisonment and compensation, the court may suspend only the jail punishment, if appropriate, with consideration for the regulations of this Chapter.

Note 2. Rulings for the suspension of punishment shall be issued during the ruling proceedings for the conviction and should a defendant whose sentence has been suspended be arrested, he shall be immediately released by order of the court.

Note 3. The court shall clearly state in its ruling the reasons for suspension and the instructions that the convicted person must obey during the suspension period and shall also determine the period of suspension, given the kind of offense and the personal attributes of the offender, with consideration for the last part of Article 40.

Note 4. With considerations for the situation and the circumstances of the offender and the content of the case, the court may ask the offender to obey the following instruction or instructions during the period of suspension and the offender shall be responsible to carry out the instructions of the court.

(1) Visiting a hospital or treatment center to treat his illness or addiction.

(2) Avoiding engaging in certain jobs or trades.

(3) Studying in an educational institution.

(4) Avoiding gambling, drinking alcoholic beverages or companionship with persons whom the court determines to be detrimental as companions.

(5) Avoiding certain locations.

(6) Reporting to a person or an authority determined by the city prosecutor at specified periods.

Note 5. The implementation of the following penal injunctions may not be suspended.

(1) The punishment of persons who have engaged in importing, manufacturing or selling narcotics or who have in some way facilitated the such acts or those who commit them.

(2) The punishment of those convicted of embezzlement, bribery, forgery or misuse of forged documents.

Note 6. The suspension of a sentence shall not interfere with the rights of private plaintiffs in regards to damages and the ruling for the payment of damages shall be implemented in regards to private plaintiffs.

Note 7. Should a convicted person commit no new punishable offense from the date of the issuance of the suspended sentence ruling within the period determined by the court, the suspended sentence shall be ended and shall be removed from his penal record. For all those given suspended sentences, immediately upon the ruling being finalized, the Prosecutor's Office must prepare a penal record to send to the proper authorities. Any case in which the period of suspension is changed or the ruling of the suspended sentence is cancelled must be reported immediately to the proper authorities to be recorded in the penal record of the defendant.

Note 8. Should a person whose sentence has been suspended and finalized commit a new crime after the date of the issuance of the suspended sentence ruling within the period determined by the court, as soon as the last ruling has been determined, provided the conviction in the new crime is effective, the previous suspension shall be revoked and such must be announced by the court which has issued the suspension ruling in order that the sentence of the convicted person be implemented.

Note 9. Should, after the issuance of the ruling, it become known that the convicted person has a penal conviction in effect and that the court has suspended the sentence without realizing it, based on the conviction record, the prosecutor shall ask the court for its revocation and the court, upon studying the evidence and verifying the existence of the record, shall revoke the suspension ruling.

Note 10. At the time of the issuance of the suspension ruling, the court shall announce and explain clearly the consequences of the disobedience of the instructions of the court, stating that should, during the suspension period, the offender be convicted of a crime, in addition to the punishment for the last crime, the once-suspended sentence shall also be imposed upon him.

Note 11. Regulations concerning the suspension of punishment involving persons convicted of several serious crimes, in the light of multiple crimes, may not be carried out and should numerous finalized rulings be issued by the penal courts for one person among which there also exist suspended convictions, the prosecutor in charge shall be responsible for requesting the cancellation of the suspension ruling of the court which has issued it and the implementation of the punishment in accordance with the penal adjudication laws.

Article 41. Anyone sentenced to imprisonment who, while serving the sentence, becomes insane before the completion of the term of imprisonment shall be transferred to a mental hospital upon the positive opinion of the legal physician concerning the insanity of the convicted person and the period of his confinement in the hospital shall count towards the completion of part of his sentence.

The above law, including 41 Articles and 38 Notes, was ratified by the Judicial Committee of the Majlis in a session on Wednesday, 13 October 1982, in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution, and approved by the honorable Council of Guardians, and shall be implemented on a trial basis for five years from the date of its ratification.

Law Concerning the Amendment of Some of the  
Articles of the Law for Direct Taxes Ratified  
During the Period 20 February-20 March 1967 and  
Later Amendments

Article 1. The text of Article 3 of the legislative bill of income taxes on salaries, ratified on 12 July 1980 by the Revolution Council, shall be amended as follows:

The income tax rates on salaries shall be as follows:

Incomes up to 480,000 rials subject to annual income tax, exempted.

Incomes up to 600,000 rials subject to annual income tax, at a rate of 6 percent on the amount exceeding 480,000 rials.

Incomes up to 720,000 rials subject to annual income tax, at a rate of 8 percent on the amount exceeding 600,000 rials.

Incomes up to 840,000 rials subject to annual income tax, at a rate of 12 percent on the amount exceeding 720,000 rials.

Incomes up to 1,080,000 rials subject to annual income tax, at a rate of 20 percent on the amount exceeding 840,000 rials.

Incomes up to 1,800,000 rials subject to annual income tax, at a rate of 30 percent on the amount exceeding 1,080,000 rials.

Incomes up to 2,400,000 rials subject to annual income tax, at a rate of 40 percent on the amount exceeding 1,800,000 rials.

Incomes up to 3,000,000 rials subject to annual income tax, at a rate of 50 percent on the amount exceeding 2,400,000 rials.

Incomes up to 3,600,000 rials subject to annual income tax, at a rate of 60 percent on the amount exceeding 3,000,000 rials.

Incomes up to 4,800,000 rials subject to annual income tax, at a rate of 70 percent on the amount exceeding 3,600,000 rials.

Incomes up to 6,000,000 rials subject to annual income tax, at a rate of 80 percent on the amount exceeding 4,800,000 rials.

Incomes over 6,000,000 rials at a rate of 90 percent.

Article 2. The text of Article 63 of the law for direct income taxes and its Note 3 shall be amended as follows and two other notes shall be added, as Notes 4 and 5.

Article 63. Those engaged in occupations subject to this section and which are not subject to Article 59 and whose professions generally net regular annual incomes shall be responsible for preparing their income tax statements for the period 21 March 1981-20 March 1982 within a maximum period of two months from the date of the ratification of this law and for the following years by 22 July, in accordance with a sample form which shall be prepared by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, and for sending them to the tax examiner for their area of occupation and paying the taxes at the rates mentioned in Article 134.

Note 3. Taxpayers eligible in this Article who send their balance sheets and the gains and losses based on legal books shall be regarded as those eligible for Article 59 in terms of the kind of submitted statements, the procedure for the determination of taxes and the arrangements for examining them.

Note 4. A. The income subject to taxation for the period 21 March 1979-20 March 1980 of all those included in Article 63 of the law for direct taxes ratified during the period 20 February-20 March 1967 and later amendments shall be the basis for the collection of their taxes for the period 21 March 1980-20 March 1981.

B. The deadline for the payment of the taxes for the period 21 March 1980-20 March 1981 of the above taxpayers whose taxes for the period 21 March 1979-20 March 1980 have been requisitioned by the date of the ratification of this note is within two months of the above date and in regards to those taxpayers whose taxes for the period 21 March 1979-20 March 1980 have not been requisitioned by the date of the ratification of this note shall be three months after the notification of the tax determination for the period 21 March 1979-20 March 1980.

C. For those eligible mentioned above who have left their occupations during the period 21 March 1980-20 March 1981 or have changed or started new occupations, the taxes for this year shall be determined on the basis of the regulations in Article 3 of this law.

Taxpayers subject to this Paragraph shall be responsible for submitting their income tax statements for the period 21 March 1980-20 March 1981 within a maximum period of two months from the date of the ratification of this law to the office of the tax examiner of the area of their occupation and for paying their taxes at the rate established in Article 134 of the law for direct taxes.

D. Should the above-mentioned taxpayers present documents by the deadline for the payment of the taxes for the period 21 March 1980-20 March 1981 according to which their income, for some specific reason or reasons, has decreased by 25 percent or more in comparison to last year and is approved by the arbitration committees described in Article 9 of the legislative bill ratified by the Revolution Council on 24 May 1980, the opinion of the above-mentioned committee in this regard shall be that of a decisive majority. Should the opinion reject the taxpayer's claim, his taxes shall be collected in accordance with the law for direct taxes ratified during the period 20 February-20 March 1967 and later amendments.

E. Should the tax examiner prove, with the approval of the chief examiner and the presentation of admissible documents, that, based on specific reasons, the taxable income of the taxpayer for the period 21 March 1980-20 March 1981 has increased by 50 percent or more compared to the previous year and this is approved by the three-member arbitration committees of Article 9 of the legislative bill ratified on 24 May 1980 by the Revolution Council, the opinion of the above-mentioned committee shall be based on a decisive majority.

Note 5. The phrase "except those eligible in Article 63" shall be omitted from Article 149 of the law for direct taxes.

Article 3. The text of Article 66 and its Notes 1 and 2 shall be amended as follows and one note as Note 3 shall be added to it:

The tax examiner shall be responsible for declaring his opinion in writing in regards to taxpayers of his own zone eligible in Article 63, with the exception of those cases mentioned in Note 3 of the above Article, whether or not they have submitted their statements on time, after obtaining the opinion of the union of the related guild (if applicable) and after studying and making use of local investigations, mentioning the reasons and proof and sending the file for opinion to the chief examiner.



The chief tax examiner shall be responsible for making the necessary examination and returning his opinion, based on the level of income of those subject to taxes. If the examiner accepts the opinion of the chief examiner, he shall personally prepare, sign and issue the decision; otherwise, he shall prepare the decision and send it to the chief examiner for his signature.

Note 1. Should there be a difference of 15 percent or less between the opinion of the chief examiner and that of the taxpayer in his statement, the amount recorded in the statement shall be final.

Note 2. The procedure for the notification and arbitration of the differences in regards to the decision shall be as described in Part 3 of the law for direct taxes ratified during the period 20 February-20 March 1967 and its later amendments.

Note 3. Tax examiners shall be responsible for sending the list of those subject to taxation in the above Article, whether or not they have submitted their tax statements on time, within two months of the deadline for submitting tax statements to the related guild union. The above union shall be responsible for announcing its opinion in regards to the level of annual trade and non-specified income of each of the above-mentioned taxpayers and also those taxpayers who have not been named in the list and who have a record in the union, divided according to the related tax zones, within three months of the two-month deadline mentioned above. If the opinion of the union is not announced within the set period, the tax examiner shall take measures to determine the taxes in accordance with the related regulations.

Article 4. Articles 64, 65, 67 and 68 of the law for direct taxes shall be considered null and void.

Article 5. In Article 93, the phrase "up to 144,000" shall be amended to read "up to 480,000 rials." The amending regulations of the Article shall be valid in regards to the operations for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983.

Article 6. The text of Article 134 shall be amended as follows:

The income tax rates, with the exception of the cases mentioned in the last part, with the exception of one Paragraph (I), of Article 80 as well as Article 90 and in regards to the property tax which, according to the related tax regulations, must be collected at a rate of 2 percent and 20 percent of the sale price, shall be established as follows:

Income up to 400,000 rials subject to annual taxes, at a rate of 15 percent.

Income up to 800,000 rials subject to annual taxes, at a rate of 20 percent on the amount exceeding 400,000 rials.

Income up to 1,500,000 rials subject to annual taxes, at a rate of 25 percent on the amount exceeding 800,000 rials.

Income up to 3,000,000 rials subject to annual taxes, at a rate of 30 percent on the amount exceeding 1,500,000 rials.

Income up to 6,000,000 rials subject to annual taxes, at a rate of 35 percent on the amount exceeding 3,000,000 rials.

Income up to 9,000,000 rials subject to annual taxes, at a rate of 40 percent on the amount exceeding 6,000,000 rials.

Income up to 12,000,000 rials subject to annual taxes, at a rate of 45 percent on the amount exceeding 9,000,000 rials.

Income up to 15,000,000 rials subject to annual taxes, at a rate of 50 percent on the amount exceeding 12,000,000 rials.

Income up to 20,000,000 rials subject to annual taxes, at a rate of 55 percent on the amount exceeding 15,000,000 rials.

Income up to 30,000,000 rials subject to annual taxes, at a rate of 65 percent on the amount exceeding 20,000,000 rials.

Income above 30,000,000 rials, at a rate of 75 percent.

The above rates shall apply to incomes which have been gained after 21 March 1982 (except for the incomes regarding property on which the taxes have been collected or determined by the date of the ratification of this law) and, also, income taxes of legal persons for the fiscal year ending 20 March 1983 and beyond.

Article 7. The phrase, this Article "shall also apply to the transfer of lands subject to Article 180 of the law for direct taxes (except as concerns special endowments)," shall be changed to read: "shall be added to the end of Article 10 of the related legislative bill concerning the amendment of some of the Articles of the law for direct taxes ratified on 24 May 1980."

Article 8. In implementing legislative bill No 7674-16 July 1980 of the Revolution Council and in order to renew the commercial license of government companies and companies affiliated with the foundation for the oppressed and the organization of national industries, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance shall be permitted to provide the necessary implementary facilities in the above cases in lieu of tax payment certificates. Date of ratification, 1 October 1980.

Law Reinstating the Duty Pay and Regular Pay of  
Those Guards and Drivers Who Attain the Exalted  
Rank of Martyrdom or Who Die or Are Disabled in  
the Line of Duty

Single article. Should a guard or driver of the representatives of the Majlis attain the exalted rank of martyrdom or die or become disabled in the line of duty, such that they are unable to work, provided the regulations of the national employment law or the social security law or the armed forces of the Islamic Republic do not apply to them, their salaries, through the last salary before the occurrence of the incident, shall be paid to the disabled person or to the dependents from the funds for current expenditures of the Majlis and the fines on the representatives for absenteeism and delays.

Note 1. Dependents for whose living expenses the regular pay is used, according to this law, consist of:

A. Permanent wife, so long as she does not remarry.

B. Sons and grandsons (provided their father is dead and they are legal dependents), up to a full 18 years of age, unless they are engaged in studying in one of the universities or institutions of higher learning and have documents proving such, in which case, the duty pay shall be paid until they reach 25 years of age.

C. Daughters and granddaughters (provided their father is dead and they are legal dependents), up to a full 18 years of age and provided they are not married.

Persons in this group with documentation proving they are studying in one of the universities or institutions of higher learning, provided they are not married, shall be paid duty salaries until they reach a full 25 years of age.

D. Offspring and grandchildren (provided their father is dead and they are legal dependents) who are disabled or have impaired limbs and who are unable to work.

E. Parents and other dependent relatives.

Note 2. The authority for determining the cases eligible according to this law shall be the five-member committee mentioned in the law for salaries and regular pay of the representatives of the Majlis and their dependents in case of natural incidents or accidents resulting from their grave responsibility as representatives ratified on 1 October 1980.

Law Concerning Permission for the Members of the Faculties of All Universities and Institutions of Higher Learning to Make Use of the Benefits in Note 1 of the Single Article in the Legislative Bill for the Payment of the Salaries and Benefits of Employees Whose Situation Has Changed

Single article. Faculty members of all universities and institutions of higher learning subject to Note 36 of the budget law for the period 21 March 1979-20 March 1980 may benefit from Note 1 of the single article of the legislative bill for the payment of salaries and benefits of employees whose situation has changed, ratified on 16 July 1980 by the Revolution Council. Date of ratification, 11 November 1980.

Law for Opening the First Year of the Technical Engineering Group, the Agricultural Group and the College of Theology and Islamic Culture

Single article. The Ministry of Culture and Higher Education shall be responsible for beginning, in accordance with the regulations determined by the headquarters of the cultural revolution, the first year of the technical engineering group, the agricultural group and the college of theology and Islamic culture with the cooperation of the headquarters of the cultural revolution, which shall be responsible for announcing the curriculum and regulations for reopening them by 6 December 1982 or 4 April 1983 at the latest. Date of ratification, 13 May 1982.

Complementary Budget Law for the Period  
21 March 1982-20 March 1983

The above law is not included in this collection due to the volume of subjects, numbers and figures.

Date of ratification: 18 November 1982

In the name of God the compassionate and the merciful

Some Articles from the Constitution Concerning the Councils

Article 7. In accordance with the Koranic instruction to "consult among yourselves" and "consult on issues," such councils as the Islamic Consultative Assembly and provincial, city, town, local, district, village and other councils shall be among the decision making and administrative organizations of the country. This law and the laws resulting from it shall determine the procedures for the formation and the authority and duties of these councils.

Article 100. In order to rapidly advance the social, economic, developmental, health, cultural, education and other welfare concerned programs, through the cooperation of the people, with consideration for the local requirements for the administration of every village, district, town, city or province, a supervisory council called the village, district, town, city or provincial council shall be formed, the members of which shall be elected by the people of that place. The qualifications of the voters and those elected as well as their duties and authority, the procedures for elections and the supervision of the above-mentioned councils as well as the chain of command, which must follow the principles of national unity, territorial integrity, the regime of the Islamic Republic and allegiance to the central government, shall be determined by the law.

Article 101. In order to prevent discrimination and invite cooperation in preparing the developmental and welfare programs of the province and to supervise its coordinated implementation, the supreme council of the provinces shall be formed, made up of the representatives of the provincial councils. The procedure for the establishment and the duties of this council shall be determined by law.

Article 102. The supreme council of the provinces shall have the right to prepare plans within the limits of its duties and directly or through the government to suggest them to the Majlis. These plans must be studied in the Majlis.

Article 103. Governors general, governors, lieutenant governors and other government appointed authorities shall be required to adhere to the decisions of the councils which are within their authority.

Article 104. In order to ensure Islamic equity and cooperation in preparing programs and creating coordination in the advancement of affairs in regards to production, industrial and agricultural units, a number of councils made up of the representatives of workers, farmers and other employees and managers and in the educational, administrative, service and similar units shall be formed.

Article 105. The decisions of the councils must not be contrary to Islamic standards or the laws of the country.

Article 106. The dissolution of the councils shall not be possible except in the event of deviations from their legal duties. The authority for determining deviation and the procedures for the dissolution of the councils and their reestablishment shall be determined by law. Should the council object to the dissolution, it shall have the right to appearing

before a proper court, which shall give priority to investigating the issue.

## Law for the Establishment of National Islamic Councils

### Generalities

Article 1. In order to facilitate the rapid advancement of social, economic, developmental, health, cultural, educational and other welfare area programs, through the cooperation of the people and the supervision over the administration of the affairs of every village, district, locality, town, city and province, a council called the Islamic council of the village, district, locality (quarter or zone), town, city, province and the supreme council of the provinces shall be established based on the regulations of this law.

Article 2. The elections of the councils shall be held under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior.

Note 1. Elections of the village councils shall be carried out by the Reconstruction Crusade under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior. The related bylaws shall be devised by these two organizations.

Note 2. The Ministry of the Interior shall be responsible for preparing the legislative bill for the elections of the councils within a maximum period of two months from the ratification of this law and, with consideration for Article 74 of the Constitution, for presenting it to the Majlis.

Note 3. The officials shall be responsible for informing the people of the electoral zones concerning the procedures at least 10 days before the elections.

Article 3. The term of the councils shall be two years.

Article 4. The elections of the first term of the councils must take place within two months of the ratification of the election bylaws and the elections of the following terms, one month before the previous term of the councils has ended.

Article 5. In place of those members of the council who are elected for membership on higher councils or who leave their membership in the council for other reasons, new members shall be elected from among the people of the same place.

Article 6. Should the persons elected for membership on each of the higher councils be more than the determined quorum, they must be chosen from among themselves.

Article 7. Each person may only be a member of one council.

Article 8. The sessions of the council shall come to order with the presence of two-thirds of the members and decisions shall be valid with the votes of the absolute majority of those present.

Article 9. The first session of the councils shall be held one week after the elections are finalized, with the invitation of national authorities in the area or their official representatives and headed by the eldest of the members, and they shall elect one president, one vice president and two secretaries from among themselves.

Article 10. The internal bylaws of all the councils shall be prepared by the supreme council of the provinces and after being approved by the minister of the interior, shall be implemented.

Note. Before the internal bylaws are ratified, every council shall be responsible for ratifying its temporary bylaws for managing its affairs with a two-thirds vote.

Article 11. That group of government employees who become members of the council and are needed to work full time may be commissioned to serve on the councils. The period of their membership shall be counted on their service record.

Article 12. The councils are responsible to the higher councils in regards to their duties and authority.

Note. The Majlis shall be regarded as the higher council for the supreme council of the provinces.

Article 13. In the event of any one of the councils not being formed, the higher council may carry out its legal duties.

Article 14. Governors general, governors, lieutenant governors and other national authorities appointed by the government on the basis of Article 103 of the Constitution shall be required to observe the decisions of the councils within their authority.

Article 15. Governors general, governors, lieutenant governors and other national authorities shall have the right to participate in the meetings of the council in the area under their jurisdiction and should the related councils deem it necessary, they shall be obliged to be present.

Note. The Friday imam of every locality may participate in the related council or councils as an observer.

Article 16. Should governors general, governors, and lieutenant governors object to the decisions announced by the council, they

may notify the council of their views within one week after the notification date to ask for revisions. Should the above-mentioned council not change its opinion, the protester may refer the matter to the higher council for final study. The opinion of that council shall be final and must be implemented. The implementation of disputed ratifications shall be halted until the issuance of the final opinions.

Article 17. The councils shall have the status of legal persons and shall have the right to file claims against actual or legal persons and to defend themselves against their claims against the councils.

Article 18. The councils may ask for the necessary information in connection with the duties of the council from the offices and organizations affiliated with the government which are obliged to provide the councils with the necessary information.

#### Duties and Authority

Article 19. General duties and authority:

(1) Studying and identification of social, economic, developmental, health, cultural, educational and other welfare affairs, shortages, needs and shortcomings of the electoral zone and offering solutions to the responsible officials.

(2) Preparing improvement plans and proposals involving social affairs, presenting them to the higher council for their information and planning and to the executive officials to take the possible steps.

(3) Precise supervision over administering the affairs of the electoral zone and the full implementation of the decisions of the councils, national laws and ratified proposals.

(4) Offering necessary proposals to the higher council for making the government institutions and revolutionary organizations more active.

(5) Following up the complaints of the people in regards to the shortcomings of the institutions and offices in the area through the responsible officials.

(6) Planning and taking action in regards to the participation of the people in carrying out social, economic, developmental, health, cultural, educational and other welfare services with the agreement and coordination of the related authorities.

(7) Creating a spirit of cooperation between the people and national authorities to perpetuate the Islamic revolution.



- (8) Studying the proposed programs of the executive organizations in social, economic, developmental, health, cultural, educational and other welfare areas in terms of conformity to the existing needs in the area of the council elections and preventing discrimination in regards to a variety of areas as well as reporting the shortcomings to the higher council and related implementary authorities.
- (9) Supervising the fully coordinated ratified plans in social, economic, developmental, health, cultural, educational and other welfare affairs areas.
- (10) The councils may take over some implementary actions such as the distribution of fuel and public foodstuff, census taking and local investigations, upon the request of the authorities.
- (11) Every council shall be responsible for nominating one person by an absolute majority rule within a maximum period of one week after coming to office for the higher council.
- (12) The councils shall be responsible for sending a copy of their ratifications at the first opportunity to the higher council and the responsible authorities of the area.
- (13) Every council shall be responsible for publicly announcing its ratifications concerning important issues and whatever is of public interest to the people of the area through whatever means possible.
- (14) Cooperation with national organizations.
- (15) Giving the necessary reports and offering criticism and objections concerning the area of activity to the representative or representatives of that area in the Majlis.
- (16) The councils may take measures in coordination with the executive organizations to form social, emergency and guidance societies and institutions and to establish production, distribution and consumption cooperatives with the participation of the people in their area of activities.
- (17) The councils shall be responsible for discussing an annual report on their activities in the last session of every year and, after approval, for announcing it publicly.
- (18) Appointment and dismissal of mayors:

Article 20. The councils shall be responsible for the protection and administration of all the mobile and immobile property of the council. They shall also handle the sale, purchase,

transportation, renting and leasing of the property of the council in accordance with the regulations.

Article 21. In order to investigate the violations and deviations of the councils mentioned in this law, and if necessary their dissolution, a committee made up of the following shall be formed in the center of every province in the country:

- (1) The representative of the Supreme Judicial Council.
- (2) The representative of the Ministry of the Interior.
- (3) The representative of the supreme council of the provinces.

Note 1. The above committee may create secondary research branches in the provincial cities. However, the final decision belongs to the provincial committee.

Note 2. Should the dissolved council object to the decision made by the above-mentioned committee, it may file its complaint with the proper judicial centers.

Note 3. In case of objections, the dissolved council may complain to the proper court in accordance with Article 106 of the Constitution. (The maximum period for objections shall be five days.) The above court shall be responsible for giving priority to the issue.

Note 4. The officials of the Ministry of the Interior shall be responsible for holding elections for the new council within a maximum period of one month after its final dissolution, except in cases when less than six months remain to the end of the term.

Note 5. Resigned members of the council and members of the dissolved council do not have the right to return to a lower council unless reelected.

Note 6. The dismissal from membership of any of the members of the council on the basis of violations of their legal duties shall be proposed by a three-fourths vote of all the members and subject to the opinion of the proper court.

Note 7. Any member of the council who has been dismissed by the opinion of the proper court shall not be allowed to participate in the next election of that council.

Article 22. The budget of the councils shall be provided from religious tithes (after ratification) and local revenues and, if necessary, through taxes which are imposed for the services rendered. The deficits shall be made up as government aid from

the general revenues upon the request of the Supreme Council of the provinces.

Article 23. Requirements of voters:

- A. A minimum of a full 15 years of age.
- B. Residence in the area (at least one year).

Note. The condition of residency in the area for such groups as tribes and fishermen shall depend on the common laws of the area with considerations for the national divisions.

Article 24. Qualifications of the elected:

- A. A minimum of 22 years of age.
- B. Residence in the area (at least one full year).
- C. Practical belief and commitment to Islam and expression of loyalty to the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Note. In areas where recognized religious minorities are the majority, loyalty to the Constitution shall be sufficient.

D. Non-inclination towards illegal parties, organizations and groups or those based on atheistic beliefs.

E. Among candidates who have equal qualifications, preference shall be given to those who can read and write.

F. Familiarity with the social issues and being truthful and trustworthy.

G. Lack of affiliation with the previous regime, such as being a village head or a member of the city assemblies.

H. No reputation for moral corruption.

Note. Altering the qualifications mentioned in Paragraphs B, C, D, E and H as determined by the proper court shall be cause for dismissal from membership.

Village Islamic Council

Article 25. The members of the council of each village shall be directly elected by the people. The number of members shall consist of from five to seven persons.

Article 26. Duties and authority:

- (1) Supervision over and cooperation with the executive officials and revolutionary institutions in social, cultural, developmental and economic affairs, such as the preparation of village identity cards, census taking (of the village residents) and gathering statistics concerning sources and resources (agricultural, livestock, services and industrial, and so on).
- (2) Supervision over the implementation of health regulations and the cleanliness of the village and creating the proper grounds for a healthy environment.
- (3) Efforts towards the revitalization and dredging of abandoned underground irrigation systems and streams.
- (4) Cooperation and coordination in affairs related to the prevention of soil erosion and the preservation and development of farms, gardens, pastures, forests, public buildings and secondary and rural roads and offering plans and proposals in these areas to the district council.
- (5) Encouraging the creation of handicrafts among the inhabitants of the village and the expansion of rural industries.
- (6) Encouraging the people to establish and maintain mosques, holy places and shrines and preserving historical monuments.
- (7) Aiding literacy by establishing classes to educate the inhabitants.
- (8) Supervision over and following up on the implementation of allocated developmental projects.
- (9) Cooperation and coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and active organizations in regards to the village and creating and supervising cooperatives.

District Islamic Council

Article 27. The council for each district shall represent the center of and the villages in that district.

Note. The elections of the district Islamic council shall take place within a maximum period of 15 days after the elections of the village and district center Islamic councils.

Article 28. The Islamic district councils shall be comprised of seven members.

Article 29. Duties and authority:

- (1) Preparing and devising developmental programs in the district each year and proposing them to the city council with consideration for the public funds which have been allocated to the district by that court.
- (2) Making the necessary studies and taking the necessary measures to establish cooperative companies to expand and develop agriculture and rural industries.
- (3) Establishing public libraries and reading centers with the cooperation of the inhabitants and the related organizations.
- (4) Making the necessary decisions to provide communication and postal facilities.
- (5) Efforts to prepare geographic and historical information concerning the villages and to cooperate with organizations active in these areas.
- (6) Creating the necessary conditions for the preservation and development of farms, pastures, public buildings and secondary and rural roads.
- (7) Supervision and follow up regarding the implementation of the allocated development projects.
- (8) Efforts to create and supervise over cooperatives.

#### Local Islamic Council

Article 30. The smallest unit of the councils within the city limits shall be the local Islamic council. The local limits of each city shall be subject to the municipal divisions.

Article 31. The local Islamic council shall consist of seven members who shall be elected through official elections by the direct vote of the people.

#### Regional Islamic Council

Article 32. The Islamic council of every region shall be formed of the representatives of the local councils through their own elections.

Note 1. The regional Islamic council shall have a maximum of seven members.

Note 2. Cities with fewer than seven regions shall have no regional councils.

Article 33. The elections for the regional Islamic council must take place within a maximum period of 15 days after the formation of the local Islamic councils.

#### Town Islamic Council

Article 34. In all towns, a council called the town Islamic council shall be established from among the elected representatives of the regional Islamic council within a maximum period of 15 days after the elections for the regional Islamic councils. The council shall be comprised of seven members.

Note 1. In areas which (in accordance with Note 2 of Article 32) regional councils are not formed, the members of the town councils shall be elected from among the local representatives.

Note 2. Should the number of localities of one town be fewer than seven units or should it have no official local divisions, the members of the town council shall be determined by direct elections.

#### Article 35. Duties and authority:

(1) Should the anticipated revenues be insufficient, the town council may determine taxes appropriate to the economic resources of the area and the services rendered with the approval of the Theocratic Guardian in order to provide for the municipal expenditures.

(2) Supervision over the proper management and protection of the capital, cash and material belongings and mobile and immobile property of the municipality and also supervision over its revenues and expenditures.

(3) Supervision over the implementation of the duties of the municipality in health affairs of the town jurisdictions and institutions which are managed by the municipality.

(4) Ratification of the proposed bylaws of the municipality.

(5) Ratification and establishment of the rates for hiring vehicles in the town.

(6) Ratification of regulations regarding town water and the renting and leasing of water necessary for the town and the prevention of transgressions against town resources.

#### City Islamic Council

Article 36. The city Islamic council shall be formed of the elected representatives of the town and district councils (within

a maximum period of 15 days after the town and district elections) in the following manner: Each town and district council shall elect one representative from among its members to participate in the city council.

Note. Should the population of the city exceed 300,000, for every 200,000 persons, it shall have one additional representative on the city council.

Article 37. The city council shall be comprised of at least five members.

Note. Should the city have fewer than four districts, the remaining members, up to five persons, shall be elected to the city council from among the town or district councils by the elected representatives of the town and district councils in proportion to the population.

Article 38. Duties and authority:

(1) Studying and ratifying the developmental plans by each locality in keeping with the ratified funds and with consideration for the priorities.

Note 1. Priorities shall be determined on the basis of the needs of every region.

Note 2. In equal situations, priority shall be given to the area which provides a larger percentage of the funds for the plan.

(2) The city council shall be responsible for notifying the related authorities of the shortcomings and problems of the institutions and organizations and should they be ignored, for demanding that they be reprimanded or dismissed, pointing out the violations and shortcomings to the higher officials.

#### Provincial Islamic Councils

Article 39. The provincial Islamic council shall be formed within a maximum period of two weeks after the elections of the city Islamic councils and each city shall have one representative on it.

Note. The provincial council shall have a minimum of three representatives. In provinces in which, due to the small number of cities, the determined quorum is not achieved, the remainder of the members of the provincial councils shall be made up from among the members of the city council of the provincial capital.

Article 40. Duties and authority:

(1) The provincial council shall be responsible for studying and discussing the plans and proposals received from each city council and for determining the priorities and referring them to the responsible officials.

(2) Studying and expressing views concerning the developmental program and the needs of the affiliated cities in the province and sending them to the concerned officials.

(3) Membership in the planning committees of the province, with one vote.

(4) The provincial council shall supervise the implementation of the provincial budget. Contractors and implementors of developmental projects and plans must be approved by the provincial council.

(5) Members of the provincial council shall serve as contacts between their council and lower councils.

#### Supreme Islamic Council of the Provinces

Article 41. The supreme Islamic council of the provinces shall be comprised of elected representatives of the Islamic councils of the province and each Islamic council of the province shall have one representative on it.

Article 42. The supreme Islamic council of the province shall be formed within a maximum of two weeks after the elections of the provinces.

Article 43. The first session of the supreme Islamic council of the provinces shall be held upon the invitation of the minister of the interior and headed by the eldest member present in the meeting and one president, one vice president and two secretaries shall be elected by secret ballot.

Article 44. The supreme Islamic council of the provinces shall be responsible for preparing, within three months of the date of its formation, the internal bylaws of the councils and after ratifications, for notifying all the councils of its implementation.

Article 45. The supreme Islamic council of the provinces shall be responsible for studying and discussing the plans and proposals it receives from the councils, determining the priorities and referring them to the executive authorities.

Article 46. The supreme Islamic council of the provinces shall be responsible for notifying the related officials of the shortcomings and problems of the executive organizations.



Article 47. The supreme Islamic council of the provinces shall be responsible for studying the production, industrial, agricultural, educational, administrative, services and similar plans sent by the provincial councils in order to prevent discrimination, invite cooperation and create coordination among the provinces and, if approved, to present them to the Majlis as legislative proposals.

Article 48. The supreme Islamic council of the provinces shall participate in devising the developmental plans and budget of the provinces.

Article 49. The supreme Islamic council of the provinces may propose changes of plans or reallocation of the developmental budgets of the provinces within the framework of the related regulations in order to prevent discrimination, invite cooperation and create coordination among the provinces.

Article 50. The supreme Islamic council of the provinces shall supervise the implementation of the developmental plans and budgets and the concerned organizations shall be obliged to send their monthly and annual reports as well as the costs of the progress of their developmental work to the supreme council.

Article 51. The supreme Islamic council of the provinces shall have the right within its legal duties to prepare proposals and offer them to the Majlis. The representative of the supreme Islamic council of the provinces shall have the right to be present in the Majlis to defend the proposals.

Article 52. The members of the supreme Islamic councils of the provinces shall serve as the contacts between their own councils and the lower councils.

Article 53. From the date of the ratification of this law, all opposing laws shall be considered null and void.

The above law, including 53 Articles and 26 Notes, was ratified on Monday, 22 November 1982, by the Majlis and was approved by the Council of Guardians on 30 November 1982.

Law Attaching Two Notes to Articles 197 and 198  
of the Penal Adjudication Bylaws

Single Article. The following notes shall be added as a Note to Article 197 and Note 3 to Article 198 of the penal adjudication bylaws.

Note to Article 197. In such cases, should no Prosecutor's Office be established in that area, the duties of the Prosecutor's Office shall be conferred on the head of the court.

Note 3 to Article 198. Should a penal court two not have been established in an area, or have been established but have an accumulation of cases, the penal court one may also investigate the cases which are within the jurisdiction of penal court two.

The above law, including a Single Article, was ratified in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution in a session on Wednesday, 24 November 1982, by the Judicial Affairs Committee of the Majlis and approved by the honorable Council of Guardians on 20 December 1982. It may be implemented for a period of five years from the date of ratification on a trial basis.

The Speaker of the Majlis, Akbar Hashemi

In the Name of God the Compassionate and the Merciful

### Part 3: Compensation

#### Definition

Article 1. Compensation shall consist of property which is given to the guardian or guardians of the victim as a result of a crime committed against his life or limb.

#### Cases Warranting Compensation

Article 2. Compensation shall be warranted in the following cases:

A. Murder or injury or severance of limbs occurring absolutely unintentionally, occurring without the intent of the criminal to commit a crime against the victim and without the intent regarding the action which has occurred, for example, a bullet shot while hunting which hits someone.

B. Murder or injury or severance of limbs which occurs unintentionally, though similar to a purposeful act, such as when a criminal intends to carry out an action which is not criminal in nature, without intent to commit a violation against the victim, for example, when a person who intends to discipline another in some manner which is not criminal in nature and accidentally causes a crime, or when a physician treating a disease in a customary manner accidentally commits a violation against the patient.

C. Compensation in regards to retribution has been mentioned in its proper place.

Note 1. An intentional crime by an insane person or a minor shall be considered unintentional.

Note 2. Should it be proven to the court that an intentional crime has been carried out in exacting retribution in the belief that the person subject to retribution has been the criminal and should it later become evident that the victim should not have been subject to retribution or was not the criminal, it shall be considered an unintentional act resembling an intentional act, or semi-intentional.

#### Compensation for Murder

Article 3. Compensation for the murder of a Muslim man shall consist of one of the following six, among which the criminal has a choice, and their combination shall not be permitted.

- (1) One hundred heads of healthy, flawless camels which are not very thin.
- (2) Two hundred heads of healthy, flawless cows which are not very thin.
- (3) One thousand heads of healthy, flawless sheep which are not very thin.
- (4) Two hundred perfect suits of clothing made of Yemen cloth.
- (5) One thousand dirhams of sound, unalloyed coins, each containing 12.6 grams of pure silver.

Note. Payment of the comparable value of each one of the six categories or a combination of them shall suffice with the agreement of both parties in lieu of the payment of one of the six categories.

Article 4. Compensation for unintentional murder in cases where retribution is not possible or where the guardian of the victim agrees to compensation shall be one of the above six cases. However, only as regards camels, they should be a full five years of age, entering the sixth year.

#### Deadline for Payment of Compensation

Article 5. Compensation for murder, whether intentional or unintentional, which occurs within the sanctuary of holy Mecca or during one of the four holy months (Rajab, Zial-Qa'deh, Zial-Hajjeh, and Moharram) shall be one of the above six categories with an added one-third of any kind chosen. Other places and times, even though sacred, shall not be included in this ruling.

Article 6. Compensation for the murder of a Muslim woman, whether intentional or unintentional, shall be one-half that for a Muslim man.

Article 7. The compensations for men and women in injuries shall be equal until the amount of compensation reaches one-third of complete compensation, in which case the compensation for the injury of a woman shall be half the compensation for that of a man.

Article 8. The deadline for the payment of compensation shall be as follows:

A. Compensation for intentional murder must be paid within one year and delays without the agreement of both parties shall not be permitted.

B. Compensation for semi-intentional murder shall be paid within two years.

C. Compensation for unintentional murder shall be paid within three years.

Note. Compensation for the murder of a fetus as well as compensation for injury in the severing of limbs shall be paid in the above manner.

#### Party Responsible for Paying Compensation

Article 9. The party responsible for paying compensation in cases of intentional and semi-intentional murder shall be the murderer himself and in cases of unintentional murder, the guardian of sound mind of the murderer, who must pay personally and shall not have the right to demand it from the murderer.

Article 10. Should the murderer in cases of semi-intentional murder be unable to pay the compensation, even with an extended deadline, his relatives in the order of next of kin shall pay, and should there be no such person, it shall be paid from the treasury.

#### (Sane) Party Responsible for Compensation in Unintentional Crimes

Article 11. Compensation for unintentional murder as well as for (superficial) injury and deeper injuries must be paid by the sane heir of the criminal and compensation for lessor injuries must be paid by the criminal.

Note. Intentional or unintentional crime by a minor or an insane person shall be considered unintentional and shall be the responsibility of the sane heir.

Article 12. Sane heirs shall consist of close fraternal or paternal relatives, such as father, grandfather, brother, son and paternal uncles and cousins.

Article 13. Women shall not be considered sane guardians and shall not be responsible for compensation for unintentional crimes, and the same shall hold true of minors and insane persons.

Article 14. Should the sane guardians be poor, they shall not be responsible for compensation.

Article 15. Should an unintentional murder be proven with the testimony of just witnesses, the sane heirs shall be responsible for compensation, but should it be proven through the confession of the criminal, the criminal himself shall be held responsible.

Article 16. Should the murder be proven in principle through the testimony of just witnesses and should the murderer claim that it was unintentional and the sane heir deny it to be unintentional and should the sane heir take an oath, the statement of the sane heir shall be given priority over that of the criminal.

Article 17. Unintentional crimes inflicted by a person on himself shall be his own responsibility and also, financial waste which occurs unintentionally shall be the responsibility of the person who has wasted it and the sane heir shall not be held responsible for any sort of financial damage in regards to such things as unintentional waste. However, in regards to unintentional murder and injury, he shall be responsible.

Article 18. Compensation for unintentional crime shall be divided among the heirs of sound mind in order of inheritance categories.

Article 19. Should a murderer have no sane heirs or his heirs be unable to pay the compensation within three years. the compensation shall be paid from the treasury.

Article 20. Compensation for intentional and semi-intentional crime shall be the responsibility of the criminal. However, should he escape, it shall be taken from his property and should he have no property, from that of his close relatives, in order of next of kin. Should he have no relatives or be poor, the compensation shall be paid from the treasury.

#### Causes of Accountability

Article 21. Crimes, including those committed directly, with participation, by cause, or with participation and cause shall warrant accountability.

Article 22. Participation indicates that the crime has been directly committed by the criminal.

Article 23. To cause a crime shall be defined as when a person provides the cause for the waste or crime against another and does not directly engage in its commission, such as digging a well in which someone falls and is harmed.

Article 24. In cases of participation and cause together, the implementor shall be held accountable, unless the cause is more significant than the implementor.

Article 25. Should a physician, no matter how skillful or specialized, cause the loss of life or severance of a limb or financial damage in the treatments that he administers personally or gives instructions for, even though he may have the consent of the patient or his guardian, shall be held accountable unless before beginning the treatment, the patient or his guardians free him of responsibility.

Article 26. Should the person administering circumcision cut off more than the necessary amount and cause a crime or damages, he shall be held accountable even though he may be skilled.

Article 27. Should a veterinarian, even though a specialist and even though with the consent of the owner, cause damages in treating an animal, he shall be held accountable, unless he has obtained a pardon from the owner of the animal before the treatment.

Article 28. If a physician or veterinarian obtains consent from the patient or his guardian or the owner of the animal before beginning treatment, he shall not be held accountable for damages.

Article 29. Should a person cause the loss of or damage to another person's limbs during sleep as a result of movement or rolling, his crime shall be considered unintentional and his sane heirs shall be held accountable.

Article 30. Should a person, in carrying an object on himself or on a vehicle, collide with another person and cause a crime, he shall be held accountable, whether it is intentional or semi-intentional, and should it be unintentional, his sane heirs shall be held accountable.

Article 31. Should a person draw a weapon on another or provoke a dog to attack him or engage in any action which frightens him, such as shouting or charging an explosion which causes terror, as a result of which the person dies, should the act be murderous in nature or be carried out with the intent to commit murder even though it is not murderous in nature, the act shall be considered intentional murder and shall warrant retribution. Should this action be neither murderous in nature nor carried out with the

intent to commit murder, it shall be considered semi-intentional and the compensation shall be the responsibility of the murderer.

Article 32. Should a person frighten another and cause him to run away and should that person be thrown off a high place while escaping or fall into a well and die, should the act of frightening him have caused him to lose control and prevented him from making a sound judgment, the person who has frightened him shall be held accountable.

Article 33. Should a person jump from a high place and fall on another person and cause a crime, if he has not intended to commit a crime and the act that he has committed would not in nature cause a crime, he shall be liable for compensation, and if he jumps somewhere no one was before and accidentally falls where someone is, his sane heirs shall be liable for compensation, but if he is thrown as a result of slipping or another coerced, unwitting action and causes a crime, neither shall he be liable nor shall his sane heirs.

Article 34. Should a person harm another or throw someone and should he die or become injured, should he neither intend to commit a crime nor the intended act be murderous in nature, he shall be liable for compensation.

Article 35. Should a person throw another person on a third person and that person die or become injured, if he has neither intended to commit a crime nor has the intended act been murderous in nature, he shall be liable for compensation.

Article 36. Should a person be on his own property, another permissible place or a large public road and another person hit him and be injured, the person standing shall not be liable for any kind of damage.

Article 37. Should a person be standing in a place where standing is not permitted, such as a narrow road, and another person accidentally collides with him, unintentionally resulting in the second party's death, the person standing shall be liable to pay compensation. Also, should he cause the passerby to slip and be harmed, he shall be liable for damages, unless the passerby, despite the width of the road, has intended the accident, in which case, not only shall his damages not be paid, but he shall be liable for the damages of the standing person as well.

#### Accomplices in Crime

Article 38. Should two persons collide and as a result both are killed, whether both have been riding or on foot or one has been riding and one has been on foot, should the act be judged semi-

intentional, half the compensation for each shall be paid from the other person's property and should the case be judged unintentional, half the compensation of each shall be the responsibility of the sane heir of the other.

Article 39. Should two persons collide and as a result one is killed, and should the case be judged semi-intentional, half the compensation for the victim shall be the responsibility of the other and should the case be judged unintentional, half the compensation of the victim shall be the responsibility of the sane relatives of the other.

Article 40. Should, as a result of the collision of two riders, their vehicles, e.g., cars, be damaged, should the accident and collision be blamed on both and both or neither be guilty, each shall be liable for half the damages to the vehicle of the other, whether or not the two vehicles are of the same make, and should one be guilty, only the guilty party shall be liable.

Note. Fault shall result from lack of caution, carelessness, lack of skill or lack of observance of government regulations.

Article 41. Should two vehicles collide and cause the death of the passengers, should the collision be judged semi-intentional, the driver of each vehicle shall be liable for half the compensation of all the passengers and should it be judged unintentional, the sane heirs of each shall be liable for half the compensation of all the passengers. Should the collision of one of them be semi-intentional and the other unintentional, compensation shall be paid accordingly.

Note. Should the collision of two vehicles be out of the control of the drivers, i.e., due to a mountain rock slide, a storm or other such uncontrollable factors, there shall be no liability.

Article 42. Should a person who has been called out of his house and taken away be missing, the person having called him out shall be liable for compensation, and should he be found dead, should that person be able to claim and prove that another person has killed him, he shall be acquitted. But, should he not be held liable for compensation and should it be proven that the missing person has died of natural causes or as the result of other accidental factors, the caller shall not be held liable.

Article 43. Should a person dig a well or place something slippery on the path of someone else on a public road or any place not permitted or do any other act which causes harm or inflicts damages on passersby and others, the person who has done this shall be held liable for compensation or damages, but should he do so on his own property or in a place he owns, he shall not be held liable for compensation or damages.



## Cause in Crime

Article 44. Should a person do one of the above acts on another person's property with the owner's permission and cause harm or damages to a third party, he shall not be held liable for compensation or damages.

Article 45. Should an act be done on a public road for the welfare of the passersby which results in the occurrence of a crime or damages, should the implementor have taken measures to publicly inform the passersby, he shall not be held liable for compensation or damages.

Article 46. Should someone do one of the things mentioned in Article 43 in his own home and call a person who is not aware of it, as a result of blindness or darkness, he shall be held liable to pay compensation or damages and should that person enter the house without the permission of the owner, or with permission obtained from the owner before such an act was carried out without the knowledge of the owner, the owner shall not be held liable to pay compensation or damages.

Article 47. Should as a result of a natural act, i.e., floods, one of the above occur and result in harm or damage, no one shall be held liable even though he be able to pay and should the flood or similar such incident bring along an object and should a person place that object in its original or a worse place, he shall be held liable for compensation and damages and should he remove it from the middle of the road and place it in a corner for the welfare of the passersby, he shall not be held liable for anything.

Article 48. Should a person commit one of the above actions on the property of another person out of hostility and a third person enter that property also out of hostility and be hurt, the first hostile person shall be liable for compensation and damages.

Article 49. Should a person place goods for trade or a vehicle on a road and cause damages, he shall be liable unless the passersby have found it necessary to temporarily halt them.

Article 50. Should a person pour something slippery on a public road and cause a passerby to slip, he shall be held liable for compensation and damages, unless a sane adult or reasoning passerby has purposely stepped on it.

Article 51. Should a person place an object on his wall and should, as a result of unanticipated events, it fall on a public road and cause damage, he shall not be held liable, unless he has installed it in such a way that it would naturally fall.

Article 52. Should the drainpipes or the balcony of a house or similar such object cause damage to a public road or hurt the passersby as a result of its falling, the owner of the house shall be held liable and if the installation or placement of the object be permitted and not ordinarily be harmful, the owner of the house shall not be held liable.

Article 53. Should a person build a wall with a strong foundation on his own property or other permissible property, and should, as a result of an unanticipated accident, i.e., an earthquake, the wall fall and cause damage, the owner shall not be held liable. Also, if he has built that wall on the side of his own property such that should it fall, it would naturally fall on his own property, and should it accidentally fall on the other side and cause damage or injury, the owner shall not be held liable for anything.

Article 54. Should a wall which has been built reasonably well on a person's property and without leaning to one side gradually begin to lean and eventually fall into another person's property before the owner is able to repair it and should it cause injury or damages, the owner of the wall shall not be held liable for anything. However, the owner, after he is financially able, hesitate to repair the wall and should it fall and cause damages, the owner shall be held liable.

Article 55. Should a person cause another person's wall to lean and should the wall fall, resulting in injury or damages, that person shall be liable for damages.

Article 56. Should a person light a fire, as much as or more than needed, on his own property, sure that it will not spread, and it would normally not spread, but, accidentally it does spread and cause loss of life or damages, he shall not be held liable.

Article 57. Should a person light a fire on his own property and should it spread and should it be proven that he was at fault, he shall be held liable for the loss of life and damages, even though the fire was as much as he needed.

Article 58. Should a person light a fire on the property of another without his permission or in a public place without consideration for the welfare of the passersby, thus resulting in loss of life or damages, he shall be held liable even though he has not intended to cause loss of life or damages.

Note. In all cases, should a person lighting the fire be liable for loss of life or damages, it shall be with the stipulation that those harmed had no way of escape; otherwise, the person lighting the fire shall not be held liable.

Article 60. Should a person light a fire and another person throw someone's property into it, resulting in its being burned, that person shall be held liable for loss of life or damages and the person who has lit the fire shall not be held liable.

Article 61. The owner of any animal who knows that it is dangerous and capable of attacking or causing harm, must detain it and if, as a result of negligence, it causes loss of life or damages, the owner of the animal shall be held liable. Should the owner not be aware of the potential danger of attack and harm to others or should he be aware but incapable of detaining the animal and, therefore, does not display negligence in keeping it, he shall not be held liable.

Article 62. Should an animal attack a person and should that person try to defend himself as much as necessary and should this defense result in the death of or harm to the animal, the defender shall not be held liable, and should he detain the animal from threatening the life or property of a person sufficiently and should this result in the death of or harm to the animal, he shall not be held liable.

Article 63. Should, due to the negligence of the owner, an animal attack another animal and harm it, the owner shall be held liable for damages and any damage inflicted on the attacking animal shall not result in liability.

Article 64. Should a person enter a house with permission and the house dog harm him, the owner of the house shall be liable regardless of whether the dog was already in the house or entered later and whether or not the owner of the house knows that the animal might harm him.

Article 65. A person riding or leading an animal shall be liable for damages which the animal inflicts with its head, neck or front legs, but not with the hind legs, unless the animal has gotten out of hand without the owner's awareness and that animal is not generally unruly. A person driving the animal from behind shall be liable for all the damages inflicted by the animal.

Article 66. Should a person stop an animal somewhere, he shall be liable for all damages inflicted by the animal regardless of whether or not the damages are done by the front legs, the head or the hind legs.

Article 67. Should a person beat an animal and the animal inflict damages as a result of being beaten, the person who has beaten the animal shall be liable for damages.

Article 68. Should a person be riding an animal and another leading it by the bridle or driving it from behind and should the

animal inflict damages with its head or front or hind legs, for the damages inflicted by the front of the animal, the rider or the person leading shall be liable, or the rider and the person driving it from behind shall jointly be liable, and for the damages inflicted by the hind legs, the person driving it from behind shall be liable.

#### Joint Cause and Perpetration or Collective Causes

Article 69. Should two persons be involved in committing a crime, one as a cause and the other as a perpetrator, when the results are equal or the result of the perpetrator is greater, only the perpetrator shall be liable.

Article 70. When the person who is the cause and the person who is the perpetrator are both involved in a committed crime and the results of the person who is the cause is greater than that of the perpetrator, only the person causing the crime shall be held liable.

Article 71. Should two persons be involved in a crime as causes without perpetration, the person whose effect on the occurrence of the crime happens before the effect of the other shall be held liable. For instance, should one person dig a well and another place a slippery rock next to it such that a passerby falls into the well as a result of collision with the rock, in such a case, only the person who has placed the slippery rock shall be held liable and the person who has dug the well shall not be liable.

Article 72. Should several persons cause harm or damage collectively, they shall be equally held liable.

Article 73. Should a person cause two persons to collide and be killed or be harmed as a result, the person causing the collision shall be liable.

Article 74. Should a person waste his property and belongings in order to avoid probable danger and harm by someone else's instructions, no one shall be liable unless another has accepted liability.

#### Compensation for Limbs

Article 75. Each crime committed against the limbs of a person for which the religious laws have not determined compensation, mulct must be paid by the criminal.

Article 76. Should a person destroy the hair on the head or face of a man such that it will not grow back, he shall be liable for compensation and should it grow back, he shall be liable to pay a

mulct in regards to the hair on the head and one-third of full compensation in regards to the hair on the face.

Article 77. Should a person destroy the hair on the head of a woman such that it will not grow back, he shall be liable for full compensation and should it grow back, he shall be liable for the amount of the dower and there shall be no difference between young and old.

Note. Should the dower be more than full compensation, only full compensation shall be paid.

Article 78. Should some portion of the hair which has been destroyed grow back and another portion not, compensation shall be paid for the portion that has not grown back in proportion to the whole head.

Article 79. The determination of the regrowth of hair or lack of it shall be made by an expert. Should the compensation or mulct be paid as determined by the expert and should the hair then grow back, the surplus of the mulct must be returned to the criminal.

Article 80. Compensation for the total hair on two eyebrows not growing back shall be 500 dinars or 250 dinars for each, the compensation for a portion of one eyebrow shall be commensurate with the whole and should it grow back, in all cases, there shall be a mulct. Should a portion of it grow back and another not, there shall be a mulct for the portion which has grown and in regards to the portion which has not grown back, compensation shall be determined in proportion to that area.

Article 81. Destroying eyelashes and hair on eyelids shall warrant a mulct regardless of whether it does or does not grow back and regardless of whether it is the whole or a portion of it.

Article 82. Destroying the hair on parts of the body other than those specified shall warrant a mulct and not compensation.

Article 83. The destruction of hair shall warrant compensation or mulct when it involves hair alone and not hair along with such things as part of a limb or the skin and other similar areas, in which case the compensation for such things as a severed limb shall be paid.

#### Compensation for the Eyes

Article 84. Destroying two healthy eyes shall warrant full compensation and for each, half of full compensation.

Note. All eyes with sight shall be subject to the above Article even though they may be weak, infected, subject to night blindness, crossed or different from each other.

Article 86. Compensation for the eye of a person with one healthy eye with sight whose other eye has been blind from birth or who has lost his sight as the result of illness or any non-criminal act shall be full compensation and should he have lost his other eye as a result of retribution or a crime, the compensation shall be half of full compensation.

Article 87. In regards to a person who has one sighted eye and another without, for his sightless eye, the compensation shall be one-third of the full compensation regardless of whether he was born with one blind eye or he has lost it as the result of a crime.

Article 88. The loss of all the eyelids and closures of the two eyes shall warrant full compensation; and the compensation for the eyelids shall be one-third of full compensation and for the lower closures, one half of full compensation.

#### Compensation for the Nose

Article 89. Destroying the whole nose at once or the soft part below the bone shall warrant full compensation and the destruction of a part of the soft portion of the nose shall warrant compensation in proportion to the whole nose.

Article 90. Destruction of a portion of the bone of the nose after cutting the cartilage shall warrant full compensation and mulct.

Article 91. Infecting, breaking or burning the nose beyond repair shall result in full compensation and should it be able to be repaired perfectly, the act shall warrant 100 dinars.

Article 92. Incapacitating the nose shall warrant two-thirds of full compensation and destroying an incapacitated nose shall warrant one-third of full compensation.

Article 93. Destroying each of the nostrils shall warrant one-third of full compensation and puncturing the nose such that each nostril and the portion between the two nostrils is torn or punctured, provided it is not destroyed, shall warrant one-third of full compensation and if it can be repaired, it shall warrant one-fifth of full compensation.

### Compensation for the Ears

Article 94. Destroying both ears shall warrant full compensation and destroying one shall warrant one-half of full compensation. Destroying part of the ear shall warrant partial compensation with consideration for the proportion of the part to the whole.

Article 95. Destroying the ear lobe shall warrant one-third compensation and destroying part of it shall warrant compensation in proportion to that part.

Article 96. Tearing the ear shall warrant one-third compensation.

Article 97. Incapacitating the ear shall warrant two-thirds compensation and cutting off an incapacitated ear one-third compensation.

Note 1. Healthy, hearing and deaf ears shall be considered alike as concerns the above ruling.

Note 2. Should harm to the ear result in hearing loss and affect the bone or break it, compensation shall be considered separately for each.

### Compensation for the Lips

Article 98. Destroying both lips shall warrant full compensation or one-half of full compensation for each. Destroying a portion of the lip shall warrant compensation in proportion to the whole lip.

Article 99. Compensation for a crime which shrivels the lips and uncovering the teeth shall be determined by the magistrate.

Article 100. A crime which paralyzes the lips such that, for example, laughter would not expose the teeth shall warrant two-thirds of full compensation.

Article 101. Destroying paralyzed lips or lips without sensation shall warrant one-third of full compensation.

Article 102. Splitting both lips such that the teeth are exposed shall warrant full compensation and should they be restored, one-fifth compensation shall be warranted. Splitting one lip such that the teeth are exposed shall warrant one-third compensation for the lips and should they be restored, it shall warrant one-fifth the compensation for the lips.

## Compensation for the Tongue

Article 103. Destroying the whole of a healthy tongue thus making a healthy person mute with such acts as a blow to the head shall warrant full compensation and cutting off the entire tongue of a mute person shall warrant one-third of full compensation.

Article 104. Destroying a portion of a mute tongue shall warrant compensation for that portion in proportion to the whole tongue; however, compensation for the loss of a portion of a healthy tongue shall be commensurate with the loss of the ability to pronounce letters.

Article 105. The determination of the amount of compensation for a crime inflicted on the tongue which does not result in the loss of ability to pronounce letters but does cause a defect shall be determined by the magistrate.

Article 106. Should a person cut off a portion of the tongue which would result in loss of the ability to pronounce certain letters and another person causes the loss of the ability to pronounce the remainder of the letters, compensation for each shall be commensurate with the loss of the number of letters.

Article 107. Cutting off the tongue of a child before the child is able to speak shall warrant full compensation.

Article 108. Cutting off the tongue of a child who has reached the stage of being able to speak shall warrant one-third of the compensation and should it later become evident that his tongue was healthy and capable of speech, the compensation shall be full and the remainder shall be paid by the criminal.

Article 109. Should a crime cause muteness and should the compensation be paid by the criminal, and should the speech then be restored to its original state, the compensation shall be returned.

## Compensation for the Teeth

Article 110. Destroying all 28 of the teeth shall warrant full compensation and shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Each one of the front teeth, consisting of the incisors and the four canine teeth, two of which grow on the top and two on the bottom, a total of 12 teeth, shall be valued at 50 dinars each in compensation and for the total, 600 dinars.

(2) Each of the back teeth located at the four extreme upper and lower sections of the mouth, and each part part consisting of one bicuspid and three molars, a total of 16 teeth, shall be valued



at 25 dinars each in compensation and the whole shall be valued at 400 dinars.

Article 111. The destruction of additional teeth by any name and in any manner grown shall warrant no compensation and should damage be done in pulling them, the mulct shall be determined by the magistrate. Should no damage be done, there shall be no mulct. However, should damage occur in an assault, the magistrate shall rule the assailant subject to a reduced sentence of 10-50 lashes.

Article 112. Should the total number of teeth be fewer than 28, the compensation shall be determined commensurate with the number of teeth, regardless of whether the reduced number of teeth had been lost from birth or through an accident.

Article 113. There shall be no difference between teeth of various colors and should a tooth be blackened as a result of a criminal act without falling out, the compensation shall be two-thirds of that for the same tooth if it had been healthy and the compensation for a tooth which had been blackened before shall be one-third of that for the equivalent healthy tooth.

Article 114. The mulct for cracking a tooth without its falling out and for destroying it shall be determined by the magistrate.

Article 115. Breaking a portion of the tooth without harming the roots, shall warrant full compensation and if after the above amount is broken, someone pulls out the remainder, the mulct shall be determined by the magistrate, regardless of whether the rest is pulled out by the same person who has broken the first portion or someone else.

Article 116. Pulling out the baby tooth of a child which prevents the second tooth from growing shall warrant full compensation and should a tooth grow, the compensation for the baby tooth which has been pulled out shall be one camel.

Article 117. A tooth which has been pulled out shall warrant full compensation even though the tooth may be placed back and it returns to its previous state.

Article 118. Should another tooth be placed in place of the originally pulled tooth and take root like the original tooth, pulling shall warrant full compensation.

#### Compensation for the Neck

Article 119. Breaking the neck such that it becomes crooked shall warrant full compensation.

Article 120. Mulct for a crime which causes the neck to become crooked or a crime which prevents the swallowing of food shall be determined by the magistrate.

Article 121. Should a crime result in a crooked neck as well as the prevention of swallowing food but these results are eliminated, there shall be no compensation, only mulct, even though the restoration of the neck is such that the victim can hold the neck straight or swallow food only with difficulty.

#### Compensation for the Jaw

Article 122. Destroying both jaws shall warrant full compensation and the compensation for each shall be 500 dinars. Destroying a part of each shall warrant compensation commensurate with that portion and the compensation for destroying one jaw and a portion of another shall be half the compensation in addition to compensation for the portion of the other jaw.

Article 123. Compensation for jaws shall be independent from compensation for teeth and should the jaw be destroyed along with the teeth, compensation for each shall be calculated separately.

Article 124. The mulct for a crime resulting in damage to the jaw or difficulty in chewing shall be determined by the magistrate.

#### Compensation for Hands and Arms

Article 125. Destroying both hands up to the wrist shall warrant full compensation and the compensation for each hand shall warrant half of full compensation, regardless of whether the victim has one hand by birth or has lost his hand in an accident or he has two hands.

Article 126. Compensation for the severance of the fingers of each hand only or up to the wrist shall warrant 500 dinars.

Article 127. The mulct for severing the palm of the hand which has had no fingers from birth or as a result of an accident shall be determined by the magistrate.

Article 128. Compensation for severing the arms up to the elbow shall be 500 dinars, regardless of whether or not it has a hand.

Article 129. Compensation for severing a hand with fingers above the joints or the wrist or above the elbow shall be 500 dinars in addition to whatever the magistrate determines with regards to the additional area.

Article 130. The compensation for the severance of the main arm or hand of anyone who has two from the wrist, the elbow or the shoulder shall be 500 dinars and the mulct for the additional arm shall be determined by the magistrate. Should a person sever both arms, he shall be subject to compensation for the original arm and a mulct for the extra arm, regardless of whether or not both arms are severed at the same time. The determination in regards to the main arm and the extra arm shall be made by an expert.

Article 131. Full compensation shall be warranted for the severance of the 10 fingers of the 2 hands as well as for the 10 toes or for every finger, one-tenth of the full compensation shall be warranted.

Article 132. Compensation for each joint of a finger shall be divided by the number of joints in that finger and severance of each finger except for the thumb shall be one-third of that of a healthy finger. Compensation for the thumb shall be one-half of the compensation for a healthy finger.

Article 133. Compensation for an extra finger shall be one-third of an original finger and the compensation for extra joints shall be one-third that of the original joints.

Article 134. Compensation for crippling a finger shall be two-thirds of the compensation for a healthy finger and the compensation for severing a crippled finger shall be one-third the compensation for a healthy finger.

#### Compensation for the Nails

Article 135. Compensation for severing the nail such that it will not grow back or that the finger becomes infected and turns black shall be 10 dinars and should it grow back healthy and white, 5 dinars.

#### Compensation for the Spinal Column

Article 136. Breaking the spinal column shall warrant full compensation regardless of whether or not it is repaired at all or repaired later but bent or such that the person is unable to walk with a cane or loses his sexual ability or is inflicted with polyuria or loss of bladder control. Also, the compensation for a crime which causes the back to be bent or causes inability to sit or walk shall be full compensation.

Article 137. Should, after breaking or inflicting injury to the spinal column, treatment be effective and the effects of the crime be eliminated, the criminal shall be subject to the payment of 100 dinars.

Article 138. Should the back be broken, resulting in the paralysis of both legs, full compensation shall be warranted for the break and two-thirds of full compensation for the paralysis of the two legs.

#### Compensation for the Spinal Cord

Article 139. Severance of the whole spinal cord shall warrant full compensation and severance of a part of it shall be compensated in proportion to that area.

Article 140. Should the severance of the spinal cord cause damage to another part of the body and should that part of the body warrant a definite compensation, it shall be added to the full compensation for the spinal cord. Should that limb have no specific compensation, a mulct shall be determined by the magistrate and added to the full compensation for severing the spinal cord.

#### Compensation for the Testicles

Article 141. Severing both testicles at once shall warrant full compensation and severing the left testicle shall warrant two-thirds and the right testicle one-third of full compensation.

Note. There shall be no difference in the above ruling in regards to youth or age, child or adult, impotent or healthy.

Article 142. Compensation for causing a hernia in both testicles shall be 400 dinars and should the hernia result in the loss of the ability to walk, the compensation shall be 800 dinars.

#### Compensation for the Feet and Legs

Article 143. Severing both feet from the ankle shall warrant full compensation and for each foot separately, half of that sum.

Article 144. Severing the 10 toes shall warrant full compensation and the compensation for each toe shall be one-tenth of the total compensation. Compensation for each toe shall be divided according to the three joints, except for the big toe, which shall be divided into two.

#### Compensation for the Ribs

Article 145. Compensation for each rib on the left which covers the heart shall be 25 dinars and for the remainder, 10 dinars each.

### Compensation for the Clavicles

Article 146. Breaking the two clavicles shall warrant full compensation and should the break in one not mend or mend imperfectly, half the full compensation shall be paid and should they mend perfectly, it shall warrant 40 dinars in compensation.

### Compensation for the Ischia

Article 147. Breaking the ischia which results in the victim's inability to control his bowel movements shall warrant full compensation and should he be able to control his bowel movements but unable to control the passage of wind, the compensation shall be determined by the magistrate.

Article 148. A blow inflicted on the space between the testicles and the anus resulting in the loss of control over the bladder and bowel movements shall warrant full compensation the same as a blow inflicted on another part as a result of which the victim loses control over the bladder and bowel movements.

Article 149. Should pressure inflicted on the abdomen or another part of the victim result in the emission of urine or stool, one-third of full compensation shall be paid.

Article 150. Taking the virginity of a girl with the finger which causes her to be unable to control her urine shall warrant full compensation for women in addition to the price of the dower.

### Compensation for the Bones

Article 151. Compensation for breaking the bones of any limb for which compensation has been determined shall be one-fifth of that compensation and if it becomes fully mended, it shall be four-fifths of the full compensation for breaking it. Compensation for crushing it shall be one-third the compensation for that limb and should it be mended completely, it shall be four-fifths of that compensation for crushing the limb.

Article 152. Severing a bone from a limb such that it renders the limb unfunctional shall warrant two-thirds of the compensation for that limb and should it be mended perfectly, it shall be four-fifths the compensation for severing that limb.

### Compensation Regarding Sanity

Article 153. Any crime which impairs sanity shall warrant full compensation and should it diminish sanity, a mulct shall be warranted.

Article 154. Destroying sanity or impairing it shall not warrant retribution.

Article 155. Should sanity be impaired as a result of a crime, such as a blow to the brain, a fracture to the skull or severing a hand, separate full compensations shall be warranted for each and they shall not be combined.

Article 156. Should, as a result of a crime, sanity be impaired and full compensation be obtained from the criminal and should sanity then be restored, the compensation shall be returned and a mulct shall be determined by the magistrate.

Article 157. The authority for determining harm to sanity or loss of sanity shall be a trustworthy expert and should as a result of the differences of opinion among experts the degree of impairment or loss of sanity not be proven, the statement of the criminal under oath shall be given priority over that of the victim.

#### Compensation for Hearing

Article 158. Destroying the hearing in both ears shall warrant full compensation and destroying hearing in one ear shall warrant one-half of full compensation regardless of whether or not the hearing in one ear is stronger than in the other.

Article 159. Should a person be deaf in one ear, deafening the second ear shall warrant half compensation.

Article 160. Should it be clear that hearing will not return or should an expert testify that it will not return, compensation shall be paid and should the expert be hopeful that it will return and should it, after some time, not return compensation shall be paid. Should hearing be restored before the compensation is received, a mulct shall be required and should it return after compensation has been received, the compensation shall not be returned. Should the victim die before he receives compensation, compensation shall still be paid.

Article 161. Should, by severing both ears, hearing be lost, two full compensations shall be warranted and should, by severing one ear, hearing be completely lost, one and a half compensations shall be warranted.

Article 162. Should an expert testify that hearing has not been lost but that some object has blocked the canals, impeding hearing, compensation for hearing shall be warranted.

Article 163. Should a child become mute as a result of becoming deaf, in addition to compensation for hearing, the magistrate shall determine a mulct to be paid for rendering the child mute.

Article 164. In the event of a dispute between the criminal and the victim, should the issue not be resolved by the opinion of trustworthy experts and by testing, the victim shall receive the compensation in installments.

#### Compensation for Sight

Article 165. Destroying the sight in both eyes shall warrant full compensation and destroying the sight in one eye shall warrant one-half of full compensation.

Note. No differences shall be taken into account in the above ruling regarding such factors as perfect vision or crossed eyes.

Article 166. Should sight be destroyed by plucking out the eyeballs, the compensation shall not be more than that for the eyeball and should sight be destroyed as a result of another crime, such as fracturing the skull, both the compensation for the crime and compensation for the loss of sight shall be warranted.

Article 167. In the event of a dispute between the criminal and the victim, the compensation shall be determined by the testimony of two just male experts or a male expert and two just female experts who testify that the sight has been destroyed and will not be restored or that it will be restored but they cannot determine when. Also, should the sight not be restored within the period determined, compensation shall be warranted.

And should the victim die before the period determined, compensation shall be warranted. Also, should another person pluck out the eyeball, the first criminal shall be subject to paying compensation.

Should the sight be restored and another person pluck out that eye, the first criminal shall pay only a mulct.

Article 168. Should the victim claim that the sight in one or both eyes has diminished, presenting a test comparing his sight with that of a person of the same age or with that of his other eye, compensation shall be warranted.

Article 169. Should a victim claim that his sight in one or both eyes has diminished without having access to expert testimony, the magistrate shall require him to take an oath and shall issue a ruling on his behalf.

Note. The oath taking in this regard shall consist of six oaths, regardless of whether five other persons and the plaintiff take an oath or fewer persons in addition to the plaintiff himself do so.

#### Compensation Involving Olfaction

Article 170. Destroying the sense of smell in both nostrils shall warrant full compensation and should the sense of smell in one nostril be destroyed, one-half of compensation shall be warranted. The magistrate shall request both sides in the beginning to reconcile.

Article 171. In the event of a dispute between the criminal and the victim, should the destruction or diminution of the sense of smell not be proven by the testing or referral of two just experts, the ruling shall be issued through oaths (in accordance with the Note to Article 168).

Article 172. Should the sense of smell be restored before the payment of the compensation, a mulct shall be determined by the magistrate and shall be paid. Should it be restored later, the parties involved shall reach an agreement, and should the victim die before the period within which the sense of smell should have returned, compensation shall be warranted.

Article 173. Should the sense of smell be destroyed as a result of the severance of the nose, two compensations shall be warranted. Also, should the sense of smell be destroyed as the result of another crime, the compensation for that crime shall be added to the compensation involving the sense of smell. Should the crime have no determined compensation, a mulct shall be determined by the magistrate and added to the compensation for the sense of smell.

#### Compensation for the Sense of Taste

Article 174. A mulct for the destruction of the sense of taste shall be determined by the magistrate.

Article 175. Should the sense of taste be destroyed as a result of severing the tongue, there shall be no other compensation than that for the tongue and should the sense of taste be destroyed as a result of another crime, the compensation or the mulct for that crime shall be added to the compensation for the sense of taste.

Article 176. Should the sense of taste be restored, the compensation shall be returned.

Article 177. In the event that a dispute is not resolved between the criminal and the victim in regards to the loss or diminution



of the sense of taste, the ruling shall be issued on his behalf with an oath by the plaintiff.

#### Compensation for Voice and Speech

Article 178. The complete destruction of a person's voice such that he cannot utter a sound shall warrant full compensation, even though he may be able to express himself with a low or hushed sound.

Article 179. The complete destruction of speech such that the victim is unable to speak at all shall warrant full compensation.

Article 180. A mulct for a crime which results in the diminution of the voice such that the person is unable to speak clearly shall be determined by the magistrate.

Article 181. A mulct for a crime which results in the destruction of the ability to utter certain letters shall be determined by an agreement between the parties involved.

#### Compensation for Polyuria and Lack of Bladder Control

Article 182. A crime which results in polyuria and lack of bladder control shall warrant compensation as follows:

A. If it occurs every day all day long, it shall warrant full compensation.

B. If it occurs every day throughout half the day, it shall warrant two-thirds compensation.

C. If it occurs every day during part of the day, it shall warrant one-third compensation.

Note. Should polyuria and lack of bladder control occur some days and not others, the mulct shall be determined by the magistrate.

Article 183. Any crime which results in the loss or diminution of some benefits, such as sleep, or paralysis or certain illnesses for which no compensation has been determined, the mulct shall be determined by the magistrate.

Article 184. Mulcts for committing the following acts shall be determined by the magistrate.

A. Those which result in the destruction of the ability to ejaculate.

B. Those which result in the destruction of the ability to reproduce or become pregnant.

C. Those which result in the destruction of the ability to enjoy sexual intercourse.

Article 185. A crime which results in sexual impotence shall warrant full compensation.

#### Compensation for Injury to the Head and Face

Article 186. Compensation for injury to the head and face shall be as follows:

(1) Hareseh, or scratching without breaking the skin shall warrant one camel.

(2) Damiyeh, or scratching which breaks the skin and slightly punctures the flesh resulting in some or a great deal of blood being let shall warrant two camels.

(3) Motalaheh, or injury which punctures the flesh but does not reach the membrane covering the bone shall warrant three camels.

(4) Semhaq, or injury which punctures the flesh and reaches the membrane covering the bone shall warrant four camels.

(5) Movazeheh, or injury which punctures the flesh, breaks the membrane covering the bone and exposes the bone shall warrant five camels.

(6) Hashemeh, or an act which breaks the bone without the occurrence of injury shall warrant 10 camels.

(7) Manqaleh, or an injury the treatment for which requires the movement of the bones shall warrant 10 camels.

(8) Ma'mumeh, or injury which reaches the pia mater shall warrant one-third of full compensation.

(9) Dameqeh, or injury which penetrates the pia mater shall warrant one-third of full compensation in addition to a mulct determined by the magistrate.

Article 187. Should one of the above injuries occur in an area other than the head or face and should that part of the body have a defined compensation, the ratio of the compensation shall be commensurate with full compensation for the above injuries which do occur in areas other than the head and face. Should that part of the body have no specific compensation, a mulct must be determined by the magistrate.

## Compensation for Internal Injuries

Article 188. Compensations for internal injuries shall be as follows:

- A. Ja'efeh (or injury to internal parts of the human body by any means) shall warrant one-third of full compensation.
- B. Should an instrument enter the body on one side and exit through the other, it shall warrant two-thirds of full compensation.

## Compensation for Injury to Human Limbs

Article 189. Should a lance or similar instrument puncture the arms or legs, and should the victim be a man, the compensation shall consist of 100 dinars, and should it be a woman, a mulct shall be determined by the magistrate.

## Compensation for Injury Resulting in the Discoloration or Swelling of the Skin

Article 190. Compensation for a blow as a result of which discoloration or swelling occurs shall be as follows:

- A. If the face turns black without other injury or breakage, six dinars.
- B. If the face turns green, three dinars.
- C. If the face turns red, one and a half dinars.
- D. On other parts of the body, three dinars shall be warranted if it turns black, one and a half dinars if it turns green and three-quarters of a dinar if it turns red.

Note. There shall be no difference in the above ruling as regards men or women, young or old, and there shall be no difference should a part or the whole of the face be discolored or whether the effects of the crime remain for a period of time afterwards or are eliminated.

Article 191. A crime which results in the discoloration of the skin on the head shall warrant a mulct to be determined by the magistrate and should there be swelling or discoloration, a mulct shall be added to the compensation mentioned above.

Article 192. Compensation for paralyzing any limb for which compensation has been determined shall be two-thirds of the compensation for the same limb and the compensation for severing a paralyzed limb shall be one-third of that limb.

Article 193. Should a victim have no guardian, the prosecutor general shall act as his guardian and shall be obliged to retrieve his rights, without pardon.

Article 194. Compensation for aborting a fetus shall be as follows:

(1) Compensation for the sperm which has been established in the uterus shall consist of 20 dinars.

(2) Compensation for an embryo which has coagulated shall consist of 40 dinars.

(3) Compensation for a fetus which has flesh shall consist of 60 dinars.

(4) Compensation for a fetus which has a skeletal structure but has not grown flesh shall consist of 80 dinars.

(5) Compensation for a fetus which has a complete skeletal structure and flesh but in which the soul has not appeared shall consist of 100 dinars.

Note. In the above cases, there shall be no difference between male and female.

(6) Compensation for a fetus in which the soul has appeared shall consist of full compensation for a male and one-half compensation for a female.

Article 195. Should a fetus be aborted as a result of killing the mother, compensation for the fetus at any stage shall be added to that of the compensation for the mother.

Article 196. Should a woman abort her own fetus, she shall pay the compensation for whatever stage it has reached and she shall receive no share of it.

Article 197. Should there be more than one fetus in the uterus, each shall warrant separate compensations.

Article 198. Compensation for the limbs of the fetus or injuries to it shall be the same as that for the fetus.

Article 199. Compensation for aborting a fetus in intentional and semi-intentional cases shall be required of the criminal and in unintentional cases, required of the sane heirs, regardless of whether or not the soul has appeared in it.

Article 200. Abortion of the fetus before the soul has appeared shall warrant no atonement and full compensation shall be required after life has appeared in it.

#### Compensation for Crimes Against a Corpse

Article 201. Compensation for crimes against a corpse shall be as follows:

A. Severing the head, 100 dinars.

B. Severing 2 arms or 2 legs shall warrant 100 dinars and severing 1 arm or 1 leg shall warrant 50 dinars. Severing 1 finger or 1 toe shall warrant 10 dinars and severing or damaging other limbs or inflicting injury upon them shall warrant compensation accordingly.

Note 1. There shall be no difference in the above ruling between men or women, young or old.

Note 2. The above-mentioned compensation in this Article shall not be inherited by the heirs and shall be regarded as belonging to the dead, and which shall be used to pay of his debts or for charity.

#### Compensation for Crimes Against Animals

Article 202. Should a person lawfully slaughter a lawfully edible animal, the meat of which is usually eaten, without the permission of the owner, he shall pay the difference in price between the living and slaughtered animal, otherwise, he shall pay the price value for the day it was slaughtered.

Note 1. The usable parts of the carcass, such as the wool, hair and down, shall belong to the owner of the animal and shall be deducted from the price.

Note 2. The owner of the animal has no right to return the slaughtered animal and demand one like it or the price.

Note 3. Should a slaughtered animal become totally valueless, it shall be regarded as having been wasted.

Article 203. Severing or breaking the limbs of a live animal shall require the payment of the difference between a healthy and a defective one and if it results in death of the animal, it shall require the payment of the price.

Article 204. Should an animal whose meat is unlawful to eat but would normally be permissible to eat if slaughtered according to religious law be wasted as a result of being slaughtered

lawfully, the difference in price must be paid, and should it be slaughtered unlawfully, the price for the living animal shall be paid. The usable parts shall belong to the owner and shall be deducted from the price.

Article 205. Killing a lawfully edible animal whose meat is not ordinarily eaten, such as a horse, shall be regarded as wasting it and shall warrant full payment of the price.

Article 206. Wasting those possessions of a Muslim which may not be owned by a Muslim, such as pigs and wine, shall not warrant payment.

#### Compensation for Dogs

Article 207. Compensation for dogs shall be as follows:

- (1) For a hunting dog, 40 dirhams, regardless of whether or not it has been trained.
- (2) For a shepherd dog, 20 dirhams.
- (3) For a dog guarding a home or a garden, 20 dirhams.
- (4) For a field dog, the harvest of one hectare of grain, such as wheat.

Note 1. No dog other than those mentioned above may be owned by a Muslim and wasting it shall warrant no payment.

Note 2. Payments must not exceed those stated for compensation for dogs and nothing shall be paid as the price of the dog.

Article 208. Should a dog be stolen and, through no fault of the thief, be wasted, the thief shall be liable for the price and not for compensation. Should an injury or loss of a limb be inflicted on the dog, the thief shall be liable for a mulct.

Article 209. A crime against a dog for which compensation has been determined shall warrant a mulct and shall be paid from the compensation in the same proportions [as published].

Article 210. In all cases warranting a mulct in accordance with this law or in which the determination of damages has been conferred on the magistrate, with consideration for full compensation for humans, the kind and manner the crime has been committed and the amount of damage, the magistrate shall determine the damages.

Article 211. All laws contrary to this law shall be considered null and void.

The above law, including 211 Articles and 29 Notes, was ratified in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution on Wednesday, 15 December 1982, by the Judicial Affairs Committee of Majlis and was approved by the honorable Council of Guardians on 22 December 1982 and may be implemented for five years from the date of its ratification on a trial basis.

Speaker of the Majlis, Akbar Hashemi

Law Concerning the Ratified Budget for the  
Council of Guardians

Single article. From the date of the ratification of this law, the ratified budget for the Council of Guardians, at the request of an official recognized by the Council, shall be payable from the treasury for a period of six months and the use of such funds shall be exclusively in accordance with the internal bylaws of the Council of Guardians.

Note. After this period, the payment and use of the funds for the Council of Guardians shall be subject to legal regulations which shall be prepared by the Council of Guardians in accordance with Article 74 of the Constitution to be presented to the Majlis for ratification.

The above law, including a Single Article and one Note, was ratified on Tuesday, 29 December 1982, by the Majlis and approved on 5 January 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Amending Some Articles of the Civil Law

Article 1. The president shall be notified of the ratifications of the Majlis, which the president shall sign and notify the government of within five days. The government shall be required to publish such within 48 hours.

Note. Should the president refuse to sign them or to notify the government within the determined period, the government shall be required to publish the ratification or the results of the referendum within 48 hours after the period stated above.

Article 26. Government property which has been set aside for the public good or welfare, such as bases, fortresses, moats, military embankments, arsenals, weaponry, war supplies and ships as well as government furniture and buildings, government telegraph cables, museums, public libraries, historical monuments and the like, and including whatever is in the possession of the government as mobile and immobile property for public use and the

national interest, cannot be privately owned. These also include property which has been allocated for the public good to a province or provinces, an area or a city.

Article 81. "Concerning general religious endowments which have no custodian, the administration of the endowed property shall be determined by the religious guardian."

Article 162. "Anyone who finds property the value of which is less than one dirham (2.6 grams of silver) may keep it."

Article 163. Should the value of property found be one dirham or more, the finder must speak about it for a year and should the owner not be found within that period, the person may keep it in trust or may use it. Should it be wasted during the period he is keeping it through no fault of his own, he shall not be held liable.

Article 164. "Speaking about an object shall be defined as publishing it and announcing it in accordance with religious regulations such that it can be said that the public has been informed about it."

Article 218. Omitted.

Article 347. "A blind person may buy and sell provided he is competent to do so in some manner other than visual examination, e.g., through another person, even though it be the other party in the transaction."

Article 417. "Fraud shall be proven if it cannot normally be negated."

Article 653. Omitted.

Article 655. As regards running and riding animals and shooting and fencing, betting shall be allowed and the content of the previous Article shall not be observed.

Article 706. Omitted.

Article 747. Should a person who posts bail bring in a person for whom he has posted bail in accordance with the determined conditions and should the person bailed refuse to accept, the person who has posted bail shall be freed of obligation by testimony or going to the magistrate.

Article 881. Should the intentional murder of an heir be carried out by the rule of the law or in defense, the content of the above Article shall not be implemented.



Article 881 repeated. An infidel shall not inherit from a Muslim and should there be a Muslim heir among those of the dead infidel, the infidel heirs shall not receive the inheritance, even though in terms of category and rank they may have priority over the Muslim.

Article 980. Those who have provided significant service or aid in the Iranian public interest as well as persons who have Iranian wives and children by those wives or are ranked highly in science or are experts of value to the public interest and who request to become citizens of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran may be accepted for citizenship with the approval of the Cabinet and without consideration for the residency requirement should the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran find it appropriate for them to become citizens.

Article 981. Omitted.

Article 982. Persons who have acquired or will acquire Iranian nationality shall enjoy all the rights provided Iranians except for the right to attain the offices of president, minister, deputy minister or to be part of any foreign political delegation. However, they shall not attain any of the following ranks unless 10 years have passed since the issuance of their citizenship.

- (1) Membership in the Majlis.
- (2) Membership in provincial, city and town councils.
- (3) Employment in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Article 987. An Iranian woman who marries a foreign national shall remain an Iranian national unless, in accordance with the law of the country of the mate, the nationality of the husband is forced upon the wife as a result of marriage. In any case, upon the death of the husband or divorce, the original nationality of the woman and all the accompanying rights and privileges shall be restored to her upon presentation of documents proving the husband's death or the divorce.

Note 1. Should the citizenship law of the country of the woman's husband grant the woman a choice between her original nationality and that of the husband, and should the woman wish to acquire the nationality of the husband's country and have justifiable reasons for doing so, upon a written request being presented to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the request may be granted.

Note 2. Iranian women who acquire foreign nationality as a result of marriage do not have the right to own immobile property if such would result in foreign domination.

Article 988 and its Note concerning Iranians who have given up their nationality shall not include the above-mentioned women.

Article 991. Regulations concerning the implementation of the citizenship law and the collection of administrative costs in regards to persons who request to acquire or to give up the nationality of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and those who request to retain their original nationality shall be determined in accordance with the bylaws that shall be ratified by the Cabinet.

Article 1036. Omitted.

Article 1039. Omitted.

Article 1041. "Marriage before puberty shall be forbidden."

Note. "Marriage before reaching puberty shall be valid with the permission of the guardian provided the wife's guardian agrees."

Article 1043. The marriage of a girl who has not yet married even though she has reached puberty shall require the permission of her father or paternal grandfather. Should the father or paternal grandfather refuse to grant permission without a justifiable reason, the girl may turn to a special civil law, giving a full description of the man she wants to marry, the conditions of the marriage and the dower decided upon. The issue shall be reported to the father or paternal grandfather by the above-mentioned court. After 15 days from the notification and a lack of justifiable reason by the guardian, the court may issue the marriage permit.

Article 1122. The following impediments in a man which may prevent him from carrying out his marital obligations shall give the woman the right to dissolve the marriage.

(1) Impotency, provided that one year after the woman has reported such to the magistrate, potency has not been restored.

(2) Castration.

(3) Severance of the reproductive organ.

Article 1130. In the following case, a woman may go to the Shar' magistrate and ask for a divorce: Should it be proven to the court that the continuation of the marriage would cause hardship or sin. In order to prevent harm and sin, the husband may be forced to divorce and should he not agree, divorce shall take place by the order of the Shar' magistrate.

Article 1210. No one may be interdicted as an insane person or for retardation after reaching puberty unless his retardation or insanity is proven.

Note 1. Puberty shall be 15 full years for males and 9 full years for females.

Note 2. The property of a minor who has reached puberty may be returned to him if his mental competency has been proven.

Article 1219. Either of the parents shall be responsible for reporting to the prosecutor of his or her area or to his representative cases in which, in accordance with the previous Article, a guardian must be appointed for their offspring and must request that he take the necessary measures to appoint a guardian.

Article 1222. In cases where the prosecutor is informed in some manner of the existence of a person for whom, in accordance with Article 1218, a guardian must be found, he must refer to the special civil court and present persons whom he finds suitable for guardianship to the above-mentioned special civil court.

The special civil court shall appoint from among the above-mentioned persons one or more as guardians and issue the ruling for the appointment. Also, the above court may appoint several persons as supervisors in addition to the guardian, in which case, the court must determine the limitations on the authority of the supervisor.

Should the civil court not find the persons introduced to be trustworthy, it shall request other persons of the Prosecutor's Office.

Article 1223. In regards to insane persons, the prosecutor must ask the opinion of an expert and report it to the special civil court. Should insanity be proven, the prosecutor shall ask the court to appoint a guardian. In regards to retarded persons as well, the prosecutor must obtain the necessary information beforehand concerning the retardation and should retardation be proven, he may file a claim in the special civil court. Then, after the ruling of the court has been issued concerning the retardation, he may request of the court the appointment of a guardian.

Article 1227. The courts and official bureaus and documentation offices shall only recognize persons who have been appointed by the court in accordance with the law.

Article 1228. Outside of Iran, the consular officials shall have the right to appoint temporary guardians for Iranians for whom,

in accordance with Article 1218, a guardian must be appointed and who live or reside in their area of jurisdiction. They must send the documents concerning their action to the Ministry of Justice through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs within 10 days of the appointment of the guardian.

Article 1236. The guardian shall be responsible for preparing a comprehensive list of all the property of his ward before doing anything with it and must sign and send a copy to the prosecutor in his area of residence. The prosecutor or his representative must make the necessary investigations in regards to the amount of property of the ward.

Article 1243. When there is justification, the prosecutor may request the special civil court to demand of the guardian guarantees concerning the property of the ward. The kind of guarantee shall be determined by the court. Should the guardian refuse to provide such guarantees, he shall be dismissed as a guardian.

Article 1251. Should a woman without a husband, even the mother of the ward, who has been appointed as guardian marry, she must inform the prosecutor in her area or his representative within one month after her marriage.

In this case, the prosecutor or his representative may appoint a new guardian or a supervisor, taking into consideration the new situation of the woman.

Article 1254. Release from guardianship may be requested by the ward or any other person. The request may be directly sent through the prosecutor or his representative in the area where the ward resides or to the special civil court.

Article 1306. Omitted.

Article 1307. Omitted.

Article 1308. Omitted.

Article 1310. Omitted.

Article 1311. Omitted.

Article 1313. The testimony of the following persons shall not be admitted.

(1) Vagrants and those who have chosen panhandling as their profession.

(2) Persons known for moral corruption.

- (3) Persons who have a vested interest in the dispute.
- (4) An insane person during insanity.
- (5) Persons whose religious fairness is uncertain.

Article 1313 repeated. The witness must be sane, just, faithful and of legitimate birth.

Note. The justness of the witness must be proven to the court through one of the religious methods.

Article 1328. A person against whom an oath has been taken and who is unable to prove the falsity of the claim must either take an oath or yield to the other party. Should he neither take an oath nor yield to the other party, with the oath of the plaintiff, the defendant shall be convicted by the order of the magistrate in the claim for which the oath has been proven.

Article 1328 repeated. "The court may, due to the significance of the subject of the claim, the two parties involved and other important circumstances, rule that the oath shall be taken in special religious ceremonies or intensify it in another manner."

Note. Should the person against whom the oath has been taken not agree to the special ceremonies or the intensification and take an oath, that oath shall not be taken into account.

Article 1335. "Resorting to oaths shall be permitted when the evidence mentioned in Books One to Four of the third volume of this law do not exist for the plaintiff, in which case, the plaintiff may request that the ruling in regards to his claim, which has been denied by the defendant, be determined upon his oath."

The above law, including 47 Articles and 8 Notes, was ratified in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution on Wednesday, 29 December 1982 by the Judicial Affairs Committee of the Majlis, was approved by the honorable Council of Guardians on 3 February 1983, and shall be implemented for five years from the date of its ratification on a trial basis.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law for Facilitating the Financial Regulations  
for the Implementation of the Mobarakeh Steel  
Manufacturing Factory Developmental Project

Single articles. The Ministry of Mines and Metals shall be granted permission, until the completion of the Mobarekeh steel

manufacturing factory project (31 December 1986), to implement the rial expenditures for the above project and the currency expenditures of the Geneva office in accordance with the bylaws which shall be prepared within a maximum period of two months from the date of the ratification of this law by the Ministry of Mines and Metals, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and the Plan and Budget Organization with the approval of the Cabinet.

Note 1. The implementation of the rial expenditures for the above project and the currency expenditures of the Geneva office shall be exempted from the general accounting law.

Note 2. The application of the regulations of the above bylaws concerning the funds for the plan are exclusive to the operations which have been determined in the implementing plan and shall be implemented upon an agreement between the Ministry of Mines and Metals and the Plan and Budget Organization concerning the project.

Note 3. The Ministry of Mines and Metals shall be obliged to send once every three months a report on the domestic and foreign progress and the procurement and training of the technical and expert manpower for the implementation and operation of the project in accordance with the elementary program ratified by the industries and mines, plan and budget and economic affairs committees of the Majlis. The above committees shall be responsible for reporting to the Majlis any violations, negligence, laziness or any act contrary to the laws and related regulations as soon as possible after their investigations in order that the appropriate decisions be made.

The above law, including one Single Article and three Notes, was ratified by the Majlis in the session on Tuesday, 18 January 1983, in the presence of the honorable Council of Guardians.

#### Law Permitting the Collection of Fees for Laboratory Services and the Wages of Experts

Single article. The environmental protection organization shall be granted permission to collect fees for laboratory services and for visiting investigations and for offering solutions in regards to the duties established in the law for the preservation and improvement of the living, hunting and fishing environment and the related bylaws in accordance with the cases involving "laboratory services" and "expert wages."

Note 1. The amount to be received for the above services shall be based on similar government cases, the hours of labor and other expenses to be proposed by the director of the

environmental protection organization and ratified by the supreme council of the above-mentioned organization.

Note 2. The funds collected for laboratory services and expert wages in the implementation of this law must be deposited in the general revenues account of the country.

The above law, including one Single Article and two Notes was ratified by the Majlis on Sunday, 23 January 1983, and approved by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Permitting the Membership of the  
Organization to Fight Cancer in the Asian  
Federation of Organizations to Fight Cancer

Single article. The organization to fight cancer of the Ministry of Health shall be granted permission to remain a member of the Asian federation of organizations to fight cancer and to pay the sum of \$100 in annual membership dues and its membership fees for the previous years to the above-mentioned federation.

The above law, including a Single Article, was ratified by the Majlis on Sunday, 23 January 1983, and approved by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Permitting the Membership of the Center to  
Fight Diseases of the Lung with the  
International Union to Fight Tuberculosis

Single article. The center to fight diseases of the lung, affiliated with the Ministry of Health, which has previously been a member of the international union to fight tuberculosis, shall be granted permission to remain a member of that organization.

The above law, including a Single Article, was ratified by the Majlis on Sunday, 23 January 1983, and approved by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Allowing Imported Cars to be Released Into  
the Country by the Residents of the Persian  
Gulf Islands and the Province of Sistan-  
Baluchestan

Single article. Iranian customs shall be granted permission to release sedan and van automobiles belonging to the residents of the Iranian islands of the Persian Gulf and the Provinces of Sistan-Baluchestan and Lorestan which have entered the country through illegal means with the confirmation of ownership and their residency in the area, provided they report to the customs office by 20 April 1983, in exchange for customs duties and commercial taxes based on the value of the latest model with the provision that it not be taken out of the area (island or province) for five years at one automobile per person.

Note. The regulations of the above law shall be valid in regards to those automobiles which have been imported by 22 August 1981 at the latest. Cars without a record of vehicle registration in the offices of governors, lt governors or customs or which have been imported after this date may not be released. Should they be delivered to the customs office and the receipt from the warehouse be received, they may reclaim their cars two months after this law is put into effect. After the said period, those cars shall be subject to regulations regarding smuggling.

The above law, including a Single Article and one Note, was ratified on Sunday, 23 January 1983, by the Majlis and approved by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law for Collecting Taxes from the Applicants  
for Firearms Permits or Permit Renewals

Single article. The Ministry of Defense shall be granted permission to collect sums of money from the applicants for firearms permits or permit renewals and to deposit them in the general treasury account from the date of the ratification of this law as follows.

- (1) For issuing a permit to carry a rifle, 10,000 rials.
- (2) For issuing a permit to carry a shotgun other than a super, 5,000 rials.
- (3) For issuing a permit to carry a small-bore rifle, 3,000 rials.



(4) For renewal of permit to carry firearms, 20 percent of the cost for issuing permits.

Note 1. All fees which have been collected for this purpose before the ratification of this law, except for the fees from applicants for whom a permit has not been issued, shall be transferred to the general account of the treasury.

Note 2. The instructions for the manner of collecting fees in this law shall be prepared by the Ministry of Defense and upon the approval of the Ministry of Defense, they may be implemented.

The above law, including one Single Article and two Notes, was ratified on Sunday, 23 January 1983, by the Majlis and approved by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law for Transferring the Ownership of All  
Vehicles Which Have Been Delivered to Vahed  
Company

Single article. Busses and minibusses which have been delivered to the Vahed bussing company in the implementation of the legislative bill ratified by the Revolution Council shall be the property of the above company and the ministries, organizations and companies which have delivered them shall be obliged to transfer the related deeds and documents to the Vahed company. The future actions of the Vahed company in regards to the operation, upkeep, exchange and sale of these vehicles shall be subject to the regulations regarding other vehicles and property of the above company. The Vahed bussing company shall be obliged to sell the above-mentioned vehicles in the deprived areas in accordance with the opinion of the Ministry of the Interior if it does not need them and the funds obtained from their sale shall be added to the capital of the company.

Note. Government establishments and institutions shall be given priority in purchasing the above vehicles for their needs.

The above law, including one Article and one Note, was ratified on Tuesday, 25 January 1983, by the Majlis and was approved by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Attaching One Note as Note 2 to Article 3  
of the Law Amending the Service Outside the  
Capital of Physicians, Dentists and  
Pharmacologists Ratified by the Majlis

Single article. The following Note shall be added as Note 2 to Article 3 of the law amending the service outside the capital of physicians, dentists and pharmacologists.

Note 2. Persons who have been or will be hired from 21 March 1982 by the medical training educational centers of the country shall be exempt from the 1 year service outside the capital in exchange for 2 years of full time service in the above training centers so that after 10 full years of service, they shall be exempted from the service mentioned in this law.

The above law including a Single Article was ratified on Thursday 27 January 1983, by the Majlis and approved on 2 February 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law for Establishing the Supreme Council for  
Industries

Article 1. The "supreme council for industries" shall be established in order to create and maintain coordination among the organizations responsible for the national industries and the proper operation of all the related industrial, mineral and manpower capabilities as well as planning for and development of the national industries.

Article 2. Duties and authority:

(1) Devising the general line and policies of the sector for industries and mines, determining the priorities and presenting them to the Majlis for approval with consideration for Article 74 of the Constitution.

(2) Preparing short-term, mid-term and long-term industrial and mineral plans on the basis of the policies ratified by the Majlis and supervision over the implementation of the plan.

(3) Creating an informational and research center or centers through the related executive organizations in order to collect and analyze statistics concerning manpower, investments, machinery, raw materials, industrial capacities, mineral resources, mineral and industrial products, and so on.

(4) Preparing a bill for industrial ownership and offering it to the Majlis for ratification with consideration for Article 74 of the Constitution.

(5) Investigation and decision making in regards to credit and currency policies concerning the sector of industries and mines within the framework of the general commitments and policies of the government.

Note. The supreme council of industries shall be responsible for preparing the general line and policies of the industrial and mining system of the country within six months of the date of the ratification of this law and offer it to the Majlis for ratification, taking into consideration Article 74 of the Constitution.

Article 3. The members of the supreme council for industries shall consist of the following:

- (1) Minister of industries.
- (2) Minister of heavy industries.
- (3) Minister of mines and metals.
- (4) Minister of oil.
- (5) Minister without portfolio and director of the Plan and Budget Organization.
- (6) Minister for national defense.

Note 1. The Plan and Budget Organization shall be charged with the administration of the above council.

Note 2. In the first session of the supreme council for industries, the head of the council shall be elected by the vote of the majority of the members of the council for one year.

Note 3. The head of the council shall be responsible for responding to the Majlis in regards to the actions of the Council.

Note 4. The bylaws concerning the duties and authority of the supreme council for industries and the procedures for its relations with the industrial and mining organizations, the economic council and the Cabinet shall be prepared within two months of the ratification of this law by the council and approved by the Cabinet.

Note 5. The council shall be obliged to hold 1 meeting at least every 15 days.

Article 4. The decisions of the supreme council of industries must be implemented by all organizations within the limits of the duties and authority specified in this law.

Article 5. The expenditures of the council shall be included in the funds ratified for the related executive organizations in the national budget and no additional funds shall be allocated for the establishment of the supreme council of industries.

The above law, including five Articles and six Notes, was ratified on Sunday, 29 January 1983, by the Majlis and was approved on (19) February 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law for the Collection and Sale of Finalized  
Abandoned, Smuggled and Confiscated Goods  
Without Owners or Those Whose Owners Have  
Escaped

Single article. To centralize the affairs for the sale of finalized abandoned, confiscated and smuggled goods and deposit the funds in the government treasury, the government shall be responsible for appointing a committee, composed of the representatives of the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, the Reconstruction Crusade, the Ministry of Commerce and the Prosecutor General's Office under the supervision of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, and for taking measures to collect and sell abandoned government or non-government finalized confiscated and smuggled goods as well as goods without owners or those whose owners have escaped in accordance with Article 53 of the amending law of the penal law concerning smugglers, on the basis of the bylaws which shall be ratified by the Cabinet. All laws and regulations contrary to this law, including implementary bylaw 84310, ratified by the Revolution Council, shall be null and void.

Note 1. The government shall be responsible for appointing a committee to investigate and audit the procedures for the delivery, distribution and sale of goods described by the committee in ratified bill 84310, dated 9 March 1980, of the Revolution Council. A report on the audit of the above-mentioned committee must be presented to the Majlis within four months.

Note 2. Revolutionary institutions, ministries and government organizations, centers for public services and cooperatives shall

have priority in purchasing the goods in the order mentioned in this legislative proposal.

Note 3. The representative of the Prosecutor General's Office shall be a member of the committee only as an observer in the affairs referred to him and the sale of the above-mentioned goods.

Note 4. The final decision concerning the sale of non-government goods mentioned in the Single Article must be documented with the ruling of the Shar' magistrate.

Note 5. The deposited funds obtained from the sale of non-government abandoned and smuggled goods and goods without owners or whose owners have escaped shall be transferred to the treasury of the government on the ruling of the Shar' magistrate after they have been kept in a trust fund for a maximum period of two years.

Note 6. The implementary bylaws of this law shall be proposed by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and ratified by the Cabinet.

The above law, including a Single Article and six Notes, was ratified on Saturday, 31 January 1983, by the Majlis and approved by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Abolishing the Service Commitment of Those  
Graduates and Students Who Have Received  
Educational Grants and Are Not Employed for  
Various Reasons

Single article. The service commitment of graduates who have received educational grants from the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education or universities and institutions of higher learning through 27 December 1981 and who have not been employed by the universities due to lack of need or other reasons, and also the service commitment of those students whose grants have been cancelled or will be cancelled in accordance with the decision of the above-mentioned Ministry before the completion of their educations shall be studied by a committee composed of the minister of culture and higher education, the secretary general of administrative and employment affairs and a minister appointed by the prime minister and in accordance with the decision of the committee and the agreement of the afore-mentioned persons, the said commitment shall be transferred to the ministries, institutions and other organizations wherein they shall be given employment suitable to their field of education and expertise.

The service commitment of individuals whose services are not needed, as determined by the above committee, shall be cancelled and they shall be released from their pledges.

The above law, including a Single Article, was ratified on Monday, 31 January 1983, by the Majlis and was approved on 3 February 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

## Law for the National Accounting Court

### Chapter 1: Objective

Article 1. The objective of the national accounting court, in accordance with the articles of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, shall be to impose constant financial controls and supervision in order to guard the treasury through:

A. Controlling the financial operations and activities of all the ministries, government institutions and companies and other establishments which in some way benefit from the national budget.

B. Investigating and auditing the funds used and revenues and other sources of funds in connection with the financial policies determined in the ratified budget with consideration for the operational and accounting reports received from the concerned organizations.

C. Preparing and devising reports containing the opinions concerning the bill for allocation of the budget and presenting it to the Majlis.

### Chapter 2: Duties and Authority

Article 2. Auditing or investigating all the revenues, costs and payments or deposits to accounts as well as the financial lists of the organizations in regards to their conformity to the financial laws and regulations and other related regulations which must be implemented.

Note. By organizations in this law is meant all ministries, institutions, government establishments and companies as well as other units which in one way or another benefit from the national budget and any executive unit which is subject to public ownership in accordance with Articles 44 and 45 of the Constitution. Units which must be specified in order to be subject to the general regulations shall also be included in this definition.

Article 3. Studying the occurrence of financial operations in the organizations in order to verify the correct and timely receipt and delivery of revenues or implementing expenditures and other deposits or payments.

Article 4. Investigating the balance in the accounts involving the property and possessions of the organizations.

Article 5. Investigating so as to verify that proper financial methods and instructions have been followed and used effectively in attaining the goals of the organizations under investigation.

Article 6. Expressing opinions regarding the necessity for the internal controlling authority or the competency of the existing controlling authority with consideration for the reports on audits and investigations in order to safeguard the treasury.

Article 7. Investigating the deficits in allocated funds, financial violations and any sort of accounting discrepancies regarding government agents in implementing the laws and regulations as stated in this law.

Article 8. Analyzing the budget allocations sent by the executive branch based on the results of the investigations, studies and audits and preparing and offering reports containing the opinions to the Majlis.

### Chapter 3: Organization

Article 9. The national accounting court shall be directly accountable to the Majlis and shall be independent in financial and administrative affairs. The funds needed for it shall be proposed by the above court and after the confirmation by the committee on the accounting court and the budget of the Majlis, it shall be included separately in the national budget bill. The determination of the implementation of duties and the verification of the expenditures shall, in accordance with the laws and regulations, be among the duties of the head of the accounting court or those appointed by him for such affairs.

Article 10. The headquarters of the national accounting court shall be chosen after the opening of every legislative term on the suggestion of the committee on the accounting court and the budget of the Majlis and with the approval of the representatives of the nation.

Note. Dismissal of the head of the accounting court shall take place on the suggestion of the committee on the accounting court and with the approval of the majority of the representatives.

Article 12. The national accounting court shall have four advisory committees and a prosecutor's office in Tehran and four advisory committees and an assistant prosecutor residing in four areas of the country. Every committee shall consist of three advisors, one of whom shall be the director of the committee.

Note. Every region shall include several provinces and the headquarters for every advisory committee shall be established in the capital of one of the provinces.

Article 13. The prosecutor's office of the national accounting court shall consist of one prosecutor and a sufficient number of assistant prosecutors and an office.

Article 14. The national accounting court shall be elected by the representatives of the people after the opening of each legislative term upon the suggestion of the committee on the accounting court and the budget of the Majlis. The dismissal of the prosecutor of the accounting court shall be with the proposal of the committee on the accounting court and the ratification of a majority of the representatives.

Article 15. Other members of the organization of the national accounting court shall consist of:

- A. Two deputy directors.
- B. A sufficient number of advisors.
- C. A sufficient number of auditors, account examiners and technical experts.
- D. Administrative employees.

Article 16. The selection of the advisory committees shall be implemented as follows:

Within two months after receiving his appointment, the head of the national accounting court shall present the names of 40 individuals who fulfill the qualifications specified in Article 17 to the committee on the accounting court and the budget of the Majlis. The committee shall select 24 persons as main members of the advisory committees and 8 persons as substitute members and shall introduce them to the head of the national accounting court.

Article 17. The advisors of the national accounting court shall be selected from among the trustworthy religious employees who are specialists in the affairs of the accounting court or other individuals who meet the qualifications specified in this Article.



Article 18. The head, the prosecutor and the members of the advisory councils shall continue their work until new members have been selected and introduced. Their reappointment shall be permitted.

Article 19. The meetings of the advisory committees shall come to order with the presence of three members and the opinions issued shall be valid with a majority vote. In the event that there are fewer than three members, the shortage shall be made up from among the advisors of other committees, on the request of the committee to the head of the national accounting court, who shall participate in the investigations and decision making.

Article 20. The substitute members subject to Article 16 shall become members of the advisory committees through appointment by the head of the national accounting court in the following cases:

- (1) Should one of the members of the committees die, resign or retire.
- (2) Should any of the advisors be unable to carry out his duties for more than four consecutive months.

Note. Before the substitute members are invited to serve, on the basis of this Article, they shall carry out the duties conferred on them by the related organizations.

Article 21. The prosecutor of the national accounting court shall take measures, within the restrictions of the financial laws and regulations, to protect the treasury and in carrying out his duties, he may personally go to any of the organizations or confer this mission on one of his assistants.

Article 22. In regards to employment regulations, the national accounting court shall be subject to special bylaws to be prepared by the above court and ratified by the Majlis with consideration for Article 74 of the Constitution and until the ratification of the above-mentioned bylaws, it shall be subject to the national employment law.

#### Chapter 4: Work Procedures for Advisory Committees

Article 23. In addition to cases referred to in this law, other cases which may be referred to the advisory committees for investigation and decision shall consist of:

- A. Failure to present financial records, revenue accounts and expenditures, legal offices, deficits or documents to the national accounting court on time.

B. Commitments in excess of funds or disregard for financial laws and regulations.

C. Failure to deposit revenues or other sources of funds included in the general budget in the related account on time as well as failure to deposit funds received as deposits, bail, collateral, and the like.

D. Failure to pay the government commitments on time which will result in a loss or damage to the treasury.

E. Misuse and negligence in government protection of property, documents and funds or any incorrect spending which will result in waste or loss to the treasury.

F. Deficit files concerning the financial responsibilities of related officials.

G. The creation of impediments and unjustifiable obstacles by officials of the organizations in regards to the examiners, auditors and other experts of the national accounting court in carrying out their duties.

H. Paying and receiving funds contrary to the existing laws carried out on the written instruction of responsible officials.

I. Approval or issuance of opinions in regards to the reports of internal and external auditors of related companies, institutions and organizations.

Note. Should a crime or a violation be committed by the official or officials, these committees shall issue their opinion and send the file to the authorities for an appropriate ruling.

Article 24. Should it be proven that damages have been brought to the treasury by officials without any ill intentions, the advisory committee shall call for a vote for compensation in accordance with Article 28 of this law and in regards to violations which result from the instructions of the president, the prime minister and the ministers and which has financial repercussions, in addition to compensation for damages, the necessary report shall be given to the Majlis for its decision in the case.

Article 25. Should the national accounting court encounter a general offense while carrying out its duty, it shall be responsible to report the issue, through the prosecutor of the national accounting court for prosecution, to the judicial authorities. This action shall not prevent the continuation of the afore-mentioned investigation in the national accounting court.

Article 26. The opinion of the national accounting court shall be announced to the related organizations by the prosecutor or his representative for implementation, a copy shall be sent to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and care must be taken in its implementation.

Article 27. The advisory committees shall provide the documents requested to the prosecutor of the accounting court.

Article 28. The opinions of the advisory committees which have been announced to the defendant may be appealed by him and the prosecutor. The authority for appeal shall exclusively study the objections and shall issue a ruling which shall be final. Should the issued opinion by the advisory committees be documented with the acceptance of the convicted person and the prosecutor or, should it be issued in their presence and the notifications be actual, after the period mentioned above, the opinion shall be final and must be implemented.

Note 1. The authority for investigating the appeal shall be a proper court formed of a Shar' magistrate appointed by the judicial council and two advisors from the accounting court as experts, appointed by the head of the court, who have not had a vote in the case at hand. The above-mentioned court shall be held in Tehran.

Note 2. In the event that the actual notification of the opinion of the committees is not possible, and also in regards to opinions in absentia, the prosecutor of the accounting court shall be responsible, after the termination of the period set in Article 28, for sending the file including the opinion issued along with the opinion of the appeal authority mentioned in Note 1 of this Article. The final decision shall rest with the appeal authority mentioned in Note 1 of this Article.

Article 29. A request for a retrial shall be accepted in the following cases:

- A. Should errors be made in writing down the figures or in calculations.
- B. Should it be proven during the examination of other accounts that some figures have not been counted or have been counted more than once.
- C. Should documents be found, after the issuance of the opinion and the ruling, proving that the documents existed during the examination but were not available for some reason or had not come to the attention of the committee.

D. Should the opinion or the ruling be issued based on documents which are proven in the Justice Department to be certain forgeries.

Note 1. Requests for retrial shall be examined and answered in the court which issued the earlier ruling and shall be exclusive to the party of the account for which the request for retrial has been made. Requests for retrial shall not be cause for halting the implementation of the ruling unless appropriate safeguards are obtained.

Note 2. The court shall be responsible for declaring its opinion concerning the acceptance or rejection of the retrial claim within one month.

Article 30. The date of the meeting and the agenda of the national accounting court committees and the related court shall be announced to the prosecutor or his representative and the official or officials. The presence of the prosecutor or his representative in the meetings shall be obligatory but the absence of the official or officials responsible for the issue shall not stop the investigation and the issuance of the opinion and the ruling. The committee and the court shall issue its opinion and ruling after hearing the views of the prosecutor or his representative.

Article 31. Should one of the advisory committees realize during its investigation that the case it has investigated earlier and for which it has issued a ruling should be retried, it must announce the issue in writing to the person convicted or the prosecutor.

Article 32. Correcting and eliminating ambiguities in the opinions of the advisory committees and the rulings of the appeal court shall be the responsibility of the committees and the court issuing the opinion and the ruling.

Article 33. The government demand for payment shall be based on the decisive opinions and rulings issued in accordance with the implementary regulations of the rulings of the judicial sources.

Article 34. Investigations and the issuance of an opinion by the national accounting court and also the rulings of the appeal court concerning compensation for damages in regards to persons shall not prevent the investigations and their sentencing to administrative punishment or punitive prosecution in the proper courts.

Article 35. In regards to the deficits in the funds of the financial offices of the prosecutor of the national accounting court may ask the appeal court for guarantees concerning the

claim. Should the related court find the request warranted, it shall issue the proper ruling. This ruling shall be implemented in accordance with the implementary regulations regarding the rulings for claim guarantees.

Article 36. The general committee of the national accounting court shall be held with the presence of at least 16 original members of the advisory committee upon the invitation and direction of the head of the national accounting court for examining the following cases.

A. Creating coordination among the advisory committees in carrying out their duties.

B. Expressing opinions in regards to the report for the allocation of the budget and a final report.

C. Expressing opinions concerning the bylaws and the implementary methods related to the procedures of the national accounting court.

D. Other issues for which the head of the national court finds it necessary to hold a general committee session.

Note. The decisions of the above-mentioned committee shall be valid with the vote of 12 advisors present in the session.

The dates of the general committee meetings and the agenda shall be announced to the prosecutor of the national accounting court. The prosecutor of the national accounting court may participate in the discussions of the general committee without having a vote.

## Chapter 5: Miscellaneous Regulations

Article 37. The administrative violations of the members of the advisory committees shall be investigated upon the instructions of the director by the prosecutor of the accounting court in a committee made up of three directors of the advisory committees. The authority for appeal in this case shall be the general committee of the national accounting court.

Article 38. Administrative violations of the head or the prosecutor of the national accounting court shall be investigated upon the instructions of the speaker of the Majlis and under the supervision of the committee on the accounting court and the budget of the Majlis in the general committee, which shall be held without the presence of the director or the prosecutor in accordance with the related laws, and an opinion shall be issued. The authority for appeal in this case shall be the Supreme Court.

Article 39. Organizations shall be responsible for presenting the accounts of their revenues, costs, financial records, related documents and papers to the national accounting court in a manner determined by the court. The auditing and examination shall be carried out in the offices of the court or the organization as determined by the national accounting court.

Article 40. The procedures for the protection, preservation and filing of the related financial records, documents and papers of the organizations shall be determined by the national accounting court.

Article 41. In addition to the cases anticipated in this law, the national accounting court shall investigate and issue opinions in regards to related issues dealing with the duties of the accounting courts which are referred to it by the Majlis in various cases.

Article 42. In carrying out its duties, the national accounting court may undertake research and investigations into all the financial affairs of the country and in all cases, may establish direct correspondence. All the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the three branches and organizations and affiliated institutions as well as all persons and organizations which benefit from the general national budget in some way shall be directly responsible before this court, even in cases in which they are excepted from the general accounting law.

Article 43. The accounting court shall examine the accounts up to 20 March 1981, separated into those before and after the revolution. The examination procedures shall be determined by a committee consisting of the representatives of the national accounting court and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance to be approved by the Majlis, following the bill for the allocation of the budget. These accounts shall be prepared by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and presented to the Majlis.

Article 44. The implementary bylaws of this law as well as the specified organizations of the national accounting court shall be prepared by the above-mentioned court and shall be implemented after their ratification by the Majlis.

Article 45. The law for the accounting court ratified during the period 21 March 1973-20 March 1974 and its amending articles as well as all laws and special regulations contrary to this law shall be null and void from the date of the ratification of this law.

Note. Until the implementary bylaws of this law are ratified, the regulations of the bylaws in use may be implemented so long as they are not contrary to this law.

Article 46. The management of all the financial, employment and administrative affairs of the accounting court shall be the responsibility of the head of said court.

The above law, including 46 Articles and 11 Notes, was ratified on 1 January 1983 by the Majlis and approved on 7 January 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law for the Trading of Goods Between the  
Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and  
the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic from  
the Years 1982 to 1991 (Ten Years)

Single article. The protocol for trading goods between the two governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic, including one Introduction and four Articles, which was signed on 16 March 1982 in Tehran, has been ratified and permission has been granted for the exchange of documents.

In the Name of God the Compassionate and the Merciful

Protocol Concerning the Trading of Goods Between the Government  
of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic

The two governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic, known as the two parties in the transactions of this protocol, agree to the following, based on mutual interests and the preservation of the existing good relations, in order to expand commercial relations between the two countries.

Article 1. The exchange of goods between the two parties in the transaction, in accordance with Lists "A" and "B" attached to this protocol, shall be carried out for the current year, 1982. Trading in regards to the goods itemized in these two Lists shall be automatically carried out from 1983 to 1991, unless the joint Iran-Syria trade committee should revise these two Lists in its annual meeting, which, upon the agreement of the two parties, shall be held in Tehran and Damascus alternately.

The Central Bank of Iran in Tehran and the Central Bank of Syria in Damascus shall open special accounts to facilitate all the import and export transactions from one country in the transaction to the other's involving the goods stated in the two

Lists, "A" and "B," attached to this protocol. At the end of each year, the two said banks shall balance the said accounts and should they show a deficit, the balance shall be paid by one of the parties in the transactions, the debtor, in convertible currency. The balance in the account at the end of every three months must not exceed \$100 million. Should one party owe more than the amount, it shall pay the difference in convertible currency.

(3) The Central Bank of Syria shall prepare the necessary banking notes and conditions for the implementation of the content of this protocol.

Article 2. The value of the goods exchanged between the two countries within the framework of this protocol shall be based on the currency agreed upon between the purchasing and selling agencies of the two countries.

Article 3. (1) The two parties in the transactions shall make the necessary recommendations for the implementation of this protocol to their establishments and companies.

(2) The trading of goods stated in the two attached Lists, "A" and "B," shall be carried out in accordance with the current laws and regulations of the two countries on the basis of separate agreements between the purchasing and the selling establishments and companies. These agreements shall include the kind, amount, time period and all the necessary conditions for the implementation of the transaction and the value of these goods shall be based on the prices in the world market.

Article 4. This protocol may be implemented from the date of the exchange of the notes concerning the agreement upon the principles commonly practiced in the two countries. The period of validity of this protocol shall be 10 years and revisions in regards to it shall take place upon the written request of one of the two parties in the transactions 1 year before the date of the revision.

Should amendments to or modifications of the text of the protocol be necessary, such must be done with the agreement of both parties.

Signed in Tehran on 16 March 1982 in two original copies in Persian and Arabic and both copies shall be considered one and the same.

For the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Minister of Commerce Habibollah 'Asgar-Owladi-Mosalman



For the government of the Syrian Arab Republic, Minister of  
Economy and Foreign Trade Salim Yasin

Goods To Be Exported from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the  
Syrian Arab Republic in 1982

Kind	Unit	Amount or Value
Oil	Million tons	2.7
Pistachio nuts		
Dates		
Shortening	1,000 tons	2
Saffron		
Caviar		
Shrimp		
Tiles and ceramics	1,000 square meters	500
Health equipment		
Busses		
Radiators and boilers (central heating)		
Wallpaper		
Elevators		
Sulphur	1,000 tons	50
Raw hide		
Oxide		
Lead oxide		
Formalin		
Pesticides		
Raisins		
Caraway seeds		
Barley	1,000 tons	200 (in accordance with the oil agreement)
Lentils	1,000 tons	1
Raw textile materials (Teribel) and super phosphate	1,000 tons	5
Sulfuric acid	1,000 tons	10
Sulfanilic acid	1,000 tons	5
Sodium silicate	1,000 tons	2.5
Medicine and pharma- ceutical materials		5
Soap		
Pane glass	million square meters	2
Broken drinking glasses	million pieces	10
Pencils		
Various Fabrics		
Various women's veils		
Natural silk thread		
Raw wool		
(Trans)fluorescent, cables		

and electric motors                      million dollars                      10  
Household equipment  
and dishes

The above law, including a Single Article (one Introduction, four Articles and two Lists), supplemented with the suggestions of the honorable representatives, was ratified on Sunday, 7 January 1983, by the Majlis.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Proposals of the Representatives Concerning the  
Protocol of the Bill Concerning the Trading of  
Goods Between the Two Governments of the  
Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab  
Republic for 1982 to 1991 (Ten Years)

(1) Paragraph 2 of Article 1 shall be amended as follows:

(2) The Central Bank of Iran in Tehran and the Central Bank of Syria in Damascus shall open special accounts which shall include all the imports and exports of the two parties in the transactions from the goods specified in the two Lists "A" and "B" attached to this protocol. At the end of each year, the above-mentioned banks shall balance the special accounts and should they have deficits, the debtor in the transaction shall pay the debt in convertible currency in the interest of one of the parties in the transaction and the remainder of the account at the end of every three months must not exceed \$100 million. Should one party owe more, it shall pay the difference in convertible currency.

(2) Paragraph 3 of Article 1 shall be amended as follows:

(3) The Central Banks of Iran and Syria shall prepare the necessary notes and conditions for the implementation of the content of this protocol.

(3) Article 4 shall be amended as follows:

Article 4. This protocol may be implemented from the date of the exchange of notes based on the agreement in accordance with the usual principles of the two countries. This protocol shall be valid for a period of 10 years and in case of revision in the original protocol or basic, essential changes in it, one of the parties shall be required to announce the issue one year earlier to the other side. Of course, amendments or modifications of the protocol shall be upon the agreement of both parties.

(4) The word imports has been added to the end of the export list.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Concerning the Amendment to the Legislative  
Bill for the Appointment of Three Judges for  
Membership in the Supreme Judicial Council

Single Article

(1) Paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the legislative bill concerning the appointment of three judges for membership in the Supreme Judicial Council shall be amended as follows: "Judges employed in the Justice Department of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

(2) The maximum period established in Paragraph 10 shall be amended from 7 to 14 days.

The above law, including a Single Article, was ratified on Sunday, 14 January 1983, by the Majlis in the presence of the honorable Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Concerning the Collection of Registration  
Fees from Employment Applicants

Single article. In order to provide for the costs of employment examinations and competitions in the ministries and government institutions subject to the national employment law, the government shall be granted permission to collect a sum not exceeding 1,000 rials in registration fees from the applicants who participate in the examinations and competitions of the training programs or enter into the training schools and special colleges of the ministries and institutions subject to the national employment law and who make employment commitments. The funds collected shall be deposited in the general government revenues account. Costs pertaining to employment examinations and competitions shall be provided in the budget of the ministries and government institutions included in this law.

The implementary bylaws of this law shall be prepared by the organization for the national administrative and employment affairs and shall be approved by the Cabinet.

Note. From the date of the ratification of this law, the law for collecting registration fees from applicants for employment and change of employment ratified on 19 March 1972 shall be null and

void with the exception of the funds collected for changes in the employment.

The above law, including a Single Article and one Note, was ratified on Sunday, 15 March 1983, by the Majlis and approved on 18 March 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Exempting One Child of the Families of the  
Martyrs from Military Service

Single article. A person eligible for exemption from military service shall be one whose father or brother has attained or will attain martyrdom, from 9 January 1978, and who has parents or one parent or is the guardian of his minor brother or sister, provided no more than seven years have passed from the date of martyrdom.

Note. The martyrdom of members of the military or law enforcement agencies must be confirmed by the related forces and the Shahid foundation. In other instances, the confirmation of the Shahid foundation shall be sufficient.

The above law, including one Single Article and one Note, was ratified on Monday, 15 January 1983, by the Majlis and approved on 17 January 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Authorizing the Preparation and  
Ratification of the Annual Budget of Some of  
the Municipalities of the War-Stricken Regions  
Without Consideration for the Quorum  
Established in Article 68 of the Law for  
Municipalities

Single article. In order to balance the budgets of some of the municipalities of the war-stricken regions, an exception shall be made and permission shall be granted to the following municipalities for the period 21 March 1981-20 March 1982.

(1) In the Province of Khuzestan, the municipalities of Shush, Dezful, Ahvaz, Susangerd, Bostan, Huveyzeh, Khorramshahr, Abadan, Arvand Kenar and Hamidiyyeh.

(2) In the Province of Ilam, the municipalities of Mehran, Dehloran and Musian.

(3) In the Province of Western Azarbaijan, the municipalities of Mahabad, Sardasht, Bukan, Sa'indezh, Takab, Piranshahr and Oshnuyeh.

(4) In the Province of Bukhtaran, the municipalities of Nowsud, Gilangharb, Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Javanrud.

They shall take measures to prepare and ratify their annual budgets without consideration for the quorum (the developmental funds must be no less than 40 percent of the annual budget) established in Article 68 of the law for municipalities and the related instructions.

The above law, including a Single Article, was ratified on Monday, 15 January 1983, by the Majlis and approved on 21 February 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Reinstating the Duty Pay for Work  
Disability and Payment to the Dependents of the  
Self-Sacrificers and Martyrs of the Islamic  
Revolution of Iran and the Imposed War and the  
Payment of Salaries and Benefits of Those  
Wounded in the Imposed War and the Islamic  
Revolution

Article 1. The mention of the names of those official or permanent employees and full time employees of the ministries and government institutions and companies, including government organizations, who are eligible according to the law shall be required. And the employees of the municipalities who have become disabled or martyred in order to preserve the gains of the Islamic revolution of Iran or as a result of participation or cooperation in military operations in the defense of the territorial integrity and independence of the country shall be eligible for the benefits involving disability or death in the line of duty with consideration for the related regulations and their duty pay or payment to their dependents shall consist of the duty pay, which shall be determined on the basis of the related regulations, in addition to the grade one salary of the group according to the salary chart presented in Article 32 of the national employment law, which shall be paid from the national retirement fund or the related retirement and duty pay fund case by case.

Article 2. The duty pay subject to the legislative bill concerning the reinstatement of the duty pay of the government employees and those eligible for the social security law who have been or will be disabled or martyred during the Islamic

revolution of Iran ratified on 12 December 1980 by the Revolution Council in regards to official or permanent employees of ministries, government establishments, municipalities and institutions which are included in the law, if mentioned by name, shall consist of the total duty pay which has been determined on the basis of the above-mentioned legislative bill in addition to the grade one salary of group one of the chart specified in Article 32 of the national employment law which shall be paid from the related retirement or duty pay funds.

Article 3. That group of government or private sector employees who are subject to the regulations of the social security law in regards to retirement and duties and who have been or will be recognized as disabled or martyred in accordance with the specifications of Article 1 of this law shall not be included in this law and shall be subject to the regulations of the law for the reinstatement of the regular pay of those insured persons who have been or will be martyred or disabled as a result of cooperation with the armed forces ratified on 7 February 1982.

Note. Note 4 of the Single Article concerning the reinstatement of the regular pay to those insured persons who have been or will be martyred or disabled as a result of cooperation with the armed forces shall be null and void from this date on and the determination of the cases mentioned in Article 1 of this law in regards to the social security law shall be the responsibility of the Supreme Council of death cases, the Shahid foundation or the Guards Corps accordingly.

Article 4. The duty pay and payment to the dependents of the authorities subject to Article 32 of the national employment law, regardless of whether or not they are official or permanent employees, provided during their term of office, they have been or will be disabled or martyred as a result of events specified in Article 1 of this law, shall be the last salary of the concerned authority at the time when they are disabled or martyred. In regards to official and permanent employees, payments shall be made from the national retirement fund, the social security organization or related funds accordingly. If they have not been in government employ before holding the office, the salaries stated in this Article shall be paid from the national retirement fund.

Note 1. In regards to deputies of governors general, governors, lt governors and mayors who are not official or permanent employees of the government and who have accepted these posts in accordance with the related legal permits and also employees who have been full time employees of the government, their group or grade shall be determined by the council for the national administrative and employment affairs organization on the basis of equality with the official employees, the position they have

held and the conditions for gaining that office and they and their dependants shall be treated in accordance with the regulations in this law.

Note 2. The duty pay of persons in this Article and its Note 1 who are not official or permanent employees of the government shall also be paid from the national retirement fund.

Article 5. Should the number of dependents of the employee collecting duty pay, including the employee and the number of the dependents of the martyr subject to this law, exceed four persons, for every additional person, as long as those persons benefit from the duty pay or are the dependents of the person receiving duty pay, the sum of 5,000 rials shall be added to the duty pay subject to this law and shall be paid from the same fund that the duty pay is paid.

Note. The increase in this Article shall not include the brothers and sisters of the employee.

Article 6. Should a disabled employee subject to this law die, all the duty pay reinstated for him shall be paid to his dependents in addition to the increases cited in Article 5 of this law.

Article 7. The dependents of the employee who may benefit from the duty pay cited in this law shall consist of:

A. Persons subject to Article 86 of the national employment law.

B. Disabled or handicapped brothers and sisters of the deceased employee who were dependents of the deceased person and who are unable to work for a living.

C. Sisters (provided there is no husband) or brothers who were dependents of the deceased person, until they reach a full 20 years if age, unless they show positive proof from one of the universities or official institutions of higher learning that they are engaged in studies, in which case, until they have reached a full 25 years of age.

Note. Dependent female offspring and sisters of the deceased person, provided they do not have husbands, after they have reached a full 20 or 25 years of age and who have no income on which to live, in accordance with the approval of the Shahid foundation, shall benefit from the duty pay subject to this law as long as they have no other source of income.

Article 8. The duty pay subject to this law shall begin upon the approval of the proper authorities and in the event that the proper authority has not been cited, the council for national

administrative and employment affairs shall be the approving authority.

Article 9. The duty pay shall be divided equally among all those eligible and should the share of one stop, that share shall be added to those of the other dependents.

Article 10. The duty pay subject to this law shall not be less than one-third of the maximum in the salary chart cited in Article 32 of the national employment law and the later amendments without taking into consideration the increase mentioned in Article 5.

Article 11. The duty pay of the employees and also the duty pay of the legal heirs of those employees who have been disabled or martyred before the date of the ratification of this law as a result of instances mentioned in Article 1 shall be reinstated and paid until the date of the ratification of this law on the basis of the legislative bill ratified on 12 December 1979 by the Revolution Council and from the date of the ratification of this law onward, they shall be treated in accordance with the regulations of the law concerning the above-mentioned employees and their dependents.

Article 12. Should the increase in the cost of living and other factors result in a change in the salary of group one, grade one, of the chart cited in Article 32 of the national employment law, the national organization for administrative and employment affairs shall make the necessary studies in regards to the duty pay subject to this law and shall offer the Majlis the appropriate suggestions for ratification.

Article 13. In regards to retired employees of the ministries, institutions and government companies and organizations as well as municipalities, which must be cited by name in order to be covered by the law, who, for reasons mentioned in Article 1, have been or will be disabled or martyred, their duty pay and that of their dependents shall consist of the related retirement pay in addition to the additional pay of grade one of group one of the chart cited in Article 32 of the national employment law, which shall be paid from the related retirement and duty pay funds.

Note. Should the disabled employees subject to this Article die, all their reinstated duty pay in addition to the increases cited in Article 5 of this law shall be paid to their dependents.

Article 14. Those employees of the government or municipalities who have been or will be martyred or disabled for reasons cited in Article 1 of this law shall receive their salaries and benefits during their sick leaves or while undergoing treatment and medical care as long as they are unable to work or are



disabled as a result of the illness. After this period, they shall be subject to related regulations in regards to sick leaves.

Note. The determination of the period of treatment and the health care of employees subject to this Article shall be the responsibility of a medical committee made up of three officially registered physicians based upon the suggestions of the Shahid foundation.

The above law, including four Articles and seven Notes, was ratified on Monday, 14 February 1983, by the Majlis and approved on 21 February 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Concerning the Agreement for Economic,  
Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between  
the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran  
and the Government of the Socialist People's  
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Single article. The agreement for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, including 1 Introduction and 12 Articles, which was signed on 19 February 1982 in Tripoli, has been ratified and permission has been granted for the exchange of documents.

In the Name of God the Compassionate and the Merciful

Contract for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation  
Between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the  
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

On the basis of the strong Islamic brotherhood between the two brother nations of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in an effort to support the strategic ties between the two Islamic revolutions in the two brother countries, in order to achieve a global Islamic revolution responsible for the freedom of the Muslims and the oppressed in all areas, and because of the willingness of both parties to accept the burden of the Islamic responsibility to participate in building a new global economic system which will provide all the nations of the world the opportunity to make better use of all the known and unknown economic resources, all the expertise and scientific and technical resources, which shall establish complete justice and eliminate any kind of subjugation, monopoly or plunder which faces the Third World nations

specifically at the present time, and finally, because of the emphasis of both sides on creating joint establishments and joint economic, industrial and agricultural projects to be implemented on the basis of Islamic revolutionary principles, which will offer a correct example of a just global economy

Both parties have agreed to the following:

Article 1. Both sides are committed to the expansion of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries through all means possible.

A. Encouraging the specialized institutions, societies and companies of the two countries to cooperate and participate in the implementation of plans.

B. Offering all possible facilities to the above-mentioned institutions, societies and companies.

C. Guaranteeing the implementary plans agreed on between the above-mentioned institutions and companies.

Article 2. Both parties are committed to making all possible efforts to expedite the transfer of advanced technology to their countries in order to advance the level of technical expertise in all areas.

A. Exchanging information regarding scientific and technical plans.

B. Exchanging knowledgeable persons, experts, advisors, professors and students and arranging scientific visits.

C. Encouraging and providing resources for the education and training of the citizens of the two nations in universities and technical schools, projects and factories of the two countries.

D. Encouraging the creation of joint centers for scientific studies and establishing contact between the existing centers in the two countries.

Article 3. Both parties shall make their best efforts to increase and develop commercial exchanges of goods and services.

Article 4. Both parties express their inclination toward joint planning in economic activities, the implementation of projects, the creation of joint companies for projects, the implementation of projects and supervision over them in the two countries and abroad, especially in the following cases.

A. Industry in various areas.

- B. Agriculture and land development.
- C. Development plans and road construction.
- D. Electricity production activities.

Article 5. Both parties in the contract shall facilitate the exit and entry of goods to and from the two countries with consideration for the current regulations and laws of the two countries.

Article 6. Payments resulting from the implementation of the contract shall be based on the current currency laws and regulations in the country and with negotiable currency.

Article 7. Both parties in the contract shall treat the commercial ships under the flag of the other country with the preference given to ships from nations with most favored nation status. This article shall include the unloading rights and port, directional and lighthouse duties as well as other duties collected in both countries. The privileges of ships which engage in the coastal trade of the two countries shall not be subject to this law.

Article 8. Both sides agree to cooperate with one another through all means in the areas of tourism, the participation in and the facilitation of exhibitions held in the other country, the exchanges of studies, statistics and expertise, and the facilitation of advertisement for tourism and the exchange of tourists.

Article 9. A. Both sides shall form a joint high ranking Iranian-Libyan committee, the duty of which shall be to follow up on the agreements and progress in the cooperation between the two countries and to make proposals to strengthen and develop Iranian-Arab-Libyan cooperation.

B. This committee shall plan programs as they are needed in various areas on the basis of Articles 2 and 3 of this contract and also based on the requirements of the cooperation development of both countries. This committee may propose means to expand Iranian-Arab-Libyan cooperation and eliminate the obstacles in this cooperation.

C. The joint committee shall meet at least once a year or upon the request of one side or the other or when needed in the capitals of the two countries alternately.

Article 10. The contracts signed while this contract is valid shall continue and shall remain valid after the expiration date of the term of this contract.

Article 11. This contract shall be valid for five years and afterwards, provided neither of the two parties have announced its desire to modify or cancel the contract three months before its expiration, it shall be automatically renewed.

Article 12. This contract shall be valid from the day it is signed.

Prepared in the city of Tripoli on 19 February 1982 in two original copies, in Persian and Arabic, both of which shall be legally binding.

The above law, consisting of a Single Article, an Introduction and 12 attached Articles suggested by the honorable representatives, was ratified by the Majlis on Sunday, 20 February 1983.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Amending Suggestions of the Representatives Concerning the Agreement for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Ratified by the Majlis

(1) In all cases (Single Article and the Agreement), the word "contract" shall be amended to "agreement."

(2) The Introduction shall be amended as follows:

In the Name of God the Compassionate and the Merciful

Based on the strong Islamic brotherhood between the two brother nations of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, because of the willingness of both parties to bear the burden of Islamic responsibility to participate in building a new global economic system which will provide all the nations of the world with the opportunity to make better use of all the known and unknown resources, all the expertise and scientific and technical resources to establish perfect justice and eliminate any sort of subjugation, monopoly or plunder which at the present time the nations of the Third World in particular are confronting and finally, due to the emphasis on the part of both parties on creating institutions and implementing joint economic, industrial and agricultural projects on the basis of Islamic revolutionary principles, offering a correct example of a just global economy

Both parties agree to the following:

(3) Article 2 shall be amended as follows and Paragraphs "A," "B," "C" and "D" shall be endorsed as they are.

Article 2. Both parties are committed to using all means at their disposal to expedite the transfer of advanced technology to their countries in order to advance the level of technical expertise in all areas.

(4) Paragraph "B" of Article 4 shall be amended as follows:

B. Agriculture and land development.

5. Article 7 shall be amended as follows:

Article 7. Both parties in the agreement shall treat the commercial ships under the flag of the other country no less than those of nations enjoying most favored nation status. This Article shall include the unloading rights, port, directional, lighthouse and other duties collected in both countries. The privileges of ships which engage in the coastal trade of the two countries shall not be subject to this law.

(6) Paragraphs "A" and "B" of Article 9 shall be amended as follows:

A. Both parties shall form a joint high ranking Iranian-Libyan committee, the duty of which shall be to follow up the contracts in the cooperative programs between the two countries, to propose possible means for strengthening and advancing Iranian-Libyan cooperation.

B. This committee shall plan, in accordance with the needs, programs in various areas and on the basis of the agreement and also on the basis of the needs in the advancement of the cooperation between the two countries. This committee may propose means to expand Iranian-Libyan cooperation and to eliminate the obstacles to this cooperation.

(7) Article 11 shall be amended as follows:

Article 11. The period of validity of this agreement shall be five years, after which, should neither of the parties have announced in writing its desire to modify the Articles or cancel the agreement three months before the expiration of the agreement, it shall be automatically renewed for another five years.

(8) Article 12 shall be amended as follows:

Article 12. This agreement shall be official from the date of its ratification by the legal authorities of the two countries.

(9) The date of the preparation of the agreement has been amended as follows:

Prepared in Tripoli on 19 February 1982 in two original copies, in Persian and Arabic, both of which shall be equally legally binding.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Concerning the Cultural and Artistic  
Agreement Between the Government of the Islamic  
Republic of Iran and the Government of the  
Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

Single article. The cultural and artistic agreement between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, consisting of 1 Single Article and 16 Articles, which was signed on 15 February 1982 in Algeria, has been ratified and permission has been granted for the exchange of documents.

In the Name of God the Compassionate and the Merciful

Cultural and Artistic Agreement Between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

Oh you who believe, be patient and ask others to be patient. Be steadfast in your piety towards God that you may be saved  
[Arabic].

The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, believing that a common cultural heritage makes up an important part of the struggles of the two nations, with their efforts to demonstrate the values of the Islamic civilization, in the light of their policy opposing imperialism and Zionism, considering their glorious pasts, towards the attainment of the common goals and high values for which the children of the nation work in cultural, science and other areas of knowledge and in the interest of both brother countries in strengthening the Islamic spirit and solidifying the brotherly relations, have agreed on the following:

Article 1. Both parties shall take measures to expand the cultural and scientific relations between them and in carrying out this purpose, they shall exchange their experiences and gains in the areas of education, sciences, culture and art.

Article 2. The two governments shall cooperate in regards to the revitalization of the Islamic cultural heritage through providing the means for the spread of this heritage, enriching it through the translation of world works and expanding the relations between the libraries and artistic, historical and scientific museums of the two countries.

Article 3. Each of the parties shall provide the other with educational grants for universities, educational establishments and scientific institutes with their resources in accordance with the internal bylaws of such institutions.

Article 4. Both parties shall sign special agreements to standardize the scientific certificates and degrees issued by the educational institutions of the countries.

Article 5. Both parties shall exchange professors for academic lectures in various areas. Also, based on the conditions to be agreed upon later between the two countries, the scholars, researchers and intellectuals of each of the two countries shall travel to the other.

Article 6. The Iranian party shall, within its ability, provide the Algerian party with a number of professors at the higher education and high school levels and in technical areas.

Article 7. The Iranian party shall, within its ability, provide the Algerian party with a number of technical experts in various areas.

Article 8. Both parties shall study the possibility for establishing high technical institutes and joint scientific centers in areas of interest to both countries.

Article 9. Both parties shall take steps in regards to the exchange of publications, periodicals, indexes and photos of handwritten manuscripts, historical documents and literary works of which there are only a few copies in existence as well as exchanging information concerning authorship and publications and in coordinating cooperation among the related institutions.

Article 10. Both parties shall exchange audio-visual activities in cultural, scientific and educational affairs and shall encourage cooperation among institutions affiliated with radio, television, the press, news agencies, cinema, and artistic institutions of the two countries.

Article 11. Both parties shall cooperate in holding regular exhibitions and festivals and mutually inviting the artists and the groups affiliated with theater, art, and music in each country.

Article 12. Both parties shall encourage the cooperation and development in the area of sports between the two countries and exchange travels between the social organizations and various youth organizations.

Article 13. Both parties shall take measures to establish and expand direct contacts between the national cultural and science committees of UNESCO in both countries as well as to increase cooperation and coordination among the international organizations.

Article 14. Both parties agree to plan implementary programs to supervise the details of the Articles of this agreement so that it is revised every two years. This program shall be planned by a joint cultural committee.

Article 15. This agreement shall be implemented for five years and should neither of the two parties request its amendment or cancellation in writing six months prior to the end of each period, the agreement shall be renewed automatically for the same period of time.

Article 16. This agreement may implemented from the date of the exchange of the ratification documents customary in both countries.

Written on 15 February 1982 in Algiers

The above law, consisting of a Single Article, an Introduction, 16 Articles and the amending suggestions of the representatives, was ratified on Monday, 21 February 1983, and approved on 1 March 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Suggestions of the Representatives Concerning the Bill for the Cultural and Artistic Agreement Between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria Ratified by the Majlis

(1) In the title of the Single Article and the title of the Introduction, the words "and technical" have been added and the following amendments have been made.

Bill concerning the "cultural, artistic and technical agreement between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria."



(2) In the text of the Single Article, the term "and technical" has been added, "16 Articles" has been changed to "19 Articles" and the Solar Hejiri date was placed before the Christian date.

Single article. The cultural, artistic and technical agreement between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, consisting of an Introduction and 19 Articles, which was signed on 26 Bahman 1960, corresponding to 15 February 1982, in Algiers has been ratified and permission has been granted for the exchange of documents.

(3) Article 7 has been amended as follows:

Article 7. Both parties shall, within their abilities, provide each other with a number of technical experts in various areas.

(4) Article 9 has been amended as follows:

Article 9. Both sides shall take measures in regards to exchanging publications, periodicals, indexes and pictures of manuscripts and historical documents as well as exchanging literary works which are available in numerous copies and also the exchange of information in regards to authorship and publication and the creation of coordination concerning cooperation among the related institutions.

(5) Article 10 has been amended as follows:

Article 10. Both sides shall exchange upon agreement the results of audio-visual activities in cultural, scientific and educational affairs and shall encourage cooperation between the institutions affiliated with radio, television, the press, news agencies, cinema and artistic institutions in the two countries.

(6) Article 11 has been amended as follows:

Article 11. Both parties shall mutually cooperate in holding exhibitions and festivals and inviting artists and artistic groups from each country.

(7) Article 13 has been amended as follows:

Article 13. Both parties shall take measures to establish and expand direct contacts between the national committees of the national cultural, scientific and educational organizations of the United Nations, UNESCO, in the two countries and increase cooperation and coordination among them in the international organizations.

(8) Article 15 has been amended as follows:

Article 15. This agreement shall be implemented for five years and should neither of the parties request in writing its amendment or cancellation six months prior to its expiration, the agreement shall be automatically renewed for the same period of time.

(9) Article 16 has been amended as follows:

Article 16. This agreement may be implemented from the date of its approved exchange in accordance with the procedures in each of the two countries.

(10) The date of the writing of the agreement has been amended as follows:

Written on 15 February 1982.

(11) Three articles, as Articles 11, 16 and 18, have been added as follows and the number of articles has been corrected.

Article 11. Both parties agree to establish cultural centers and academic chairs for the language of the other in their country and shall provide each other with all possible facilities.

Article 16. Each party shall try under the supervision of the other to include in its educational programs general information to facilitate a better understanding of the other.

Article 18. The observation of Islamic restrictions shall be essential in all the Articles of this agreement.

Date of ratification: 21 February 1983

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Extending the Implementation Period of the  
Law for the Collection of Taxes on Non-  
Passenger Vehicles and Amendments to Some of  
the Articles of the Direct Tax Law and Later  
Amendments

Single article. In accordance with this law, the trial period of the law for the collection of taxes on non-passenger vehicles and the amendment of some of the articles of the direct tax law and later amendments, ratified by the joint committee on economic affairs and finance and plan and budget in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution on 29 October 1981 and approved by the Council of Guardians on 28 January 1982, shall be extended for two more years.

The above law, consisting of a Single Article, was ratified on Tuesday, 22 February 1983, by the Majlis and approved on 28 February 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Concerning the Amendment of the Law  
Cancelling the Permit to Sell Organizational  
Houses Ratified on 24 June 1982 by the Majlis

Single article. From the date of the ratification of this law, the sale of organizational houses, the upkeep of which is not in the interest of the government due to lack of need or disrepair, shall be conferred on a committee made up of the minister without portfolio for executive affairs, the minister of housing and urban development and the minister of the organization to which the organizational house belongs, upon the suggestion of said organization. In regards to establishments subject to the law, if mentioned by name, the head of the concerned organization shall take the place of the related minister. The organizational houses shall only be offered for sale to government employees or members of the military or law enforcement and the price shall be determined by an official expert of the Justice Department based on a fair market value. Qualified retired persons shall be given priority in purchasing the houses. The procedures for the operation of the above-mentioned committee, other conditions, the determination of priorities and the procedures for the transfer of the houses shall be in accordance with the bylaws to be prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and approved by the Cabinet.

Note. All laws, amendments and regulations contrary to this law shall be considered null and void from the date of the ratification of this law.

The above law, consisting of a Single Article and one Note, was ratified on Thursday, 24 February 1983 and approved on 2 March 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Concerning the Establishment of Transport  
Companies

Single article. The Ministry of Roads and Transport shall be granted permission to take measures to establish transport companies as follows:

A. The Islamic Republic of Iran Transport Company, Ltd. In order to supervise operations and eliminate shortcomings in regards to the transport of essential goods from the point of entry into the country to war-stricken, deprived and distant regions and on sensitive occasions.

B. The International Transport Company of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ltd. In order to supervise the operations and carry out the affairs concerning the transport of some of the export and import goods of the country.

C. Road and Freezer Truck Transport Company, Ltd. In order to supervise the operations and carry out the affairs related to the transport of some perishable goods.

Note 1. The companies in Paragraphs A and B may be expanded up to 500 trucks and the company in Paragraph C, up to 300 trucks.

Note 2. The bylaws of the above-mentioned companies, upon approval by the supreme coordinating council for national transport, must be ratified by the Majlis.

Note 3. The general assembly of the above companies shall be formed by the ministers of road and transport, commerce, agriculture and rural development, economic affairs and finance and the minister without portfolio and head of the plan and budget organization. The minister of roads and transport shall be the head of the assembly.

The above law, consisting of a Single Article and three Notes, was ratified on Monday, 28 February 1983, by the Majlis in the presence of the honorable Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

#### Law Requiring the Government to Devise the Legislative Oil Bill

Single article. From the date of the ratification of this law, the Ministry of Oil shall be responsible for preparing the oil bill and the bylaws of its affiliated institutions in accordance with Islamic standards and the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to present it to the Majlis in accordance with Article 74 of the Constitution.

The above law, consisting of a Single Article, was ratified on Sunday, 6 March 1983, by the Majlis in the presence of the honorable Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Permitting the Deduction from the Salaries  
and Pay of Debtors for Suspended Installments  
and Money Owed to the Housing Bank

Single article. The Housing Bank shall be granted permission to request the deduction of suspended installments from the salaries and benefits or wages of debtors in order to retrieve the debts owed to it and to collect suspended installments regarding outstanding loans which it has extended or will extend directly or in place of or as an agent of the ministries or government establishments and companies to employees and workers of the government, government organizations and companies, and those affiliated with the government or government establishments subject to the law, when mentioned by name. The organization connected with the debtor shall be required to honor the request and deposit the above-mentioned deductions in the account of the Housing Bank provided that the maximum does not exceed the suspended monthly installment.

Note 1. The national retirement organization and all the organizations and institutions which pay retirement, regular or duty pay to their retired employees shall be subject to this law.

Note 2. The above debts include the principle and the service charges on the loans.

Note 3. In regards to municipalities, private companies and similar establishments, which must be mentioned by name to be included in the law, with the agreement of the debtors, the bank may act in the above manner. In the event of a disagreement, they shall go before the arbitration court.

The above law, consisting of a Single Article and three Notes, was ratified on Monday, 7 March 1983, by the Majlis and approved on 13 March 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Attaching Three Notes to the Law for the  
Just Distribution of Water

Single article. The following three Articles shall be added to Article 33 of the law for just distribution of water.

Note 1. The Ministry of Energy shall be obliged to determine the kind of exemptions concerning drinking water in the large and small cities in an effort to aid the oppressed class and to implement such upon the approval of the Cabinet.

Note 2. In cases involved with preventing losses to farmers or encouraging them to plant essential products which necessitate special discounts, the Ministry of Energy may grant the necessary discounts upon the approval of the Cabinet.

Note 3. In addition to providing funds to help the regional water companies, the government shall be responsible every year for anticipating in its annual budget the price of water, the probable difference resulting from the implementation of the exemptions cited in Note 1 of this Article in comparison with the law amending the law of exemption from the set water price for low consumption customers for the discounts subject to Note 2 of this Article and for putting at the disposal of the Ministry of Energy in order to provide water in the oppressed areas.

The above law, consisting of a Single Article, was ratified on 7 March 1983 by the Majlis and approved on 13 March 1983 by the honorable Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law for Just Distribution of Water

Chapter 1: Public and National Ownership of Water

Article 1. Based on Article 45 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the water of seas and that running in rivers and natural streams or on any other natural course, including surface or underground water, flood water, waste water, spring water, the water in lakes, marshes, natural lakes, and springs, mineral waters and the water in underground reservoirs shall be considered public property and shall be at the disposal of the Islamic government and shall be used with consideration for the public welfare. The government shall be responsible for the preservation and leasing of and supervision over their use.

Article 2. The beds of natural rivers and public canals and rivers--regardless of whether they have continuous or seasonal water--flood canals and the beds of marshes and natural lakes

shall be at the disposal of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in addition to coastal lands and reclaimed lands which have appeared as a result of the receding water levels of seas or lakes or the drying up of swamps or marshes, if they have not been revitalized prior to the ratification of the law for the procedure to revitalize land in the government of the Islamic Republic.

Note 1. The determination of the width of the bed and the banks of any river, natural stream, flood canal, marsh or natural lake in any place, with consideration for the hydrological statistics on the rivers, streams and warm springs on their natural beds, regardless of the construction of water facilities, shall be made by the Ministry of Energy.

Note 2. The banks of reservoirs, water facilities and public water outreach, irrigation and drainage canals, whether surface or underground, shall be determined by the Ministry of Energy and shall be finalized upon the approval of the Cabinet.

Note 3. The creation of any sort of superstructure, digging, interference or claims on the beds of rivers, natural streams, public canals, floodways, marshes and natural lakes and also in the legal boundaries of sea and lake coasts, whether natural or reservoirs, shall be prohibited unless with the permission of the Ministry of Energy.

Note 4. Should the Ministry of Energy determine that the existing superstructures on the beds or banks of streams, rivers, public canals, floodways, marshes or natural lakes interfere in the affairs related to water or electricity, it shall notify the occupier to take steps within a set period of time to vacate and eliminate the superstructure. Should the occupier fail to do so, the Ministry of Energy shall take steps to vacate and eliminate it with the permission and under the supervision of the prosecutor or his representative.

Damages shall be determined and paid in accordance with Articles 43 and 44 of this law.

## Chapter 2: Underground Water

Article 3. The use of underground waters, except in those cases cited in Article 5 of this law, through the digging of any sort of well or underground irrigation system or through springs in any area of the country shall require the permission and consent of the Ministry of Energy. This Ministry shall issue permits for digging and use with consideration for the hydro-geological characteristics of the area (identification of the ground levels and underground waters) and the regulations of this law.

Note. From the date of the ratification of this law, the owners of all wells which have been dug in the past without the permission of the Ministry of Energy, regardless of whether or not such wells have been utilized, shall be obliged to go to the Ministry of Energy to obtain an operational permit in accordance with the notification which will be published. Should the Ministry of Energy decide, in accordance with the opinion of two of its experts, that any of these wells are detrimental to the public welfare, the well shall be shut down without the payment of any damages, its use shall be prohibited and any violators shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 45 of this law. Those who object to the opinion of the Ministry of Energy may refer to the proper courts.

Article 4. In areas in which the excessive use of underground water resources has been permitted as determined by the Ministry of Energy or in areas which government plans find necessary, the Ministry of Energy may prohibit the digging of deep or semi-deep wells or any sort of underground irrigation system or any increase in use of the water resources of the area within a set period of time and set geographic limits. The extension or lifting of this ban shall be determined by the Ministry of Energy.

Article 5. In unrestricted areas, the digging of wells and the use of water for home consumption, drinking, hygiene and the irrigation of gardens, up to a capacity of 25 cubic meters per 24 hours, shall be permitted and shall require no permit for digging or operation, but must be reported to the Ministry of Energy. The Ministry of Energy shall inspect this kind of well whenever necessary to study the water of the region and its consumption and collect statistics.

Note 1. In restricted areas, the digging of wells subject to this law shall be permitted with the written agreement of the Ministry of Energy and shall require no permit for digging or operation.

Note 2. Should the digging of a well subject to this Article cause a reduction or drying up of well water, permitted underground irrigation system or neighboring spring, the Ministry of Energy shall initially investigate the matter and try to bring the two parties to an agreement. Should an agreement not be reached, the objecting party may refer the case to the proper court.

Article 6. The owners and users of the well or the underground irrigation system shall be responsible for preventing the pollution of the water and shall be obliged to act in accordance with health regulations. Should they be unable to prevent



pollution, they shall be obliged to report the issue to the environmental protection organization or the Ministry of Health.

Article 7. In regards to wells which have more water than a reasonable amount necessary for consumption by its owners and should proof be presented that the surplus water of the well can be utilized for agricultural, industrial or urban consumption, the Ministry of Energy may issue consumption permits for all the consumers for as long as necessary, with regards for the regulations and considerations concerning the public welfare and at a fair price to be paid to the owner of the well.

Article 8. The Ministry of Energy shall be obliged to study the technical and economic feasibility of digging the well or underground irrigation system in order to provide technical and scientific guidance and, if necessary, to sent its experts to the location to provide guidance to the applicant. The cost of expert opinions shall be paid by the applicant in accordance with the rules determined by the Ministry of Energy.

Note. Rural cooperative companies, rural and tribal service centers and charitable establishments shall pay only 50 percent of the cost of the expert opinion.

Article 9. In the event that salt water or polluted water becomes mixed with fresh water, should the Ministry of Energy find it necessary, it may shut down the salt water or polluted water passage after informing the owner and consumer. Should this act not be technically feasible, the well or passage may be shut or destroyed as required without the payment of damages. Should it be evident that the owner of the well has observed the requirements and regulations in the digging process and in using the permit, the Ministry of Energy shall pay the damages to the owner of the well.

Article 10. In order to prevent the waste of underground water, particularly in seasons when the use of underground water is not necessary, the owners of artesian wells or underground irrigation systems whose reservoirs are low shall be obliged to prevent the continued drainage of the underground water by installing faucets and valves.

Article 11. In artesian and semi-artesian wells, the permit holders for the wells shall be obliged to cover the sides or do whatever the Ministry of Energy finds appropriate to prevent the penetration of water in the pressurized reservoir to other levels.

Article 12. Every well, with the exception of those cited in Article 5 of this law, should the Ministry of Energy so determine, must be equipped with devices to measure the level and

amount of water, in accordance with the opinion of the Ministry of Energy. Should the measuring of the water taken out of a well require a meter, the Ministry of Energy shall procure and install the meter at the expense of the permit holder. In any case, permit holders shall be responsible for indicating the amount of consumed water at the request and instructions of the Ministry of Energy.

Note. The Ministry of Energy may install the necessary equipment to protect the water in the underground irrigation system at its own expense whenever necessary. The preservation and upkeep of the above equipment shall be the responsibility of the village or the managers of the underground irrigation system.

Article 13. Actual or legal persons whose profession is digging wells and who dig wells or underground irrigation systems with motorized equipment must obtain digging permits from the Ministry of Energy. They may not engage in digging with motorized equipment without holding such a permit.

The above-mentioned persons shall be obliged to observe all the conditions established in the digging competency permit and the digging permit for the well or underground irrigation system. In the event of violations, their permits shall be revoked. Should they engage in digging wells or underground irrigation systems without a permit, the owner of the equipment, in the case of actual owners, and the general managers of the companies, organizations or digging establishments, in the case of legal persons, shall be subject to the punishments determined in Article 4 of this law. Should the violations be repeated, the Ministry of Energy may confiscate the digging equipment with the permission of the Prosecutor's Office. The court shall decide what must be done with the digging equipment.

Article 14. Should, as a result of digging or the operation of a new well or underground irrigation system on uncultivated lands, the neighboring reservoirs be lowered or dry up, one of the following shall be implemented.

A. Should the decrease or the drying up of the neighboring reservoir be able to be restored by digging deeper or digging another well, upon the agreement of both parties, the owners of the new well must pay the costs of the additional digging or well to the owners of the neighboring reservoirs.

B. In the event that the decrease or drying up of the neighboring reservoirs is not restored by digging deeper or digging another well, upon the agreement of both parties, the decreased amount of water in the neighboring reservoirs shall be made up by the company as determined by the Ministry of Energy from the new well or underground irrigation system in exchange

for the operation costs. Should an agreement not be reached, actions shall be taken in accordance with Paragraph C of this Article.

C. The above ruling shall not apply to those cases where the new well or underground irrigation system has been dug on cultivated land and does not absorb the water of the neighboring reservoirs.

Note 1. The Ministry of Energy shall initially investigate all the above cases and give its opinion. Objections or complaints may be registered with the proper court.

Note 2. The level of the neighboring water reservoirs shall be determined on the basis of statistics, evidence and climatic conditions by the experts of the Ministries of Energy and Agriculture.

Note 3. Should the three-member committee mentioned in Articles 19 and 20 of this law determine that the damages cited in this Article are the result of the work of the experts of the Ministry of Energy, the damages shall be paid by the Ministry of Energy in accordance with Article 44 of this law.

Article 15. The Ministry of Energy and its affiliated establishments and companies may purchase those threshers and mills which reduce water or disrupt the distribution of water when social needs or disturbances warrant, as determined in Article 43 of this law.

Article 16. The Ministry of Energy shall instruct the owner or owners of an underground irrigation system or well which has been abandoned or as a result of decreased water is practically unused to revitalize it if it is needed by the society. Should the owner or owners fail to revitalize it within one year of the notification, the Ministry of Energy may revitalize it and recoup the cost through the sale of water, should the owner or owners fail to pay it. Also, the Ministry may issue a permit to dig a well or underground irrigation system next to the above-mentioned well or underground irrigation system.

Article 17. Should a person own a well, underground irrigation system or water passage on another person's property, the use of the well, underground irrigation system or water passage shall be restricted to the ownership of the well, underground irrigation system, water passage and operations concerning them. The owner of the property shall be entitled to make any sort of use of the sides of the well, underground irrigation system or water passage and the land between and up to the edge of the wells or the water passages, provided his utilization does not cause damages to the owner of the well, underground irrigation system or water passage.

Note. The boundaries of the well, underground irrigation system or water passage shall be determined by the experts of the Ministry of Energy and in case of dispute, the proper courts shall investigate the matter after consulting with the above experts.

### Chapter 3: Surface Waters

#### Water Rights and Permits for Reasonable Consumption

Article 18. The Ministry of Agriculture may issue permits in accordance with Article 19 of this law for the reasonable consumption of water to the owners of the existing water rights in case of social necessities on a temporary basis without such owners of water rights losing their rights.

Note 1. Water rights shall consist of the right to consume water according to the determinations in old books, ownership deeds, the ruling of courts or other legal ownership documents before the ratification of this law.

Note 2. Reasonable consumption shall be the amount of water which, given the circumstances of time and place and with regards to the needs of the consumer, public needs and the resources, shall be determined in accordance with the regulations of this law.

Article 19. The Ministry of Energy shall be responsible for appointing three-member committees in every location to determine the level of reasonable consumption of water for agricultural, industrial or urban use from the national water resources as regards actual or legal persons who have had water rights in the past and to change them to a reasonable consumption permit. These committees shall take steps to determine the necessary amount of water in accordance with the bylaws which shall be provided by the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Agriculture on the basis of the necessary information (such as the amount of existing water, the level and kind of cultivation, the area of consumption, the customs of the area and other factors). The reasonable consumption permit shall be issued case by case by the related Ministries in accordance with the opinion of this committee. Those who object to the opinion of the three-member committee may submit their objections to the organization issuing the permit and that organization shall refer the objection to the five-member committee. The opinion of the five-member committee shall be implemented and those who object may take the case to the proper courts.

Article 20. The three-member committees shall consist of a legal expert appointed by the Ministry of Energy, a technical expert

appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and a trusted, informed local person selected by the local council.

The five-member committees shall consist of the general manager of the regional water organization and the director general of agriculture of the province or their representatives, one expert appointed by the minister of energy and two trusted, informed persons selected by the local council.

Should the area of water consumption include several provinces, the appointment of those government officials mentioned in this Article shall be determined by the related ministers.

Note. The period of office and the procedures for investigation by the three-member and five-member committees, the procedures for the implementation of the above-mentioned committees, the regulations for appeals and the period for objections to the opinions of the committees shall be in accordance with the bylaws which shall be proposed by the Ministries of Energy and Agriculture and ratified by the Cabinet.

#### Chapter 4: Duties and Authority

##### Issuance of Reasonable Consumption Permits

Article 21. Allocation and permits for the operation of public water resources for drinking, agriculture, industry and other uses shall be determined exclusively by the Ministry of Energy.

Note 1. The division and distribution of water for the agricultural sector and the collection of water rates and supervision fees shall be determined by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Note 2. The division and distribution of water for cities, the management of facilities and the collection and disposal of waste water within the city limits shall be the responsibility of independent water and sewage companies or other proper organizations which, in any case, shall come under the direct supervision of the city councils and shall be affiliated with the municipalities. Should there be no municipality, the Ministry of the Interior shall supervise.

Until the establishment of the above-mentioned companies and organizations, the responsibility for the city waters and collection and disposal of waste water shall belong to the companies which are presently doing so.

The Ministry of Agriculture shall be responsible for preparing the bylaws of the above-mentioned companies or other appropriate

organizations within a maximum period of six months after the ratification of this law, to be approved by the Cabinet.

Note 3. The division and distribution of the water of the industries sector within the industrial limits shall be the responsibility of the related industrial sector.

Note 4. The division and distribution of the drinking water of villages and the management of the related facilities within the village limits shall be the responsibility of the Ministry of Health.

Article 22. The Ministry of Energy or the affiliated organizations and companies shall issue the reasonable consumption of water permit after studying the request of the applicant, priority to be given on the basis of the bylaws which shall be proposed by the Ministries of Energy and Agriculture and subject to approval by the Cabinet.

Article 23. The bylaws related to the request for water consumption and the issuance of permits to use the water resources cited in Article 1 of this law must contain all the necessary regulations, conditions and commitments. Also, the date of the beginning and end of the use of the private water facilities must be specified in the reasonable consumption of water permit.

Article 24. The Ministry of Energy in every area shall issue operation permits after the necessary investigations concerning water described below, under the supervision and responsibility of that Ministry.

- A. Public waters which have remained unutilized.
- B. Water which has been or will be obtained as a result of building irrigation facilities, dam building, drainage, etc.
- C. Surplus consumption water which is poured into lakes, seas and rivers.
- D. Water obtained from sewage.
- E. Surplus water from urban shares.
- F. Water which has not been used within the period stated in the permits by the holder or his representative.
- G. Water, the use permit for which has been cancelled for legal reasons.

H. Water which appears in an area as a result of an earthquake or other natural factor.

Article 25. Holders of consumption permits shall be obliged to avoid unreasonable consumption or waste of water and to build and maintain the private water passages which he uses in the manner which would secure this purpose. Should it be proven, for any reason, that the consumption of water is not reasonable or economical, the Ministry of Energy or the Ministry of Agriculture shall so notify the consumer, mentioning the reasons and providing technical instructions accordingly. Should the consumer fail to act upon the above-mentioned technical instructions within a reasonable period determined in the above-mentioned notifications, which in shall in no case be longer than one year, the violator shall be treated in accordance with Article 45 of this law.

Note. In the event of objections to the opinion of the Ministry of Energy or the Ministry of Agriculture, the authorities cited in Article 19 of this law shall investigate.

Article 26. The Ministry of Energy shall be responsible for determining the amount of water to be consumed, with consideration for the kind of product and amount of land, based on information provided the Ministry of Energy by the Ministry of Agriculture in regards to the water consumption for each agricultural product for every area, and for taking steps accordingly to issue operation permits.

Article 27. Water consumption permits shall be restricted to land and cases for which they have been issued unless a decision to the contrary is made by the government in the area.

Article 28. No one shall have the right to use water without a permit or for other than the purpose mentioned in the permit. Neither shall anyone have the right to transfer the permit issued to another without the permission of the Ministry of Energy, unless it is to study the land and it is for the same use, and then, only upon informing the Ministry of Energy.

Article 29. The Ministry of Energy shall be responsible for taking the appropriate following steps in order to provide the water needed by the country.

A. Collecting floodwaters and storing the water in rivers in surface or underground reservoirs.

B. Regulating and transferring water by creating water facilities, canals, water outreach pipes and irrigation networks one and two.



- C. Investigating and studying all the national water resources.
- D. Drilling for and using underground and mineral waters.
- E. Desalination of salt water in vital areas.
- F. Preventing fresh water from becoming salty in vital areas.
- G. Control and supervision over the procedures for and level of water consumption and, if necessary, water rationing.
- H. Establishing companies and regional water organizations and forming needed delegations and committees.
- I. Carrying out effective measures to provide water.

Note. The creation of irrigation networks three and four and the regulation and transfer of water to the consumption locations shall be the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Article 30. The reports of the employees of the Ministry of Energy and the affiliated establishments as well as the employees of the Ministry of Agriculture (presented by the minister of agriculture), who are selected in accordance with a special notification by the minister of energy to carry out the duties stated in this law and presented to the Prosecutor's Offices, shall form the basis for prosecuting violators and the reports shall be regarded as those of the Justice Department officials. Violators shall be prosecuted in accordance with Article 59 of the penal redress law.

Article 31. The police, gendarmerie and other law enforcement officials shall be responsible, in accordance with the case, for carrying out the instructions of the Ministry of Energy, the regional water organization and the Ministry of Agriculture in implementing this law.

Article 32. The Ministry of Energy may create regional water organizations and companies as commercial companies directly or with the participation of other government organizations or companies which have been established with government capital. The bylaws of these companies shall be proposed by the Ministry of Energy and approved by the Cabinet. The above-mentioned companies shall be exempt from registration, stamps and prosecution expenses.

The Ministry of Energy may use its authority to change the situation with regard to the existing companies, organizations or establishments.



Note. The Ministry of Energy shall determine the operational zones of the regional water companies and organizations.

#### Collection of Water Fees, Taxes and Debts

Article 33. The Ministry of Energy shall be responsible for determining the rates for water for urban, agricultural, industrial and other uses with consideration for the acquisition and consumption procedures for each one of the uses throughout the country as follows and, after ratification by the Economic Council, for collecting them.

A. In cases when the acquisition of water has been carried out by the government and has been put at the disposal of the consumer in a regulated manner, the rate for water shall be based on costs, such as:

Management, upkeep, repairs, operations and the cost of wear and tear of the facilities shall be determined with consideration for the economic and social conditions of each area and collected from the consumer.

B. In cases when water is not acquired by the government, the government may determine, if necessary, certain taxes in exchange for the supervision and services it carries out with consideration for the economic and social conditions of every area and then may collect it from the consumer.

Article 34. Consumers shall be obliged to pay the price of water consumed or the taxes based on Paragraphs A and B mentioned in Article 33 of this law. If not, the water of the consumer refusing to pay the price of the water shall be cut off after a reasonable period of time extended to the consumer by the government. Should the consumer refuse to pay the suspended payments for the water or the taxes, the government shall send the list of the debt of the consumer to the local registration office to begin prosecution procedures. The local registration office shall take steps to issue the prosecution papers and to collect the debt from the debtor in accordance with the regulations of official documents which must be carried out.

Note. The reasonable period for cutting off water, the conditions upon re-connection of water and other related issues shall be in accordance with the bylaws which shall be proposed by the Ministry of Energy and approved by the Cabinet.

#### Protection and Upkeep of Joint Water Facilities

Article 35. In regards to the protection and upkeep of wells, underground irrigation systems, rivers, streams, pools and any

other reservoir, water passage or joint water facility, all partners shall be responsible for their own share.

Article 36. Consumers of water shall be responsible for the joint facilities from the water passages and joint openings and no one shall be permitted to build, change the opening, the water passage or add new branches without permission from the Ministry of Energy. Every person on the upper end shall be held responsible for any damages inflicted on the lower end as a result of his out of the ordinary acts.

Article 37. No river, stream, underground irrigation system or well in a public place or road or in a holy or ancient place or their vicinity may cause danger to or disturb the residents of, passersby, vehicles or the above-mentioned places. If so, the owner or owners shall be obliged to take the necessary steps to eliminate the danger or disturbance in accordance with the technical specifications of the related ministries. Should the owner or owners fail to take steps to eliminate the danger after receiving a written notification from the related ministry and municipality (in the cities) within a maximum period of one month, the government shall take steps to eliminate the danger and receive the cost from the owner or owners or close it down if the danger cannot be eliminated.

Note. Creating rivers or streams, oil or gas pipelines and the like in the vicinity of water or electrical facilities shall require permission from the Ministry of Energy and on city roads shall require the agreement of the municipality and the Ministry of Energy. The technical specifications in the permit must be implemented.

Article 38. Should the joint users of a river, stream, well, underground irrigation system and the like refuse to bear the cost, one of the partners may act in accordance with Article 594 of the civil law.

Article 39. In the case of a river flowing through another person's land, should the just claim of that person be proven in a court of law, the rights to the water passage shall be withdrawn.

Article 40. In the event of a canal or river used by persons preventing developmental operations or use by the owner of the land, the owner of the land may build another water passage at his own expense, upon the approval of the Ministry of Energy in such a way as would not cause the waste of water or create problems regarding water outreach or irrigation.

Article 41. Should the consumers be unable to agree on the course or the branching of water from its natural passageway or

main canal, the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Agriculture may determine the course or the branching so as not to violate the rights of the other person.

Article 42. In regards to the use of surface waters, disputes concerning priorities, the procedure for determining the amount, division and consumption of water as well as disputes which would delay water outreach, the settlements must first be reached through arbitration by the head water distributors and irrigators with the cooperation of the local councils, if they exist, and should the disputes continue, they shall be referred to the proper courts.

#### Chapter 5: Compensation for Damages, Violations, Fines and Miscellaneous Regulations

##### Compensation for Damages

Article 43. In cases of need, land, buildings, superstructures and property belonging to persons along the course of the irrigation networks and water outreach pipelines shall be put at the disposal of the government, taking the boundaries needed into consideration, and a fair price shall be paid to the legitimate owners with consideration for damages.

Article 44. Should, as a result of developmental and industrial plans, agricultural development, dam building and related facilities or as a result of the use of surface or underground water resources in an area, possession be taken or damage be done to underground irrigation systems, wells, or any facilities for the use of water resources belonging to persons, or, as a result of the implementation of the above-mentioned projects, should the water of the underground irrigation system, wells, rivers and springs belonging to actual or legal persons be reduced or dried up, the following procedures shall be followed to compensate for the damages.

A. Should the damages consist of a reduction in water and should the compensation for the reduced amount of water be possible, the government shall be obliged to compensate for the amount of water decreased without paying damages.

B. Should the damages result from a reduction of water but the compensation for the reduced amount of water not be possible, the damages shall be paid in accordance with the opinion of the proper court, should agreement not be reached with the owner or owners.

C. Should the damages result from the drying up or the unprofitability of the underground irrigation system, wells or springs and should providing water for the above facilities be

possible through another means, the above-mentioned owner or owners may receive a fair price for the water, receive the same amount of water or receive a reasonable amount of water for consumption and the price for the remainder. In any case, the Ministry of Energy shall be obliged to pay the compensation for the drying up or unprofitability of the above-mentioned facilities.

In all above cases, should there be disputes, the opinion of the proper court shall be acted upon.

D. Should the damages result from the possession or drying up of the water of underground irrigation systems, wells or springs and should the owners be unable to procure water from another source, the above-mentioned damages shall be paid based on the opinion of the proper court, should an agreement not be reached with the owner or owners.

E. In regards to wells, underground irrigation systems and other facilities for using water resources which have been determined to be prohibited in accordance with the regulations, no damages shall be paid.

F. In regards to land irrigated from the water resources of national projects within or outside the project limits and for which compensation has been paid in accordance with this law, the price of the consumed water must be paid by the consumer in accordance with the regulations and standards of the Ministry of Energy, as applies to other consumers of water.

G. Should, as a result of the implementation of a project, some damage be inflicted on persons, without necessitating possession or purchase, the damage shall be paid based on the opinion of the proper court, if an agreement is not reached.

#### Violations and Fines

Article 4. The following persons shall be sentenced to 10 to 50 lashes and 15 days to 3 months imprisonment, in accordance with the crime and the opinion of the Shar' magistrate, in addition to reestablishing the previous situation and payment of damages.

A. Anyone who intentionally and without permission creates an opening or a branch, makes a change in the division of water, causes any unlawful interference in the measuring equipment or in any way disrupts the operation of water facilities.

B. Anyone who intentionally transfers water, without right or permission from the authorities, to his own water passages or irrigation networks or disrupts another's water rights getting to him.

C. Anyone who intentionally wastes water in any manner at another's expense.

D. Anyone who takes possession of someone else's water without legal right.

E. Anyone who engages in digging wells or underground irrigation systems or in using water resources without regard for the regulations of this law.

Note. In the case of Paragraphs B, C and D, the prosecution shall be halted upon the forgiveness of the plaintiff.

#### Miscellaneous Regulations

Article 46. The pollution of water shall be prohibited. The environmental protection organization shall be responsible for preventing the pollution of water resources.

The above-mentioned organization shall be responsible for obtaining the views of the other related authorities, for preparing the definitions, regulations and bylaws concerning the prevention of water pollution and for obtaining the approval of the Cabinet, to be implemented after approval.

Article 47. Establishments consuming water for urban, industrial, mining, animal husbandry and similar uses shall be responsible for preparing a plan for water purification and disposal of sewage subject to the approval of the proper authorities and shall be responsible for implementing it.

Article 48. The issuance of a permit to operate or transfer sand, gravel or clay from the beds and banks of rivers, streams and floodways and the legal banks of seas and lakes shall require the prior agreement of the Ministry of Energy.

Article 49. The determination of the technical competence of various technical fields concerning water and water outreach in regards to obtaining official expert permits from the Justice Department shall require the consent of the Ministry of Energy.

Article 50. In cases in which the courts are considered the proper authority to implement the regulations in this law, they shall be obliged to investigate the disputes immediately according to priorities and to issue rulings.

Article 51. The implementary bylaws of this law shall be prepared by the Ministries of Energy and Agriculture accordingly and shall be implemented upon approval by the Cabinet.

Article 52. All parts of laws and regulations which are contrary to this law shall be ineffective from the date of the ratification of this law.

The above law, consisting of 52 Articles and 27 Notes, was ratified on Monday, 7 March 1983, by the Majlis and was approved on 13 March 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

Law Exempting Employers With a Maximum of Five  
Employees From the Payment of Insurance  
Premiums

Single article. Effective 21 March 1983, the employers of all production, industrial and technical workshops which benefit from government services (such as electricity, water, telephone, roads) shall be exempt from paying the insurance premiums of employers with up to five workers and they shall pay the insurance premiums for over five persons.

Note 1. The government shall be responsible for projecting and including the annual cost for the following year in the budget of that year.

Note 2. In regards to workshops which have a capacity of fewer than five workers, should the employer present individuals as workers who are not employed in the workshop in order to obtain the legal benefits of this law for social security, he shall be permanently deprived of the benefits of this law and government services.

Note 3. Factories, mines, contractors and foreign companies shall not be subject to this law.

Note 4. For employers included in the social security law who are unable to pay their suspended insurance premiums due to financial crisis and the immediate payment of such debt in accordance with Article 46 of the social security law would result in the closure of or a work stoppage in the workshop, the board of directors of the social services organization may divide their debts into up to 60 monthly installments in regards to the above-mentioned debt. Also, the board of directors or the organization may make decisions in regards to the exemption from the finalized suspended payment through 19 February 1983 of those employers whose debts are 1,000 rials or less and who are unable to pay.

Note 5. The implementary bylaws of this law shall be prepared by the government in determining the kind of production, industrial

and technical workshops by the Ministry of Health to be approved by the Cabinet.

The above law, consisting of one Single Article and five Notes, was ratified on Monday, 7 March 1983, by the Majlis and was approved on 13 March 1983 by the Council of Guardians.

Speaker of the Majlis  
Akbar Hashemi

### Part 3

#### Questions and Reminders

- (1) Questions of the representatives to the executive authorities of the country
- (2) Graphs of the questions of the representatives
- (3) Graphs of the reminders of the representatives to the ministries and national organizations

#### Questions of the Representatives to the Ministers or the Cabinet and the Presence of the Executive Authorities in the Majlis

In accordance with Article 88 of the Constitution, whenever a representative questions a minister in charge concerning one of his duties, that minister shall be obliged to come to the Majlis and respond to the question. The response must not be delayed more than 10 days without a justifiable excuse, as determined by the Majlis.

The representative shall present his question in a clear and concise manner in writing in an official session to the speaker of the Majlis and after it is read in that same session, it shall be immediately sent to the related minister, then duplicated within 48 hours and put at the disposal of the representatives.

The minister shall present himself to the Majlis within a maximum period of 10 days and after the explanations of the questioner and the related minister, should the representative not be satisfied with the answer of the minister, the speaker of the Majlis shall refer the issue to the investigative committee upon the request of the questioner. The above-mentioned committee shall investigate the issue from the date of referral in all due haste within a period of 10 days in order to clarify the issue in any way that it finds necessary, including asking for records or obtaining written or oral explanations from the minister or undertaking any other kind of investigation and shall report its findings to the Majlis. The report shall appear in the following week's Majlis agenda and shall be read without any discussions in the Majlis.

During the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983, some questions were raised in the Majlis and responded to by the ministers, which are presented in the following pages in the form of charts.



# Questions of Representatives to the Ministers

No	No of Ses- sion	Date of Answer to Question	Subject of Question	Respon- dent	Respon- sibility
1	311	18 May 82	Shortcomings in the establishment of agricultural service centers	Ahmad Salamati	Minister of agriculture
2	324	17 Jun 82	A number of members of the Embassy in Spain asking for asylum	Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati	Minister of foreign affairs
3	326	22 Jun 82	Students abroad and the reasons for not sending some of them abroad	Dr Najafi	Minister of culture and higher education
4	326	22 Jun 82	Non-implementation of the bill for parties	'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri	Minister of the interior
5	328	27 Jun 82	Iranian houses abroad are centers for the gathering of counterrevolutionaries	'Abdol-Majid Ma'a-dikhah	Minister of Islamic guidance
6	332	6 Jul 82	Reason for dismissal of the general manager of Tabriz machine manufacturing	Engineer Hashemi	Minister of industries
7	337	19 Jul 82	Reason for forming the committee in Esfahan considering the skirmishes which occurred on 16 May	'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri	Minister of the interior

8	339	1 Aug 82	Reopening of universities and the legal justification for the establishment of the headquarters for the executive affairs of the cultural revolution	Dr Najafi	Minister of culture and higher education
9	339	1 Aug 82	The appalling situation of the drinking water of Qom and Givi, Khalkhal	Dr Gha-furi, Fard	Minister of energy
10	340	3 Aug 82	The level of success of the rural cooperatives and the services of the organization for tribal affairs	Ahmad Salamati	Minister of agriculture
11	341	5 Aug 82	Lack of export of carpets and pistachio nuts	Habi-bollah 'Asgar-Owladi	Minister of commerce
12	342	8 Aug 82	Elimination of violations and misuses in the organization of land development of the city of Takestan	Shahab Gonabadi	Minister of housing
13	342	8 Aug 82	Reason for the shortage of cotton and the problem of forests and fisheries and aborting 300,000 lambs	Ahmad Salamati	Minister of agriculture
14	344	12 Aug 82	Delays in implementing the views of the national inspection organization	Dr Manafi	Minister of health
15	345	17 Aug 82	Explosion in the Prime Minister's Office and the results of the investigation	Asghari	Minister of justice

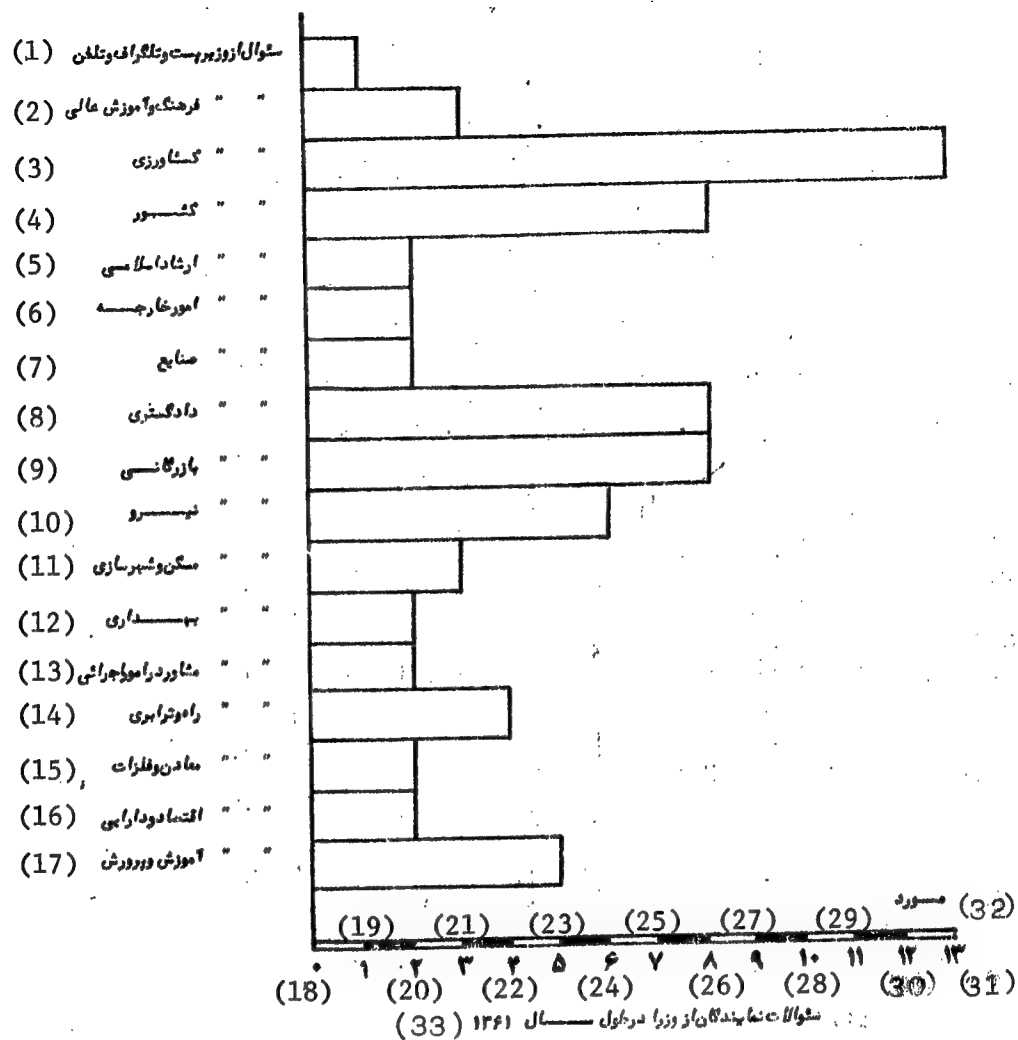
16	354	5 Sep 82	Legal justification for the purchase of cocoons by the silk company and setting prices	Ahmad Salamat	Minister of agriculture
17	354	5 Sep 82	Transgression of the forestry office on cultivated lands		Minister of agriculture
18	360	10 Oct 82	Failure to take steps to build roads in Bojnord, considering the ratification of its budget	Nezhad-Hoseynian	Minister of Roads and Transport
19	361	12 Oct 82	Supervision of the government over the foundation for the oppressed in accordance with the law	Aqa-zadeh	Minister without portfolio for executive affairs
20	362	14 Oct 82	The slow work in Paving the Anzali Port-Astara road	Nezhad-Hoseynian	Minister of roads and transport
21	363	17 Oct 82	Closure of the Khorramabad-Borujerd road	Nezhad-Hoseynian	Minister of roads and transport
22	366	24 Oct 82	Black market and high prices of cigarettes	Mr Hashemi	Minister of industries
23	367	25 Oct 82	Failure to implement the views of the inspection organization and the failure to implement the instructions of the president and the prime minister by the minister of mines	Musa-viani	Minister of mines and metals

24	380	23 Nov 82	Reason for the resignation of the governors and governors-general of Kohkiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad and the actions of the Ministry of the Interior to bring them back	'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri	Minister of the interior
25	380	23 Nov 82	Problems of the war victims and measures taken to alleviate them	'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri	Minister of the interior
26	382	28 Nov 82	Failure to start the sewage project of Kordkuy	Dr Ghafuri-fard	Minister of energy
27	382	28 Nov 82	Varamin-Garmsar irrigation project	Dr Ghafuri-Fard	Minister of energy
28	383	29 Nov 82	In connection with customs and its laws and regulations and the sinking of two motorboats in Bandar 'Abbas	Dr Namazi	Minister of economy and finance
29	383	29 Nov 82	Bombings and the negligence of the law enforcement authorities	'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri	Minister of the interior
30	385	2 Dec 82	Amount of budget used for provincial quick result and job creating agricultural projects and their results	Ahmad Salamati	Minister of agriculture
31	387	9 Dec 82	Reason for not starting the construction of the Asadabad communication project	Engineer Nabavi	Minister of post and tele-graph

32	387	9 Dec 82	Construction of the agricultural college of Sistan and Baluchestan	Dr Najafi	Minister of culture and higher education
33	390	15 Dec 82	Reason for the high price of iron and seeds in war-stricken Khuzestan	Habibollah Asgar-Owladi	Minister of commerce
34	390	15 Dec 82	Reason for selling rotten eggs by the commercial services expansion company	Habibollah Asgar-Owladi	Minister of commerce
35	391	16 Dec 82	The Dezful pasturization factory and the reason for its inoperativeness	Ahmad Salamati	Minister of agriculture
36	393	20 Dec 82	Fire in the airport terminal	Nezhad-Hoseynian	Minister of roads and transport
37	394	21 Dec 82	Failure to take the necessary steps to purchase apples in Azarbaijan, resulting in their rotting	Ahmad Salamati	Minister of agriculture
38	394	21 Dec 82	Disrepair and operations of the Iranshahr Airport runway	Nezhad-Hoseynian	Minister of roads and transport
39	394	21 Dec 82	Delays in the implementation of the Ayuj fortification post	Dr Ghafuri-Fard	Minister of energy

40	395	23 Dec 82	Reason for not carrying out the examinations of the art schools throughout the educational levels of Boyer Ahmad	'Ali Akbar Parvar-esh	Minister of education
41	395	23 Dec 82	Lack of correct programs concerning the texts for the Nazari course	'Ali Akbar Parvar-esh	Minister of education
42	396	27 Dec 82	Transfer of the Moghan slaughter house to Ardebil	Ahmad Salamati	Minister of agriculture
43	397	28 Dec 82	Decrease of sugar beet production and investigation of the dismissal of the managers of Chuka company and the high price of pressed wood and fiber board	Ahmad Salamati	Minister of agriculture
44	401	4 Jan 83	Treatment problems of the people of Dezful	Dr Manafi	Minister of Health
45	401	4 Jan 83	Failure to take steps to purchase apples, resulting in the apples rotting	Habi-bollah Asgar-Owladi	Minister of commerce
46	402	6 Jan 83	Reason for dismissal of ideological persons, reason for the decrease in natural gas and oil and the reason for not taking steps to build the Ardebil gas pipeline through Astara	Moham-mad Gharazi	Minister of oil
47	403	9 Jan 83	Lack of success of the Karun water outreach project to Ramhormoz	Dr Ghafuri-Fard	Minister of energy

48	404	10 Jan 83	Steel mill furnaces	Musa- viani	Minister of mines and metals
49	404	10 Jan 83	Legal justification for abolishing the committee on Article 100 of the municipa- lity law	'Ali Akbar Nateq- Nuri	Minister of the interior
50	410	20 Jan 83	Ahvaz power station in Khuzestan and the dismissal of several Hezbollah employees	Dr Ghafuri- Fard	Minister of energy





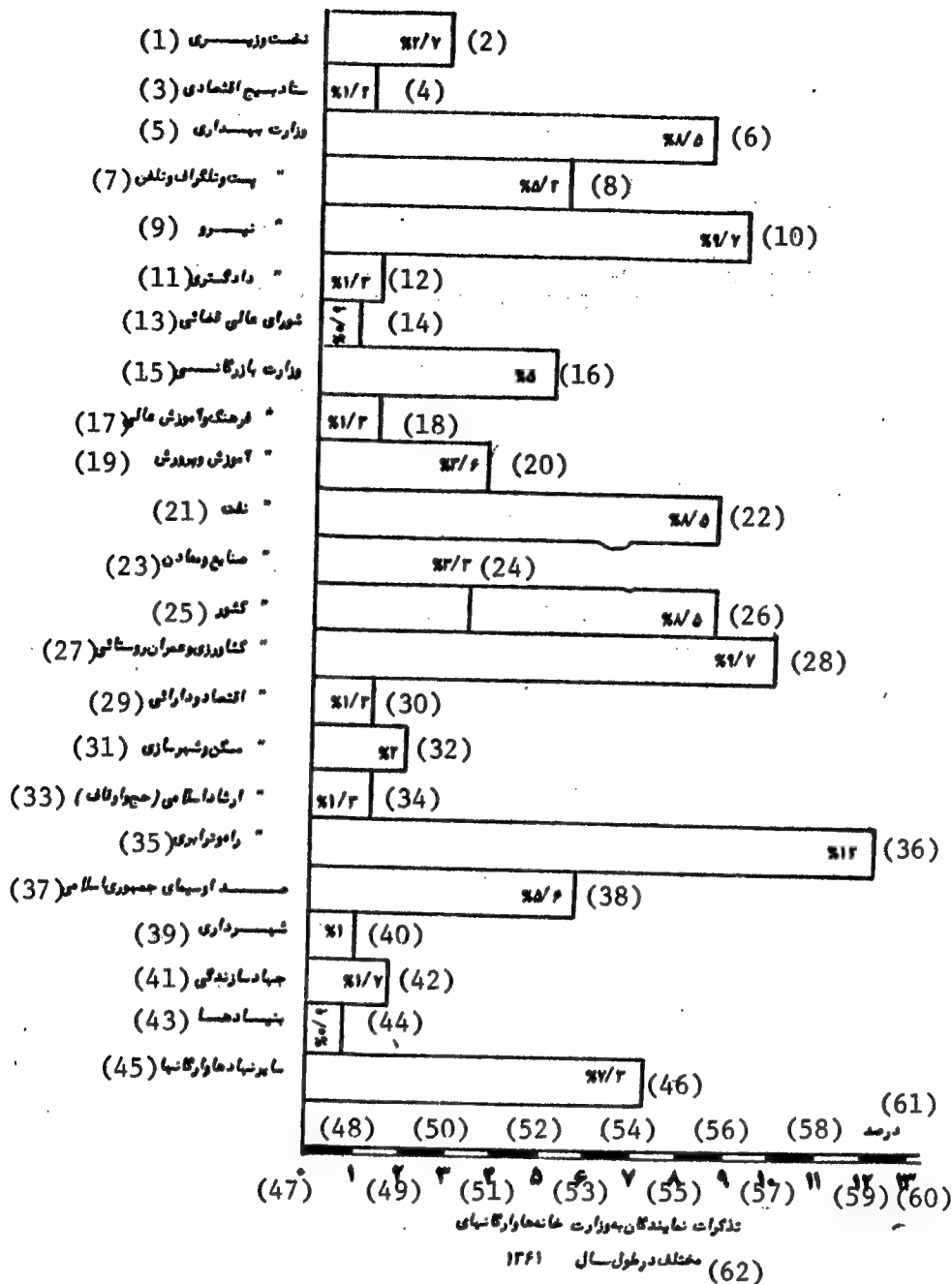
Key

1. Questions to the minister of post, telegraph and telephone
2. Questions to the minister of culture and higher education
3. Questions to the minister of agriculture
4. Questions to the minister of the interior
5. Questions to the minister of Islamic guidance
6. Questions to the minister of foreign affairs
7. Questions to the minister of industries
8. Questions to the minister of justice
9. Questions to the minister of commerce
10. Questions to the minister of energy
11. Questions to the minister of housing and urban development
12. Questions to the minister of health
13. Questions to the minister without portfolio for executive affairs
14. Questions to the minister of roads and transport
15. Questions to the minister of mines and metals
16. Questions to the minister of economic affairs and finance
17. Questions to the minister of education
18. 0
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28. 10
29. 11
30. 12
31. 13
32. Case
33. Questions of the Representatives to the Ministers  
During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983

**"Reminders of the Representatives of the  
Majlis" to the Executive Authorities During the  
Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983**

Should a representative have advice or find violations of principles or actions contrary to laws and regulations or mismanagement in any of the government organizations or those affiliated with the government or managed with the capital or financial aid of the government or any sort of organization which benefits partially or totally from public funds, he has the right to serve a reminder to the minister in charge or the prime minister in writing through the speaker as soon as possible. The speaker shall notify the government or the related official at the first opportunity in the Majlis and announce it in summary to the Majlis. The minister or prime minister must directly notify the representative of the written response.

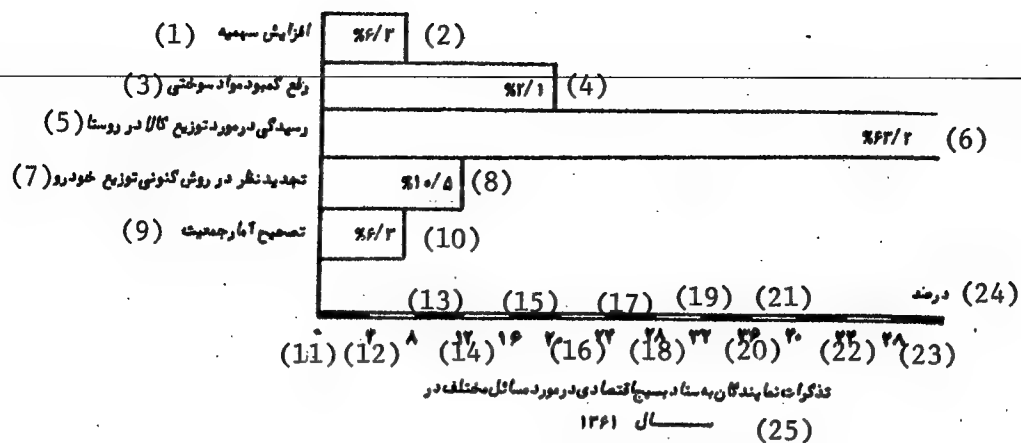
Reminders served to the executive authorities by the representatives during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 are presented here in statistical and graph form.



# Key

1. Prime Minister's Office
2. 2.7 percent
3. Headquarters for economic mobilization
4. 1.2 percent
5. Ministry of Health
6. 3.5 percent
7. Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone
8. 5.2 percent
9. Ministry of Energy
10. 9.7 percent
11. Ministry of Justice
12. 1.3 percent
13. Supreme Judicial Council
14. 0.9 percent
15. Ministry of Commerce

16. 5 percent
17. Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
18. 1.3 percent
19. Ministry of Education
20. 3.6 percent
21. Ministry of Oil
22. 8.5 percent
23. Ministry of Industries and Mines
24. 3.3 percent
25. Ministry of the Interior
26. 8.5 percent
27. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
28. 9.7 percent
29. Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance
30. 1.3 percent
31. Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
32. 2 percent
33. Ministry of Islamic Guidance (hajj and religious endowments)
34. 1.3 percent
35. Ministry of Roads and Transport
36. 12 percent
37. Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic
38. 5.6 percent
39. Municipalities
40. 1 percent
41. Reconstruction Crusade
42. 1.7 percent
43. Foundations
44. 0.9 percent
45. Other institutions and organizations
46. 7.3 percent
47. 0
48. 1
49. 2
50. 3
51. 4
52. 5
53. 6
54. 7
55. 8
56. 9
57. 10
58. 11
59. 12
60. 13
61. Percentage
62. Reminders of Representatives to the Ministries and Various Organizations During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983



حجم مطالبه‌ای در ضد تذکرات نمایندگان به ستاد بسیج اقتصادی، نسبت به کل  
تذکرات در طول سال ۱۳۶۱ (27)

[Key on following page]

Key

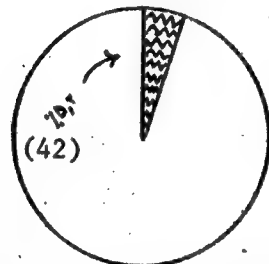
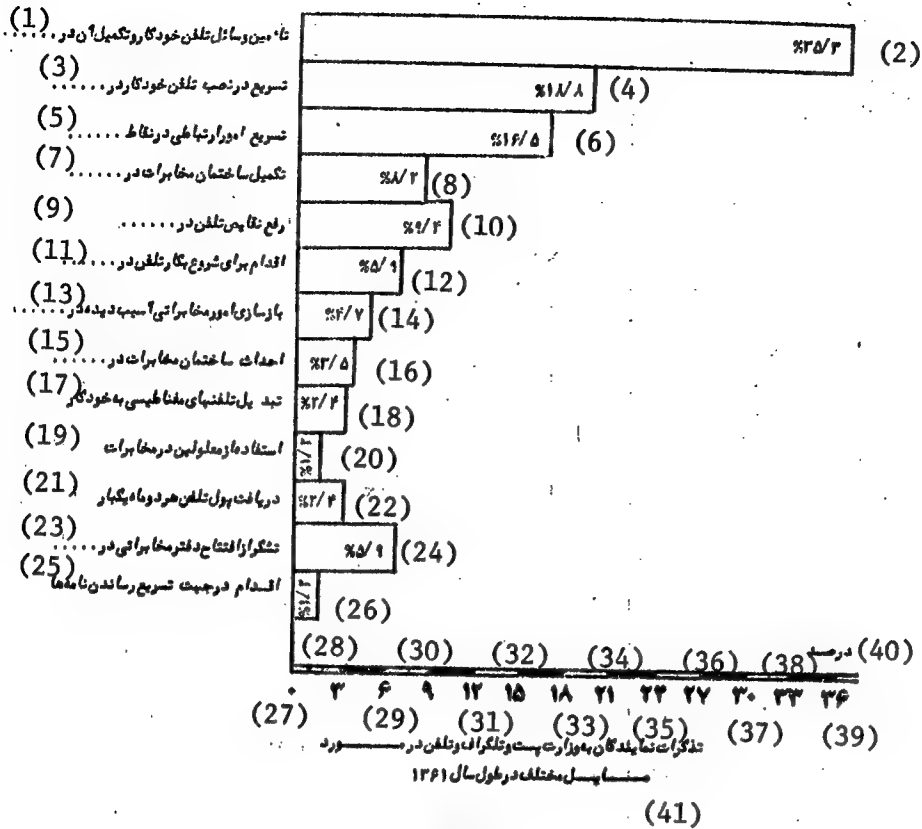
1. Increase of share
2. 6.3 percent
3. Elimination of fuel shortages
4. 2.1 percent
5. Studying the distribution of goods in villages
6. 63.2 percent
7. Revision in the present method of distribution of vehicles
8. 10.5 percent
9. Correction of population statistics
10. 6.3 percent
11. 0
12. 4
13. 8
14. 12
15. 16
16. 20
17. 24
18. 28
19. 32
20. 36
21. 40
22. 44
23. 48
24. Percentage
25. Reminders of Representatives to the Headquarters of the Economic Mobilization Concerning Various Issues During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983
26. 1.2 percent
27. Comparative Volume of the Percentage of Representatives to the Headquarters of the Economic Mobilization in Ratio to All Reminders During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983



Key

1. Providing physicians and eliminating shortages in . . .
2. 35.5 percent
3. Establishing hospitals, treatment centers and laboratories
4. 15.6 percent
5. Equipment, expansion and completion of treatment centers in . . .
6. 21.3
7. Studying health and treatment issues in . . .
8. Procurement of drugs and eliminating existing shortcomings . . .
9. 6.4 percent
10. Investigating the situation of physicians and Health Department authorities
11. 5 percent
12. Reminders concerning farmers' insurance and premiums
13. 2.1 percent
14. Criticism of the minister of health
15. 1.4 percent
16. Revitalization of the medical college
17. 2.8 percent
18. Other
19. 1.2 percent
20. 0
21. 3
22. 6
23. 9
24. 12
25. 15
26. 18
27. 21
28. 24
29. 27
30. 30
31. 33
32. 36
33. Various Reminders of Representatives to the Ministry of Health During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983
34. 8.5 percent
35. Comparative Volume of Reminders of Representatives to the Ministry of Health in Ratio to All Reminders During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983



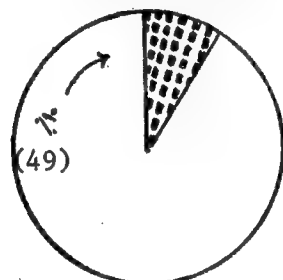
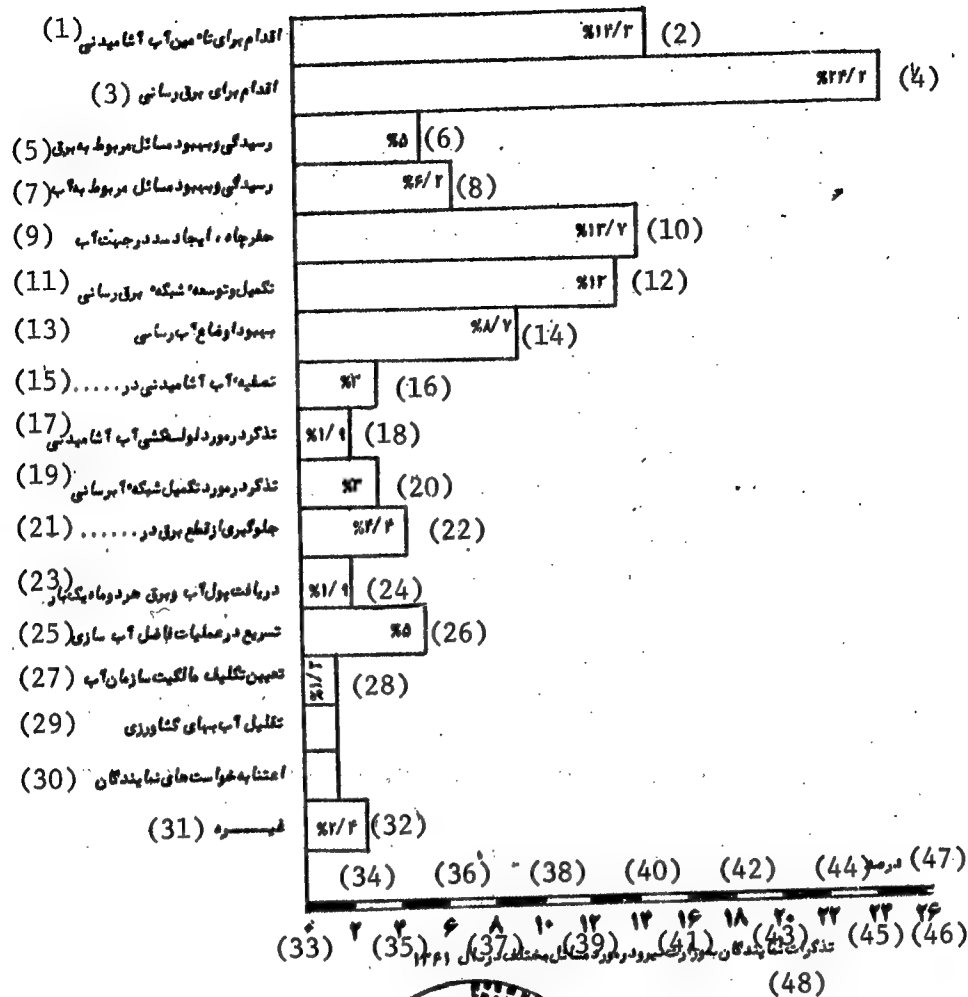


حجم مقایسه‌ای درآمد تذکرات نمایندگان به وزارت پست و تلگراف و تلغن نسبت به کل تذکرات در طول سال ۱۳۶۱ (43)

[Key on following page]

Key

1. Providing equipment for automatic telephones and their completion in . . .
2. 35.3 percent
3. Expediting automatic telephone installation in . . .
4. 18.8 percent
5. Expediting communication in areas . . .
6. 16.5 percent
7. Completion of communication buildings in . . .
8. 8.2 percent
9. Elimination of flaws in . . .
10. 9.4 percent
11. Steps to begin telephone operations in . . .
12. 5.9 percent
13. Reconstruction of damage to communication facilities in . . .
14. 4.7 percent
15. Construction of communication facilities in . . .
16. 3.5 percent
17. Changing magnetic to automatic telephones
18. 2.4 percent
19. Making use of disabled persons in communications
20. 1.2 percent
21. Collection of telephone bills once every two months
22. 2.4 percent
23. Thanks for opening office of communications in . . .
24. 5.9 percent
25. Measures to expedite delivery of letters
26. 1.2
27. 0
28. 3
29. 6
30. 9
31. 12
32. 15
33. 18
34. 21
35. 24
36. 27
37. 30
38. 33
39. 36
40. Percent
41. Reminders of Representatives to the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone on Various Issues During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983
42. 5.2 percent
43. Comparative Volume of Reminders of the Representatives to the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone in Ratio to the Total Reminders During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983

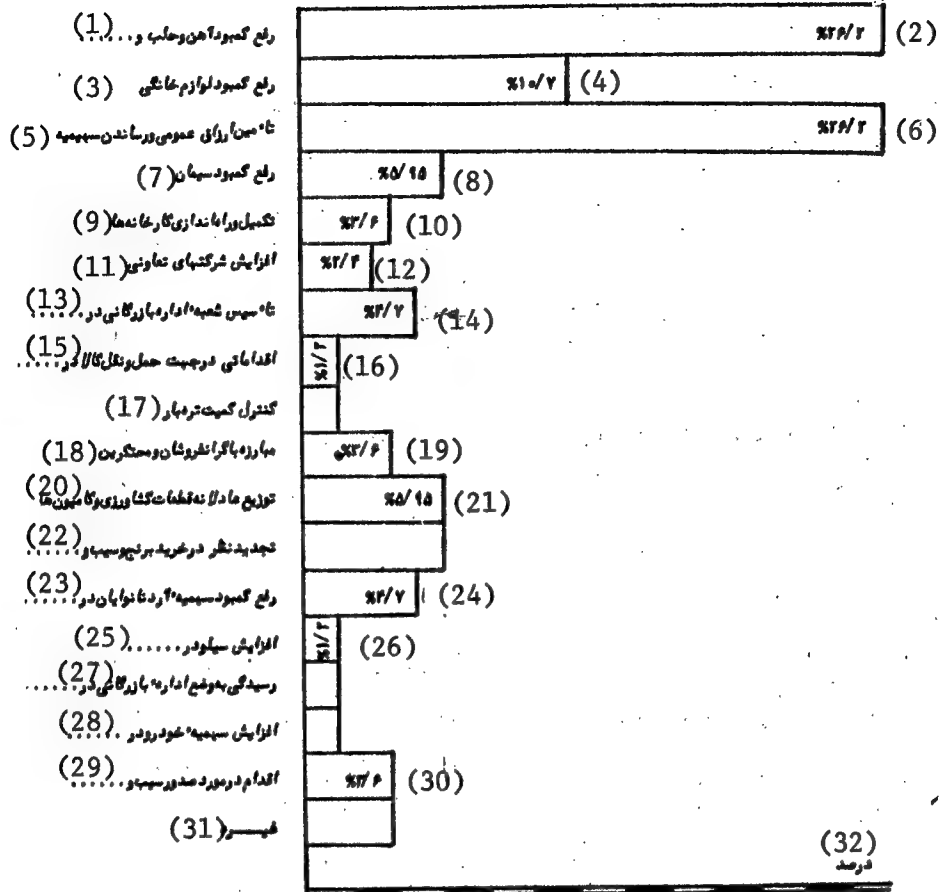


(50) حجم مقایسه ای درمذکرتهای نمایندگان بهوزارت نیرونسبت بهکل تذکرات در سال ۱۳۶۱

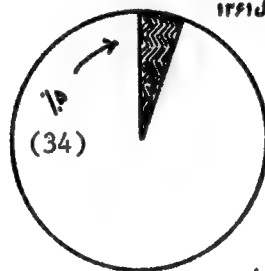
# Key

- Measures to provide drinking water
- 14.3 percent
- Measures for electricity outreach
- 24.2 percent
- Study and improvement of issues pertaining to electricity
- 5 percent
- Study and improvement of issues pertaining to water
- 6.2 percent
- Digging wells and building dams for water
- 13.7 percent

11. Completion and expansion of the electricity outreach network
12. 13 percent
13. Improvement of the water outreach situation
14. 8.7 percent
15. Purification of drinking water in . . .
16. 3 percent
17. Reminder regarding the installation of drinking water pipelines
18. 1.9 percent
19. Reminder regarding the completion of the drinking water network
20. 3 percent
21. Preventing electrical power outages
22. 4.4 percent
23. Collection of water and electricity bills once every two months
24. 1.9 percent
25. Expediting sewage construction operations
26. 5 percent
27. Determining the ownership of water organizations
28. 1.2 percent
29. Reduction of agricultural water rates
30. Attention to the requests of representatives
31. Other
32. 2.4 percent
33. 0
34. 2
35. 4
36. 6
37. 8
38. 10
39. 12
40. 14
41. 16
42. 18
43. 20
44. 22
45. 24
46. 26
47. Percent
48. Reminders of Representatives to the Ministry of Energy Concerning Various Issues During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983
49. 10 percent
50. Comparative Volume of Reminders of Representatives to the Ministry of Energy in Ratio to the Total Reminders During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983



(33) فلکرات نمایندگان به وزارت بازرگانی در بار مسائل مختلف در سال ۱۳۶۱

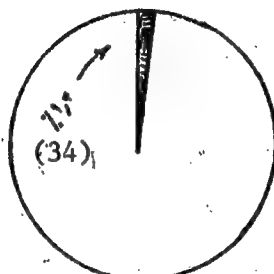
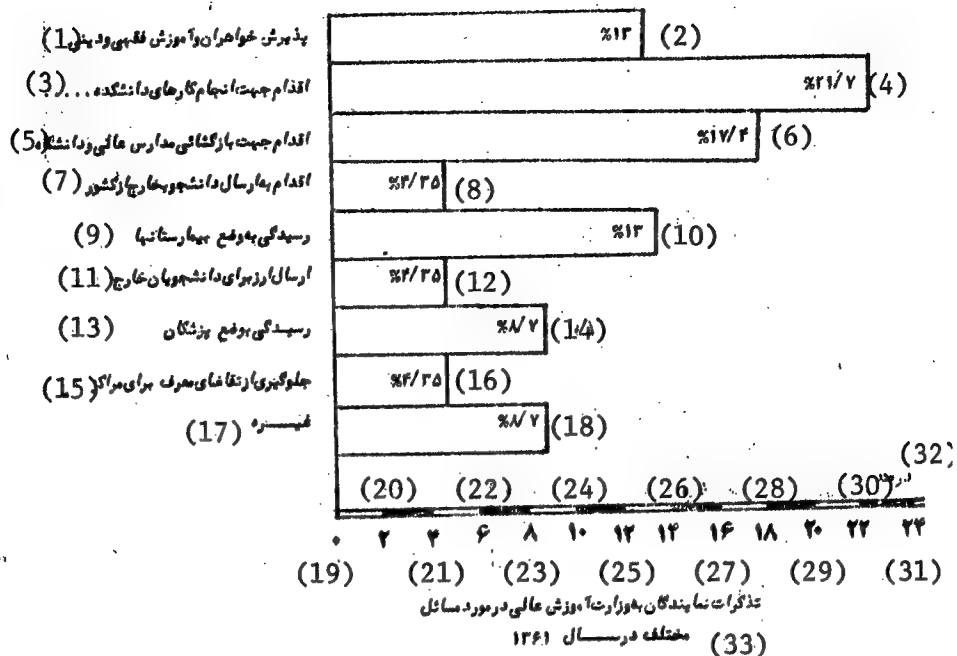


(35) حجم مقایسه ای در صد فلکرات نمایندگان به وزارت بازرگانی در سال ۱۳۶۱

[Key on following page]

Key

1. Elimination of iron, tin and other shortages
2. 26.2 percent
3. Elimination of shortages of home appliances
4. 10.7 percent
5. Procurement of public food and meeting the rations
6. 26.2 percent
7. Elimination of the cement shortage
8. 5.95 percent
9. Completion of operation of factories
10. 3.6 percent
11. Increase of cooperative companies
12. 2.4 percent
13. Establishment of commerce department branch in . . .
14. 4.7 percent
15. Measures for transportation of goods and . . .
16. 1.2 percent
17. Control of green groceries
18. Fighting price hikers and hoarders
19. 3.6 percent
20. Fair distribution of agricultural spare parts and trucks
21. 5.95 percent
22. Revision of the purchase of rice, apples and . . .
23. Elimination of shortages of rations to bakeries in . .
24. 4.7 percent
25. Increase in silos in . . .
26. 1.2 percent
27. Studying the situation of the commerce department in . . .
28. Increase of rationed vehicles
29. Measure for export of apples and . . .
30. 3.6 percent
31. Other
32. Percent
33. Reminders of Representatives to the Ministry of Commerce Concerning Various Issues During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983
34. 0.5 percent
35. Comparative Volume of Reminders of Representatives to the Ministry of Commerce During the Period of 21 March 1982-20 March 1983.

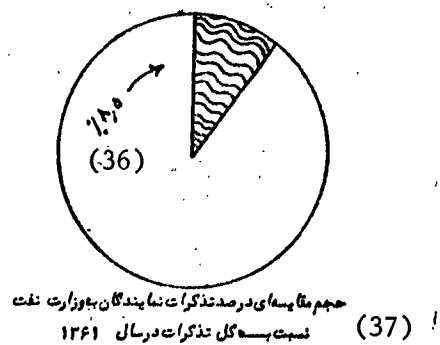
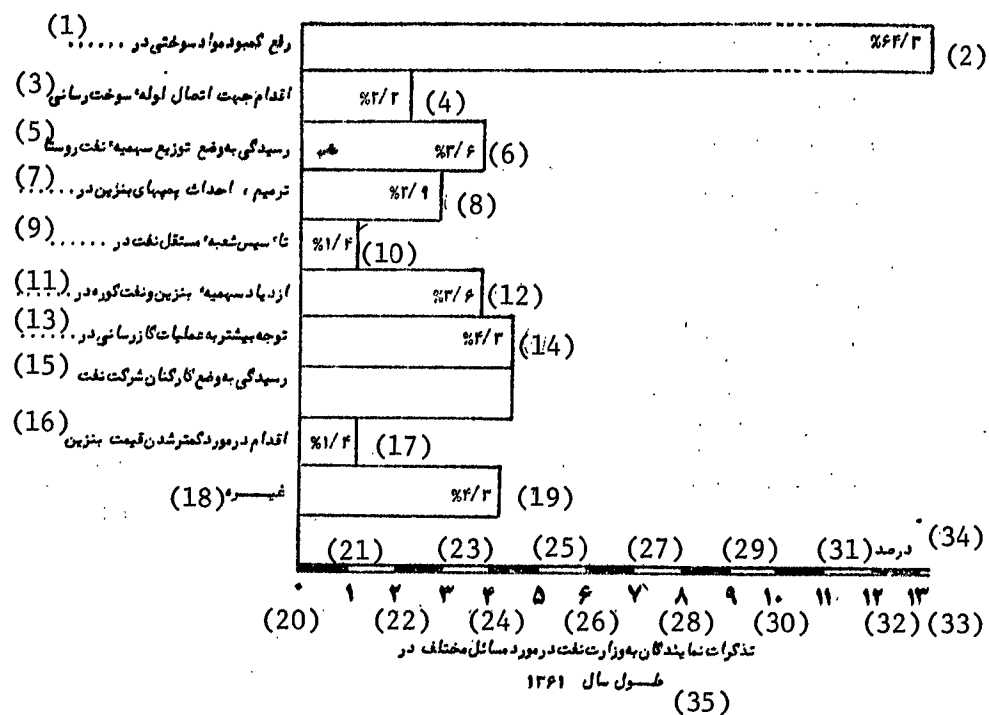


[Key on following page]

Key

1. Admission of sisters and religious education
2. 12 percent
3. Measures to carry out the affairs of the college . . .
4. 21.7 percent
5. Measures to reopen the schools of higher learning and universities
6. 17.4 percent
7. Measures to send students abroad
8. 4.35 percent
9. Studying the situation of the hospitals
10. 13 percent
11. Sending currency for students abroad
12. 4.35 percent
13. Studying the situation of the physicians
14. 8.7 percent
15. Preventing the practice of sponsorship to the centers
16. 4.35 percent
17. Other
18. 8.7 percent
19. 0
20. 2
21. 4
22. 6
23. 8
24. 10
25. 12
26. 14
27. 16
28. 18
29. 20
30. 22
31. 24
32. Percent
33. Reminders of Representatives to the Ministry of Higher Education Concerning Various Issues During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983
34. 1.4 percent
35. Comparative Volume of Reminders of the Representatives to the Ministry of Higher Education in Ratio to the Total Reminders During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983

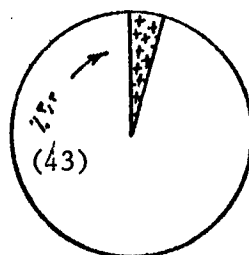
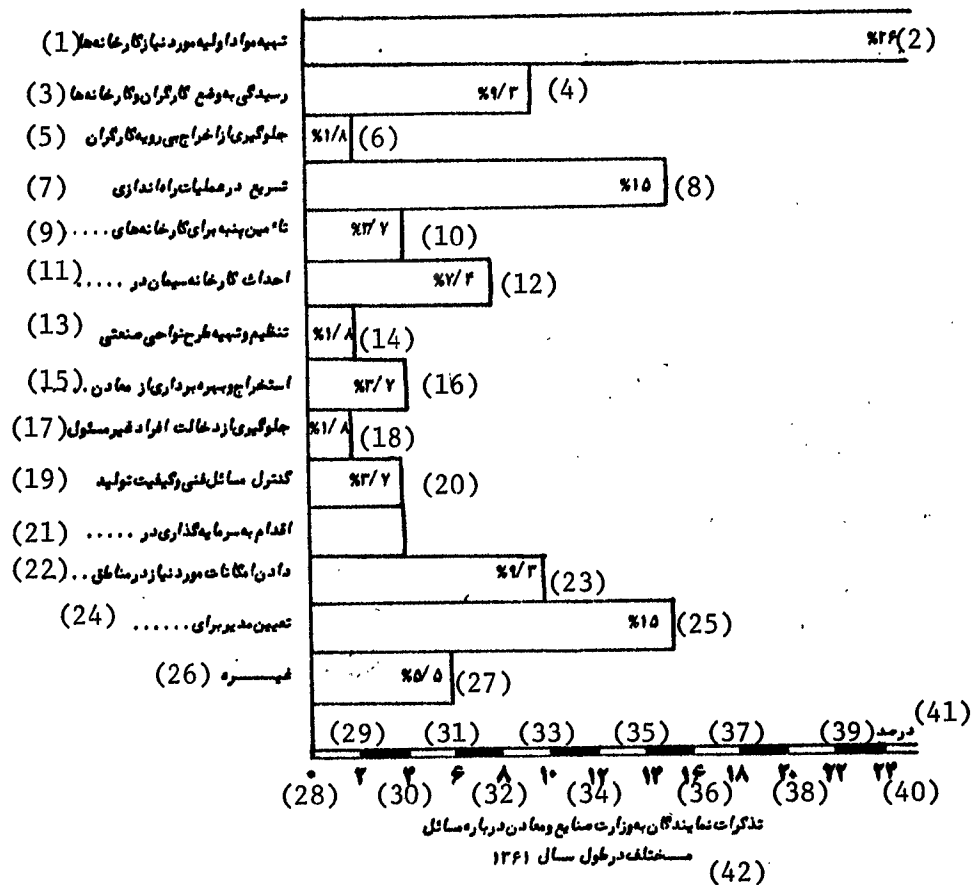




[Key on following page]

Key

1. Elimination of shortage of fuel in . . .
2. 64.3 percent
3. Measures to correct the fuel pipe
4. 2.2 percent
5. Studying the situation with regard to distribution and allocation of oil in the villages
6. 3.6 percent
7. Repairing and building gasoline stations in . . .
8. 2.9 percent
9. Establishment of independent oil branches in . . .
10. 1.4 percent
11. Increase of rationed gasoline and furnace oil in . . .
12. 3.6 percent
13. More attention to the natural gas outreach in . . .
14. 4.3 percent
15. Studying the situation with regard to oil company employees
16. Measures to reduce the price of gasoline
17. 1.4 percent
18. Other
19. 4.3 percent
20. 0
21. 1
22. 2
23. 3
24. 4
25. 5
26. 6
27. 7
28. 8
29. 9
30. 10
31. 11
32. 12
33. 13
34. Percent
35. Reminders of the Representatives of the Ministry of Oil Concerning Various Issues During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983
36. 8.5 percent
37. Comparative Volume of Reminders of the Representatives to the Ministry of Oil in Ratio to the Total Reminders During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983

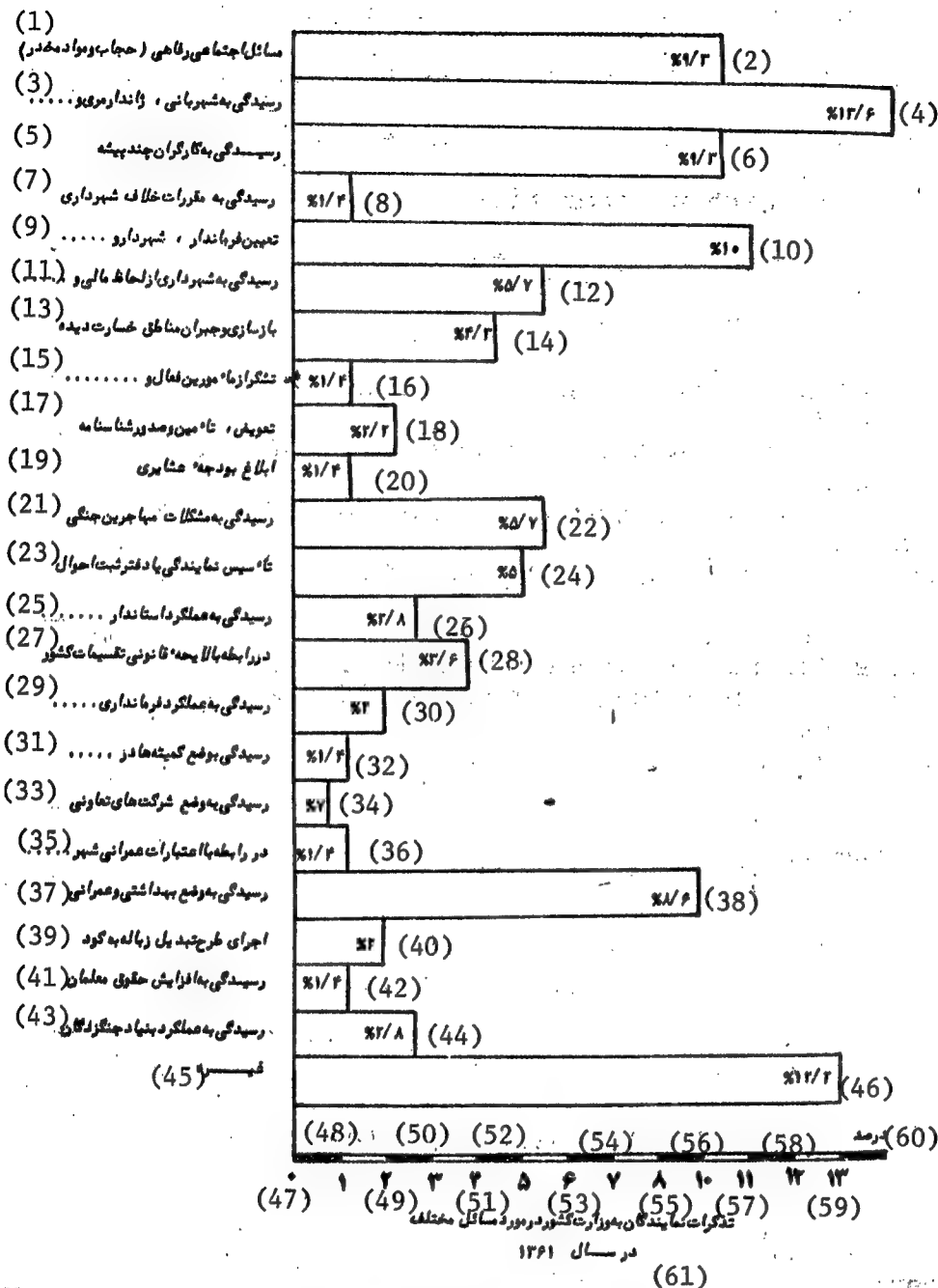


حجم کمکهای درصد تذکرات نمایندگان بهوزارت صنایع و معادن  
نسبت به کل تذکرات در سال ۱۳۶۱ (44)

[Key on following page]

Key

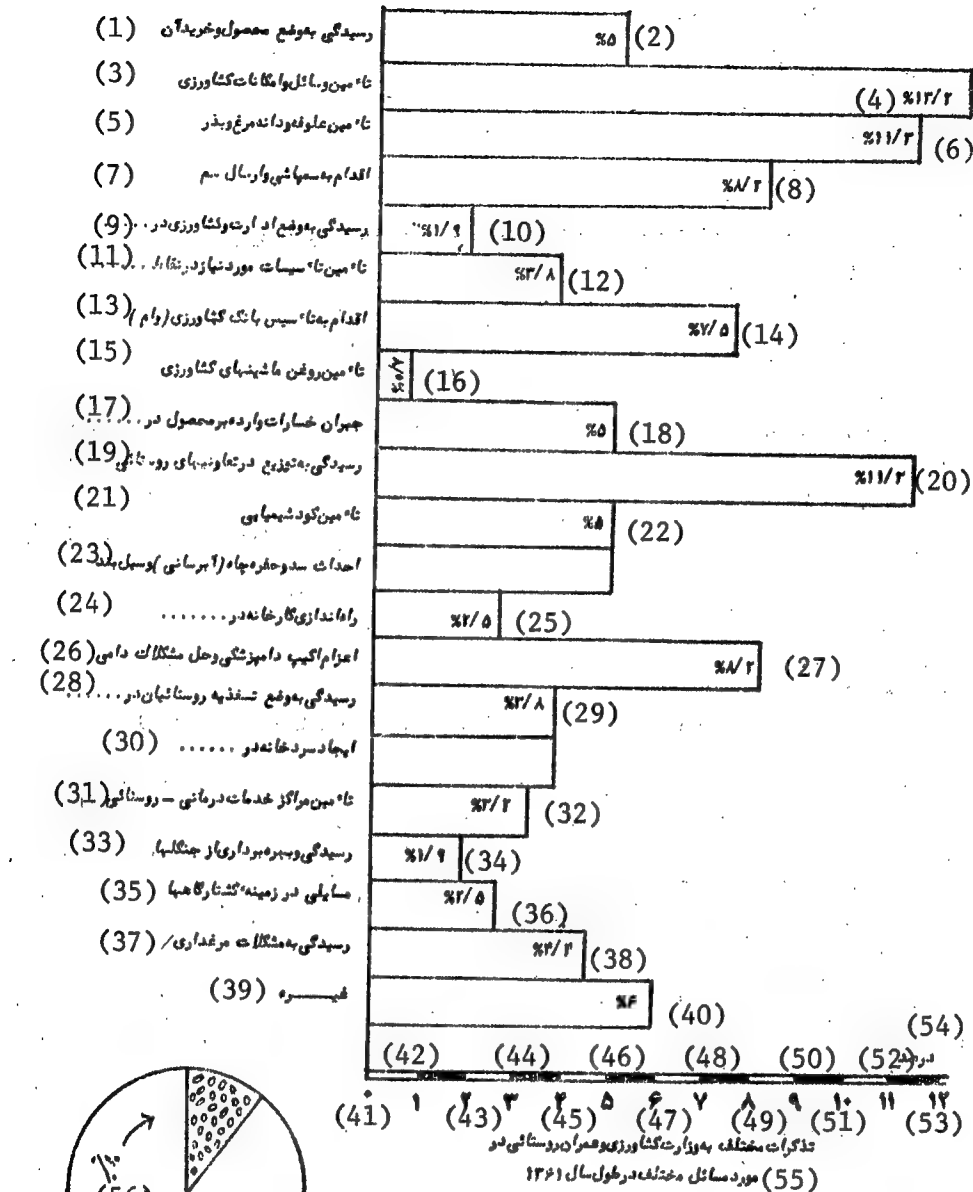
1. Providing raw materials needed by factories
2. 26 percent
3. Studying the condition of the workers and factories
4. 9.3 percent
5. Prevention of uncontrolled dismissal of workers
6. 1.8 percent
7. Expediting start up operations
8. 15 percent
9. Providing cotton for factories
10. 3.7 percent
11. Building cement factories in . . .
12. 7.4 percent
13. Preparing plans for industrial areas
14. 1.2 percent
15. Excavation and operation of the mines of . . .
16. 3.7 percent
17. Prevention of interference of irresponsible persons
18. 1.8 percent
19. Control of technical issues and the quality of production
20. 3.7 percent
21. Measures for making investments in . . .
22. Providing the necessary resources in areas of . . .
23. 9.3 percent
24. Appointing managers for . . .
25. 15 percent
26. Other
27. 5.5 percent
28. 0
29. 2
30. 4
31. 6
32. 8
33. 10
34. 12
35. 14
36. 16
37. 18
38. 20
39. 22
40. 24
41. Percent
42. Reminders of Representatives to the Ministry of Industries and Mines Concerning Various Issues During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983
43. 3.2
44. Comparative Volume of Reminders of the Representatives to the Ministry of Industries and Mines in Ratio to the Total Reminders During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983



# Key

1. Social welfare issues (veiling and narcotics)
2. 9.3 percent
3. Investigating the police department, gendarmerie, etc.
4. 13.6 percent
5. Investigating the multitrade workers
6. 9.3 percent
7. Investigating the violation of municipality regulations
8. 1.4 percent
9. Appointing governors, mayors, etc.
10. 10 percent
11. Investigation of municipalities in terms of finances, etc.
12. 5.7 percent
13. Reconstruction of and compensation for damaged areas

14. 4.3 percent
15. Thanking active officials, etc.
16. 1.4 percent
17. Changing, providing and issuance of identity cards
18. 2.2 percent
19. Notification of the tribal budget
20. 1.4 percent
21. Studying the problems of the war refugees
22. 5.7 percent
23. Establishing registration agencies or offices
24. 5 percent
25. Studying the operation of the governors general
26. 2.8 percent
27. In relation with the legislative bill for national divisions
28. 3.6 percent
29. Investigating the operations of the governors' offices
30. 2 percent
31. Studying the condition of the committees in . . .
32. 1.4 percent
33. Studying the condition of the cooperative companies
34. 7 percent
35. In connection with ;the urban development funds
36. 1.4 percent
37. Studying the health and developmental situation
38. 8.6 percent
39. Implementation of the plan to transform garbage into fertilizer
40. 2 percent
41. Studying the increase in teachers' salaries
42. 1.4 percent
43. Investigating the operations of the foundation for the victims of the war
44. 2.8 percent
45. Other
46. 12.2 percent
47. 0
48. 1
49. 2
50. 3
51. 4
52. 5
53. 6
54. 7
55. 8
56. 10
57. 11
58. 12
59. 13
60. Percent
61. Reminders of the Representatives to the Ministry of the Interior on Various Issues During the Period  
21 March 1982-20 March 1983



(56)

(57)

حجم ستایهای در حد تذکرات تا پانزدهم به وزارت کشاورزی و همکاران روستایی نسبت به تذکرات در سال ۱۳۶۱

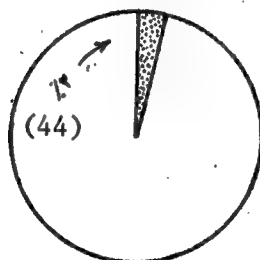
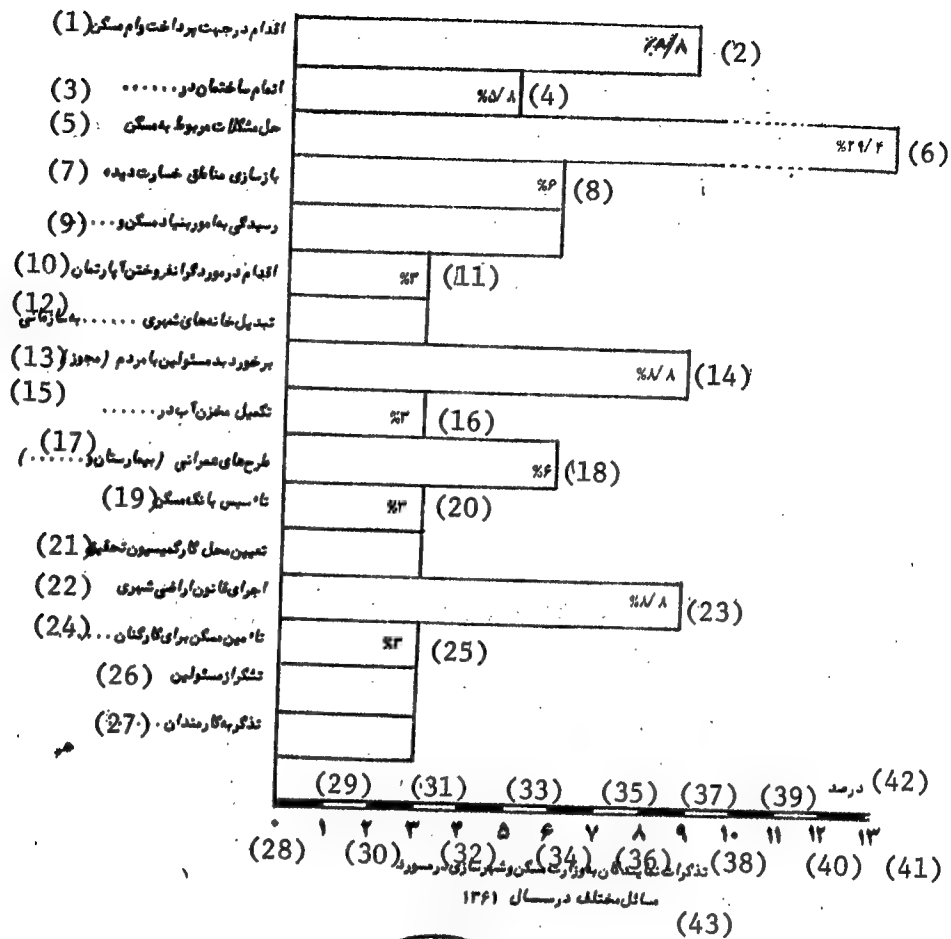
[Key on following page]

Key

1. Studying the situation with regard to harvests and their purchases
2. 5 percent
3. ~~Providing agricultural equipment and resources~~
4. 13.2 percent
5. Providing fodder, chicken feed and seeds
6. 11.3 percent
7. Measures to spray and deliver pesticides
8. 8.2 percent
9. Studying the situation with regard to offices and agriculture
10. 1.9 percent
11. Providing the needed facilities in areas
12. 3.8 percent
13. Measures to establish agricultural banks (loans)
14. 7.5 percent
15. Providing oil for agricultural machinery
16. 0.7 percent
17. Compensation for harvest damages in . . .
18. 5 percent
19. Investigating distribution in rural cooperatives
20. 11.3 percent
21. Providing chemical fertilizer
22. 5 percent
23. Building dams, digging wells (water outreach) and building flood walls
24. Start up operations of factories in . . .
25. 2.5 percent
26. Sending veterinarian teams and solving problems related to animal husbandry
27. 8.2 percent
28. Investigating the situation with regard to food for villagers
29. 3.8 percent
30. Building cold storages in . . .
31. Providing centers for rural treatment services
32. 3.2 percent
33. Studying and utilizing forests
34. 1.9 percent
35. Issues regarding slaughter houses
36. 2.5 percent
37. Studying the problems of poultry farming
38. 4.4 percent
39. Other
40. 6 percent
41. 0
42. 1
43. 2
44. 3
45. 4



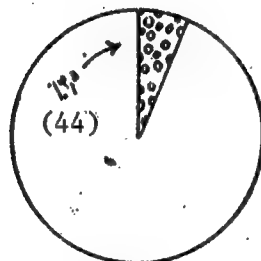
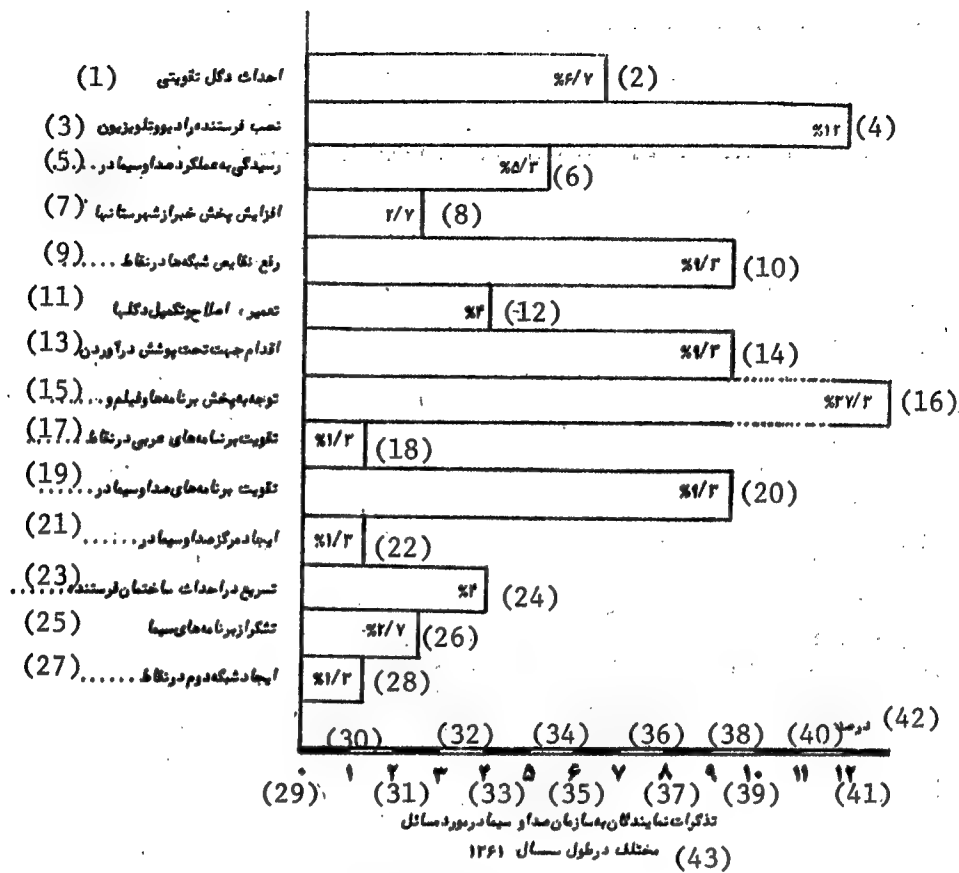
- 46. 5
- 47. 6
- 48. 7
- 49. 8
- 50. 9
- 51. 10
- 52. 11
- 53. 12
- 54. Percent
- 55. Reminders to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Concerning Various Issues During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983
- 56. 10 percent
- 57. Comparative Volume of Reminders of Representatives to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in Ratio to the Total Number of Reminders During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983



(45) شهرسازی نسبت به کل تذکرات در طول سال ۱۳۶۱

Key

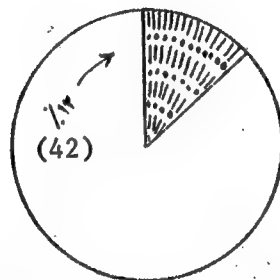
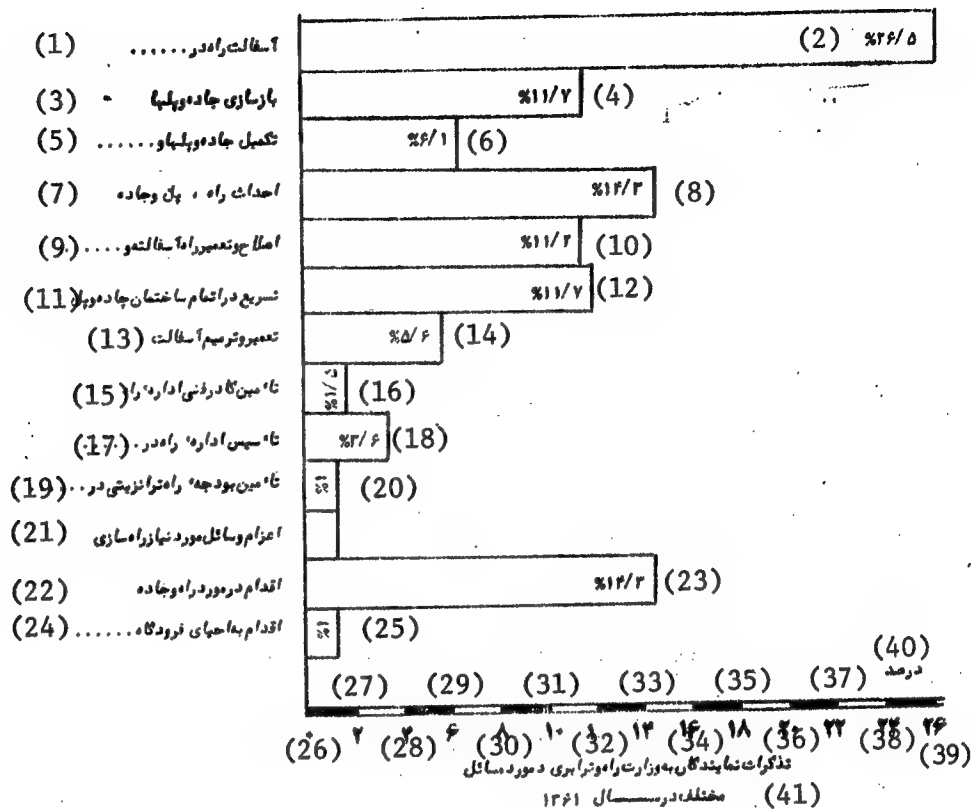
1. Measures for payment of housing loans
2. 8.8 percent
3. Completion of construction in . . .
4. 5.8 percent
5. Solving housing problems
6. 29.4 percent
7. Reconstruction of damaged areas
8. 6 percent
9. Investigating the affairs of the housing foundation
10. Measures regarding overpricing apartments
11. 3 percent
12. Changing urban to organizational houses
13. Treatment of people by authorities (justification)
14. 8.8 percent
15. Completion of water reservoirs in . . .
16. 3 percent
17. Developmental plans (hospitals, etc.)
18. 6 percent
19. Establishment of Housing Bank
20. 3 percent
21. Determining a location for the investigatory committee
22. Implementation of the urban land law
23. 8.8 percent
24. Providing housing for employees
25. 3 percent
26. Thanking officials
27. Reminders to employees
28. 0
29. 1
30. 2
31. 3
32. 4
33. 5
34. 6
35. 7
36. 8
37. 9
38. 10
39. 11
40. 12
41. 13
42. Percent
43. Reminders of Representatives to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development Concerning Various Issues During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983
44. 2 percent
45. Comparative Volume of Reminders of Representatives to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development in Ratio to the Total Number of Reminders During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983



حجم مطالبی در مدت تذکرات نمایندگان به سازمان صدا و سیما نسبت به کل تذکرات در طول سال ۱۳۶۱ (45)

## Key

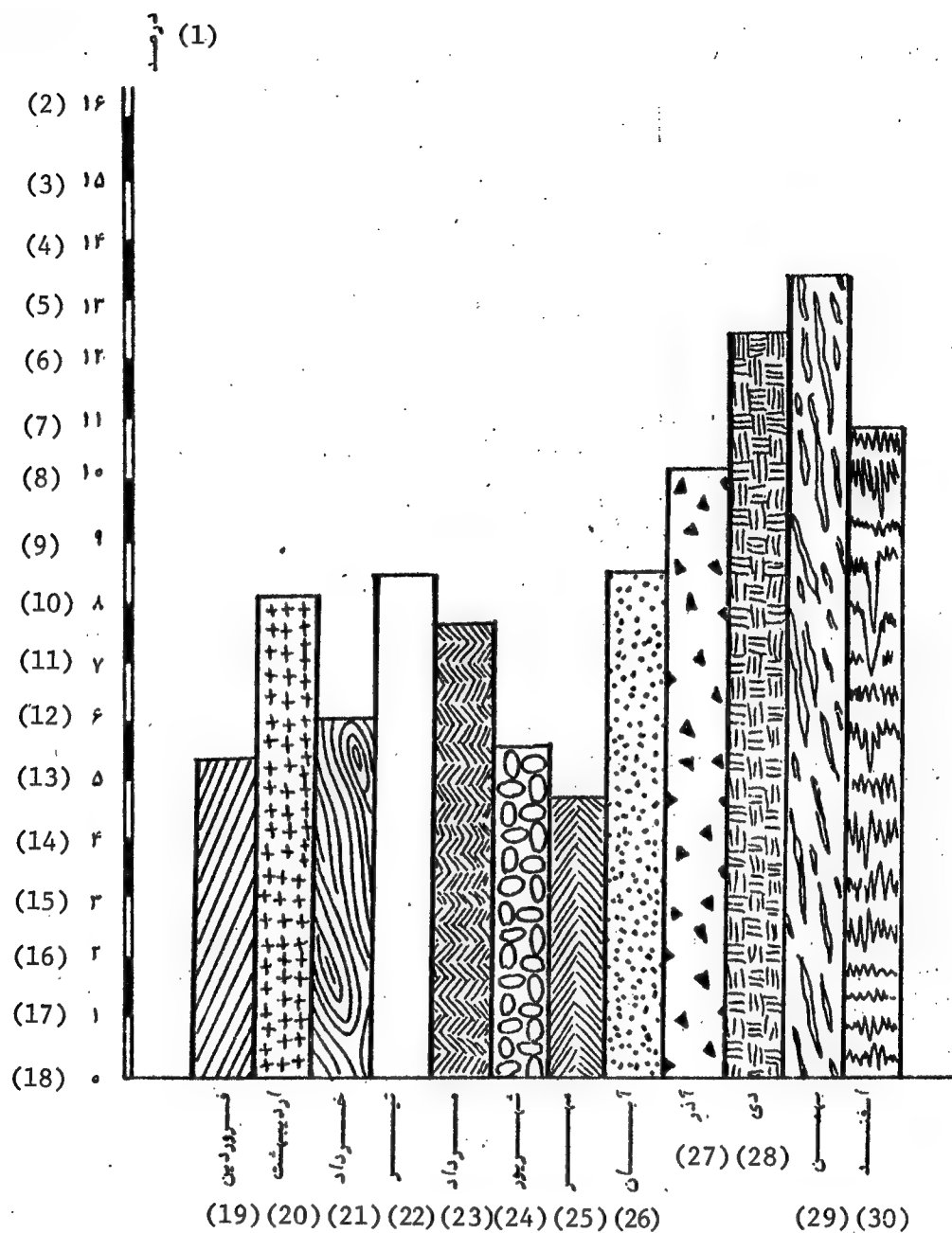
1. Creation of amplification towers
2. 6.7 percent
3. Installation of radio and television transmitters
4. 12 percent
5. Investigating the operation of the Voice and Vision
6. 5.3 percent
7. Increase in news broadcasts from cities
8. 2.7 percent
9. Eliminating the problems of the networks in areas
10. 9.3 percent
11. Repairs, improvement and completion of the towers
12. 4 percent
13. Steps to spread services
14. 9.3 percent
15. Attention to broadcasting programs and films, etc.
16. 37.3 percent
17. Strengthening Arabic language programs in areas
18. 1.3 percent
19. Strengthening the programs of the Voice and Vision
20. 9.3 percent
21. Creating centers for the Voice and Vision
22. 1.3 percent
23. Expediting the construction of transmitter stations
24. 4 percent
25. Thanks for the programs of the Voice and Vision
26. 2.7 percent
27. Creating the second network in areas
28. 1.3 percent
29. 0
30. 1
31. 2
32. 3
33. 4
34. 5
35. 6
36. 7
37. 8
38. 9
39. 10
40. 11
41. 12
42. Percent
43. Reminders of Representatives Reminders to the Organization of the Voice and Vision on Various Issues During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983
44. 4.5 percent
45. Comparative Volume of Reminders of Representatives to the Organization of the Voice and Vision in Ratio to the Total Number of Reminders During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983



حجم مطالبات و تذکرات نمایندگان به وزارت راه و ترابری نسبت به کل تذکرات در سال ۱۳۶۱ (43)

Key

1. Asphaltting roads
2. 26.5 percent
3. Reconstruction of roads and bridges
4. 11.7 percent
5. Completion of roads, bridges, etc.
6. 6.1 percent
7. Building roads and bridges
8. 14.3 percent
9. Improving and repairing asphalted roads, etc.
10. 11.2 percent
11. Expediting the completion of roads and bridges
12. 11.7 percent
13. Repairing asphalt
14. 5.6 percent
15. Providing the technical cadre for the department of roads
16. 1.5 percent
17. Establishing the department of roads
18. 3.6 percent
19. Providing a budget for transit roads in . . .
20. 1 percent
21. Sending needed road construction equipment
22. Measures concerning roads
23. 14.3 percent
24. Measures to revitalize airports in . . .
25. 1 percent
26. 0
27. 2
28. 4
29. 6
30. 8
31. 10
32. 12
33. 14
34. 16
35. 18
36. 20
37. 22
38. 24
39. 26
40. Percent
41. Reminders of Representatives to the Ministry of Roads and Transport in Regards to Various Issues During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983
42. 12 percent
43. Comparative Volume of Reminders of Representatives to the Ministry of Roads and Transport During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983



فراوانی تذکرات نمایندگان به دولت در مساهمات  
مختلف سال ۱۳۶۱

(31)



Key

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| 1.  | Percent   |
| 2.  | 16  |
| 3.  | 15  |
| 4.  | 14  |
| 5.  | 13  |
| 6.  | 12  |
| 7.  | 11  |
| 8.  | 10  |
| 9.  | 9   |
| 10. | 8   |
| 11. | 7   |
| 12. | 6   |
| 13. | 5   |
| 14. | 4   |
| 15. | 3   |
| 16. | 2   |
| 17. | 1   |
| 18. | 0   |
| 19. | 21 March-20 April   |
| 20. | 21 April-21 May   |
| 21. | 22 May-21 June  |
| 22. | 22 June-22 July   |
| 23. | 23 July-22 August   |
| 24. | 23 August-22 September  |
| 25. | 23 September-22 October   |
| 26. | 23 October-21 November  |
| 27. | 22 November-21 December   |
| 28. | 22 December-20 January  |
| 29. | 21 January-19 February  |
| 30. | 20 February-20 March  |
| 31. | Abundance of Reminders of the Representatives to the<br>Government in Various Months of the Period<br>21 March 1982-20 March 1983 |

## Part 4

### Committees of the Majlis

#### In the Name of the Almighty

### Committees of the Majlis

In order to study, amend and complete the government bills and legislative proposals offered to the Majlis by the representatives or the Supreme Council of the provinces in accordance with Articles 74 and 102 of the Constitution and in order to prepare and expedite the necessary proposals and carry out other duties conferred on the Majlis in accordance with the law, a number of committees have been formed in the Majlis and representatives are elected for membership in accordance with their experience and knowledge, taking into consideration certain priorities. Every representative, with the exception of the speaker of the Majlis, is obliged to accept membership on one of the permanent committees for which he is elected and appointed.

Each committee may invite experts for consultation upon the approval of the majority of its members and the representatives may also participate in other committees of the Majlis, with the right to express their opinions but without the right to vote.

Once the members of the committees have been elected, each committee meets, with the eldest member as the chairman and at least two-thirds of its members, and immediately elects one chairman, two vice chairmen, one informant and two secretaries, by secret ballot and with a relative majority for a period of one year.

The number of members on the committees consists of at least 7 and at most 11 members, with the decision of the joint session of the board of directors and the heads of the branches. The number of members of the committees on Article 90 and Articles 76-88 is not subject to this law and these committees have a maximum of 31 members.

The sessions of the committees come to order with a minimum of two-thirds of the members and the decisions of the committee are based on the majority votes of those present.

The permanent committees of the Majlis are formed on the basis of the essential issues and institutions of the country. However, for the purpose of facilitating and expediting the results, similar committees may be combined with the approval of the Majlis.

The number of Majlis committees is not restricted or limited; whenever another committee is needed, whether involving internal affairs or legislative duties, it is proposed, ratified by the Majlis and added to the previous ones.

Concerning bills and proposals which are clearly known to the committee to be essential and to have various aspects, the board of directors may form a special temporary committee, the members of whom are elected from various committees, and may refer the bill or proposal to that committee. The committee, after discussions, reports the results of its opinion to the Majlis.

In the case of important, extraordinary issues which occur in the country, upon the suggestion of 15 representatives and with the approval of the Majlis, a special committee is formed to investigate the issue and prepare a report. The special committee has 5-11 members who are elected in an open session of the Majlis by secret ballot.

In the following pages, you will read a report on the activities of various committees of the Majlis during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983.

A. Permanent committees. B. Special committees.

Permanent Committees

Education Committee (1)

Members:

1. Mr Ahmad Beheshti, chairman of the committee
2. Mr 'Ali Haqiqat-Afshar, first vice chairman
3. Mr Kazem Akrami, second vice chairman
4. Ms Gowhar al-Shari'eh Dastgheyb, reporter
5. Mr 'Ezzatollah Dehqan, first secretary
6. Mr Gholam 'Abbas Za'eri, second secretary
7. Mr Yadollah Sahabi, member
8. Mr Mohammad Kazem Saburi, member
9. Mr 'Ali Qa'emi, member
10. Mr 'Ali Qa'emi-Mo'mandi, member

11. Mr Morteza Katira'i, member

From 21 March to 5 September 1982, this committee held 37 meetings in 65.5 hours and studied and discussed the following issues.\* (\*Based on the new bylaws of the Majlis, the education, culture and research and higher education committees of the Majlis have become the committee on education, culture and research.)

A. Bills:

- (1) Study and ratification of the article concerning the establishment of the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education, referred to this committee as a secondary committee for the first and second rounds of discussions.
- (2) Study and ratification of the bill concerning the cultural agreement between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, referred to this committee as a secondary committee.
- (3) Holding joint sessions with the committee on culture, research and higher education and studying and rejecting the law for the establishment of the supreme council on culture of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

B. Other issues:

- (1) Studying the problems and difficulties of education.
- (2) Visits of the members to teacher training centers, presenting reports to the committee and raising the issue with the executive authorities to eliminate shortcomings.
- (3) Studying issues concerning teacher training.
- (4) Studying issues concerning education in Golpayegan.
- (5) Discussions concerning preschools.
- (6) Discussion and studies concerning the selection of the authorities of the areas and the directors general of education.
- (7) Discussion and studies concerning the publication and distribution of books.
- (8) Discussions and studies concerning the operations and bylaws of the literacy movement and its future programs.
- (9) Studying some of the elementary textbooks.

(10) Discussions and studies concerning the bylaws and the description of duties.

A. Organization for educational research and planning of the Ministry of Education.

B. Supreme coordinating council for national technical and trade education.

C. Supreme council of education.

D. Organization of educational research and reconstruction.

(11) Discussions concerning the problems and the cumbersome laws and regulations in various areas involving the deputy minister of the Ministry of Education.

(12) Extensive discussions concerning educational goals.

(13) Discussions concerning the publication of the center for the intellectual development of children and young adults.

(14) Studying the issues involving physical education and the Ministry of Education.

(15) Studying issues concerning the schools for religious minorities.

(16) Studying the issues concerning the Kad proposal.

In order to study the above-mentioned issues, in addition to some of the representatives of the Majlis, the following individuals were also invited to participate:

(1) Minister of education

(2) Minister of culture and higher education

(3) Deputy for administrative, financial and parliamentary affairs of the Ministry of Education

(4) Deputy for research of the Ministry of Education

(5) Deputy for education of the Ministry of Education

(6) Technical and trade training deputy of the Ministry of Education

(7) Deputy minister and head of the organization of educational research and planning of the Ministry of Education.

- (8) Cultural deputy of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
  - (9) Parliamentary deputy of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance
  - (10) Legal and parliamentary deputy of the Ministry of Education
  - (11) Three members of the headquarters for the cultural revolution
  - (12) Director general for teacher training
  - (13) Director general for testing
  - (14) Director general for education of Tehran Province
  - (15) Head of the organization for the reconstruction, expansion and equipment of national schools
  - (16) Deputy secretary general of the national supreme council for technical and trade coordination
  - (17) Representative of the office of public education of the Ministry of Education
  - (18) Representative of the center for intellectual development of children and young adults
  - (19) Two experts from the central office of physical education of the Ministry of Education
  - (20) Officials of the central office and the provincial offices of the literacy movement
  - (21) Representative of the university crusade
  - (22) Manager of housing of the Plan and Budget Organization
  - (23) A member of the council on reforming the educational system of the Ministry of Education
  - (24) Two officials from 'Aliaz company
- Committee on Culture, Research and Higher Education (2)

Members:

1. Mr Hasan Ebrahimi-Habibi, chairman of the committee
2. Mr Mohammad Javad Raja'ian, first vice chairman

3. Mr Musa Zargar, second vice chairman
4. Mr Mohammad Mehdi Ja'fari, reporter
5. Mr Mohammad 'Ali Sobhanollahi, first secretary
6. Mr Mohammad Mehdi Purgol, second secretary
7. Mr Latif Safari, member

In addition to establishing and participating in the joint committees (the reports of which are available from the health committee), this committee held 15 closed sessions from 21 March to 5 September 1982, discussing the following bills, proposals and issues.\* (\*Based on the new bylaws of the Majlis, the committees on education, culture, research and higher education were changed to the committee on education, culture and research.)

(1) Studying the bill concerning the "cancellation of the service commitment of graduates and students who have received educational grants and are not employed for various reasons."

(2) Study and ratification of the proposal for the "bylaws of the Reconstruction Crusade," referred to this committee as a secondary committee for the second round of discussions.

(3) Study and ratification of the proposal for the "bylaws of the Shahid foundation," referred to this committee as a secondary committee for the second round of discussions.

(4) Study and ratification of the bill concerning "permission to the members of the faculties of all universities and institutions of higher learning to make use of the benefits cited in Note 1 of the Single Article to the legislative bill for the payment of salaries and benefits of employees whose positions have changed," referred to this committee as a secondary committee for the second round of discussions.

(5) Study and ratification of the bill concerning "the decision regarding the retirement, reserve and savings funds of universities and institutions of higher learning subject to Note 36 of the national budget law for the period 21 March 1979-20 March 1980," referred to this committee as a secondary committee for the second round of discussions.

(6) Study and ratification of the article concerning the bill for "determining the situation with regard to the property of the fugitives from the country," referred to this committee as a secondary committee for the first round of discussions.

(7) Study and ratification of the bill concerning the "agreement for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya," referred to this committee as a secondary committee.

(8) Study and ratification of the bill concerning the "cultural agreement between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya," referred to this committee as a primary committee.

(9) Study and ratification of the bill concerning the "attachment of one note as Note 2 to Article 3 of the law amending the service outside the capital of physicians, dentists and pharmacologists ratified by the Majlis," referred to this committee as a primary committee for the first round of discussions.

(10) Holding joint sessions with the committee on education and the study and rejection of the bill concerning the "establishment of the supreme council for culture of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

(11) Reporting on the visits of the members of the headquarters of the cultural revolution with the president, the speaker of the Majlis and the prime minister by the chairman of the committee and member of the headquarters for the cultural revolution (Mr Habibi).

(12) Participation of several officials of the publication DANESHGAH-E ENQELAB on the committee and their interviews with the members of the committee.

(13) Four members of the committee who were elected by the committee participated in the meetings of the joint committee on "culture, research, higher education, health and employment," to study the bill for the "establishment of the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Training," and the joint committee on "health, culture, research, higher education and councilor affairs," in order to study the bill for the "establishment of the supreme council of health and medical treatment and training," and the joint committee on "health and culture and higher education," to study the "proposal for the training of rural physicians."

The following individuals participated in the meeting of the committee at the invitation of the committee to study the aforementioned issues.

(1) Two members of the Council of Guardians (one religious jurist and one legal expert)



- (2) Minister of culture and higher education
- (3) Minister of health
- (4) Minister without portfolio and head of the welfare organization
- (5) Three members of the headquarters for the cultural revolution
- (6) Cultural deputy of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
- (7) Deputy minister of health
- (8) Head of the medical college of the University of Tehran
- (9) Deputy director of the legal office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- (10) Some of the officials of the publication DANESHGAH-ENQELAB
- (11) Representatives of the university crusade Committee on Education, Culture and Research (3)

Members:

1. Mr Mohammad Hadi 'Abdkhoda'i, committee chairman
2. Mr Kazem Akrami, first vice chairman
3. Mr Morteza Katira'i, second vice chairman
4. Dr 'Ali Qa'emi, reporter
5. Sister Dastqheyb, first secretary
6. Mr 'Ezzatollah Dehqan, second secretary
7. Mr Mohammad Javad Raja'ian, member
8. Mr Ahmad Beheshti, member
9. Mr Mohammad Mehdi Purgol, member
10. Mr Hasan Ebrahim Habibi, member
11. Mr Mohammad Mojtahed-Shabestari, member

This committee was formed on the basis of the new bylaws of the Majlis, held a total of 57 sessions from 12 October 1982 to 20 March 1983, studying and discussing the following bills, proposals and issues:

A. Bills and Proposals

- (1) Study and ratification of articles concerning the proposal for "general military service," for the first round of discussions.
- (2) Study and ratification of articles concerning the bill for "determining the situation of the property of fugitives from the country," for the second round of discussions.
- (3) Study and ratification of articles concerning the bill for the "official documents offices and the center for chief clerks and assistant clerks," for the second round of discussions.
- (4) Study and ratification of the bill concerning the "attachment of one note as Note 2 to Article 3 of the law amending the services outside the capital of physicians, dentists and pharmacologists ratified by the Majlis," for the second round of discussions.
- (5) Study and amendment of the bill concerning the "cancellation of the service commitment of graduates and students who have received educational grants but are not employed for various reasons." (This bill was returned by the Council of Guardians.)
- (6) Study and ratification of bills concerning the "cultural and artistic agreement between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria."
- (7) Study and ratification of the legislative proposal for the "transfer of the resources of the educational institutions under the supervision of the three-member committee" in joint sessions with the health department committee.
- (8) Study and ratification of the bill concerning the "salaries of tenured members of faculties, instructors with bachelors degrees, instructors, assistant professors and associate professors of universities and research institutions of the ministries who have or will be retired or who have died" for the first and second rounds of discussions.
- (9) Studying the bill for the "transfer of graduates of teacher training colleges to restricted areas to meet needs."

(10) Studying the bill concerning the "revision of the list of national monuments."

(11) Studying the bill concerning the "payment for authorship to authors who are unable to continue their work as a result of old age or infirmity."

(12) Studying the proposal for "amending the interpretation of the Majlis in regards to Article 3 of the law of the five year service of physicians" for the second round of discussions.

(13) Studying the legislative bill for "tribal education."

(14) Study and rejection of the bill concerning the "maternity leave of women employed in the educational cadre of the Ministry of Education."

(15) Studying the bill concerning the "amendment to Note 18 of the budget law for the period 21 March 1957-20 March 1958 and Note 16 of the attached budget law for the period 21 March 1968-20 March 1969."

(16) Study and rejection of the bill concerning the "establishment of the International Islamic University of Iran."

(17) Studying the bill concerning the "transfer of the Niavaran Palaces to the Prime Minister's Office for the entertainment of foreign government guests."

#### B. Other Issues:

(1) Studying issues concerning education.

(2) Studying issues concerning writing and printing of textbooks.

(3) Holding joint sessions with the health committee in order to study the proposal of the Ministry of Health concerning the request to acknowledge the exemption of the service outside the capital of those specialists in the medical fields needed in the institutions of higher learning and the Ministry of Health.

(4) Brief study of classes and courses formed for the training of teachers sent to Kurdistan.

(5) Presenting a report by Mr Mohammad Mojtahed-Shabestari (committee member and member of the planning committee on Islamic theology and culture of the headquarters for cultural revolution) concerning the plans of the committee on planning for Islamic theology and culture of the headquarters of the cultural revolution.

- (6) Listening to reports on the operation of the reconstruction committees in the Ministry of Education by the executive authorities.
- (7) Listening to a report on operations of the reconstruction committees in the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education by the executive authorities.
- (8) Listening to issues concerning education in Eastern Azarbaijan by a number of the educators of that area.
- (9) Studying the proposed budget for the period 21 March 1983-20 March 1984 of the educational centers and Ministries of Education and Culture and Higher Education.
- (10) Studying the implementation of the Kad proposal and related issues.
- (11) Studying the programs and operations of the central teacher training department.
- (12) Studying the opinion of the Supreme Council of Education concerning the education of girls who marry while studying.
- (13) Studying the evaluation procedures concerning the documents of Iranian students abroad.
- (14) Studying the problems of Iranian students abroad.
- (15) Preparing the proposal for "establishing the teacher training college of the Islamic Republic of Iran" and presenting it to the Majlis to study the above-mentioned issues.

The following persons were invited to join the committee:

- (1) Minister of education
- (2) Minister of culture and higher education
- (3) Minister of health
- (4) Minister of foreign affairs
- (5) Minister of Islamic guidance
- (6) Deputy minister and head of the educational research and planning of the Ministry of Education.
- (7) Deputy for research of the Ministry of Education

- (8) Administrative, financial and parliamentary deputy of the Ministry of Education
- (9) Legal counsel of the Ministry of Education
- (10) Director general of education for Tehran Province
- (11) Director general of teacher training
- (12) Director general of the legal office of the Ministry of Education
- (13) Director general of the administrative affairs of the Ministry of Education
- (14) Head of the executive headquarters of the Kad proposal
- (15) A number of education officials in Tehran
- (16) Several educators from Eastern Azarbaijan
- (17) Members of the supreme supervisory committee over the revitalization of manpower in the Ministry of Education
- (18) Members of the supreme supervisory committee over the revitalization of manpower in the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
- (19) Head of the administrative office of the deputy prime minister for reconstruction affairs
- (20) Parliamentary deputy of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
- (21) Cultural deputy of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
- (22) Educational deputy of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
- (23) Research deputy of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
- (24) Deputy for student affairs of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
- (25) Director general of the office of graduates of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
- (26) Head of the evaluation office of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education

- (27) Members of the supreme council for the evaluation of student degrees
- (28) Head of the institution for DEHKHODA GLOSSARY
- (29) One of the religious jurists from the Council of Guardians
- (30) Cultural deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- (31) Deputies of the Ministry of Health
- (32) General director of the Central Bank
- (33) Representative of the Ministry of Defense
- (34) Representatives of the Supreme Council for Islamic Propaganda
- (35) Educational director of the Plan and Budget Organization

Also, the members of the committee were given audience by the honorable speaker of the Majlis and discussed with him issues concerning education.

Committee on Islamic Guidance and the Mass Media (4)

Members:

1. Mr Esma'il Feda'i, committee chairman
2. Mr 'Ali Kazemi, first vice chairman
3. Mr Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi-Khorasani, second vice chairman
4. Mr Seyyed Hoseyn Herati, reporter
5. Mr Seyyed Nasrollah Hatefi, first secretary
6. Mr Morteza Mahmudi, second secretary
7. Mr Hojjat Kashfi, member
8. Mr Seyyed Abufazel Razavi-Ardekani, member
9. Mr 'Ali Malakuti, member
10. Mr Azheh'i, member

This committee held a total of 107 sessions during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and discussed the following proposals and bills:

- (1) Studying the problems of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance in the presence of the deputies.
- (2) Discussions and exchanges of views concerning the qualitative and quantitative five-year goals of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance.
- (3) Appointment of Mr Hojjat Kashfi to replace Mr Duzdüzani on the textbook evaluation council.
- (4) Studying the bill for the cultural agreement between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.
- (5) Studying the legislative bill for coordinated and united propaganda of the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran, ratified by the supreme council of propaganda.
- (6) Discussion and exchange of views concerning the proposal for the press.
- (7) Discussion and exchange of views concerning the problem of religious endowments.
- (8) Studying the financial and administrative problems of the Ministry of Guidance and the budget for the period 21 March 1983-20 March 1984.
- (9) Discussion and exchange of views concerning the financial operations of the Voice and Vision from 21 March - 22 September 1982.
- (10) Studying the legislative proposal requiring the government to devise a bill concerning the worship-political ceremonies of the hajj.
- (11) Studying the bill for the establishment of the international Islamic university of Iran.
- (12) Election of Mr Hojjat Kashfi for participation in the committee on writing the history of the war.
- (13) Election of Messers Esma'il Feda'i and Morteza Mahmudi to investigate the situation of the cultural centers abroad.
- (14) Studying the problems of the videos and films of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the problems of the Department of Culture and Arts in the presence of the officials of the Ministry of Guidance.

(15) Discussion and exchange of views concerning the problems of the Voice and Vision.

(16) Discussion and exchange of views concerning propaganda abroad.

(17) Studying the hajj and pilgrimage proposal.

(18) Studying the bill for the cultural agreement between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

(19) Studying the proposal for united and coordinated propaganda.

(20) Studying the grounds for corruption in the society.

(21) Studying the issues and problems of the supreme council for propaganda and propaganda inside and outside the country.

(22) Studying the proposal for the organization to fight prohibited acts.

(23) Studying the issue of propaganda concerning the hajj in the presence of the related officials.

(24) Election of Mr Feda'i and Mr Hatefi to study the problems of the museums.

(25) Studying the bill of the supreme council of culture of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(26) Studying the problems related to the 1982 hajj in the presence of representatives who made the hajj pilgrimage.

(27) Election and ratification of the Islamic guidance committee in regards to the participation of Messers Esma'il Feda'i and Abufazel Razavi-Ardekani on the council for studying the hajj issues.

(28) Studying the legislative bill for the banking operation system.

(29) Studying the proposal to require the government to present a bill concerning a united propaganda system.

Those invited to the committee:

Artistic affairs deputy of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance

Secretary of the supreme council for propaganda



Cultural deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Revolution prosecutor general

Officials of the organization for hajj and pilgrimage

Headquarters of the cultural revolution

Deputy for cinematic affairs of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance

Minister of Islamic guidance

Tourism and pilgrimage deputy of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance

Deputy for the international affairs of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance

Deputy for administrative and financial affairs of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance

Artistic officials of the foundation for the oppressed

Minister of commerce

Reports of the representatives:

(1) Mr Harati--presented a report on the meeting of the Iranian attaches of neighboring countries

(2) Mr Harati--presented a report on the programs of Vahdat Hall.

(3) Mr Feda'i--presented a report on museums and palaces.

(4) Mr Feda'i--presented a report on a visit to East Asian countries which was approved by the council on policy making at the invitation of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance.

(5) Mr Mahmudi--presented a report on the cultural unit of the Shahid foundation.

(6) Mr Musavi-Khorasani--presented a report on a visit to European countries.

(7) Mr Kashfi--presented a report on the situation of books in Tehran bookstores.

(8) Mr Shajuni--presented a report on a visit to the sheikdoms in the region.

## Committee on Economic Affairs and Finance (5)

### Members:

1. Mr Seyyed Hadi Khamene'i, chairman
2. Mr Fo'ad Karimi, vice chairman
3. Mr 'Abbas 'Ali Akhtari, second vice chairman
4. Mr Mohammad Khaza'i, reporter
5. Mr Shokrollah Zeynali, first secretary
6. Mr Herayer Khalatian, member
7. Mr Seyyed Abutaleb Mahmudi, member
8. Mr Hasan Yusefi-Ashkuri, member
9. Mr Mohammad Akhlaqinia, member
10. Mr Mohammad Kazem Musavi-Bojnurdi, member
11. Mr Hoseyn Hashemian, member

This committee held a total of 72 sessions during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983, discussed the following proposals and bills and reported them to the Majlis.

(1) Bill of agreement for international road transportation between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Swiss Confederation (ratified intact in the first round of discussions).

(2) Bill for establishing the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education (rejected in the first round of discussions).

(3) Bill amending the legislative bill for the permission to sell organizational houses ratified on 9 October 1979 by the Revolution Council and the later amendments (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(4) Bill for transferring 1,186 items of the mobile and immobile property of the organization for the protection of plants to the special services aviation company (ratified on the second round of discussions).

(5) Legislative proposal for establishing the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Plan and Budget [Organization] of the

Islamic Republic of Iran (suspended in the first round of discussions).

(6) Bill for the maximum retirement salary and duty pay of government employees and those eligible for the social security fund (ratified in the second round of discussions on the same amendments).

(7) Bill amending Article 10 of the law for the salaries and benefits of the personnel of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (rejected in the first round of discussions).

(8) Bill for carrying out the commitments resulting from the payment of income tax on the contracts signed between Tavanir company and foreign contractors (ratified as first priority with the same amendments).

(9) Bill amending Article 3 of the legislative bill for income taxes on salaries and some of the Articles of the law for indirect taxes ratified during the period 20 February-20 March 1966 and the later amendments (ratified in the first round of discussions with some amendments).

(10) Proposal for the bylaws of the Shahid foundation (ratified in the second round of discussions with some amendments).

(11) Bill attaching one Note to Article 135 of the implementary bylaws of the customs affairs law (ratified in the first of discussions).

(12) Bill for the budgetary funds ratified by the Council of Guardians (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(13) Bill attaching one Note to the national budget law for the period 21 March 1981-20 March 1982 (ratified in the first round of discussions with some changes).

(14) Bill investigating the files of persons with suspended debts to the Ministry of Agriculture and Urban Development or its affiliated institutions (returned from the Council of Guardians and ratified with some changes).

(15) Bill concerning the revocation of permits for the sale of organizational houses ratified on 9 October 1979 by the Revolution Council and its later amendments (ratified in the second round of discussions with some amendments).

(16) Bill establishing the Iranian organization for blood transfusions (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(17) Bill exempting from customs and commercial duties and taxes, except for storage and transportation costs, necessary medical and orthopedic equipment and medicine imported by the Shahid foundation (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(18) Bill amending Article 53 of the law concerning smugglers and the attachment of one Note to it (first priority, ratified in the first round of discussions).

(19) Law amending the legislative bill ratified on 15 December 1979 by the Revolution Council concerning government purchases to procure raw materials and public foodstuff from abroad (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(20) Bill for collection and sale of finalized, abandoned, smuggled and confiscated goods and smuggled goods without owners or the owners of which are fugitives (priority one, ratified with some amendments).

(21) Bill determining the situation with regard to the property of fugitives from the country (ratified in the first round of discussions with some modifications).

(22) Bill for the release of imported cars of the residents of the Persian Gulf islands and the Province of Sistan-Baluchestan (rejected in the first round of discussions).

(23) Bill for determining the situation with regard to the retirement, reserve and savings funds of the universities and institutions of higher learning subject to Note 36 of the national budget law for the period 21 March 1979-20 March 1980 (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(24) Bill revising the unit price of the foodstuff of the gendarmerie and police department units of the Islamic Republic of Iran (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(25) Bill for reinstating the disability and duty pay to the dependents of those disabled or martyred in the Islamic revolution of Iran or the imposed war and payment of salaries and benefits to those wounded in the imposed war (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(26) Bill to collect funds from the applicants for permits or renewal of permits to bear arms (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(27) Bill permitting the receipt of fees for offering laboratory services and expert wages (ratified in the first round of discussions).

- (28) Bill for transferring all the vehicles delivered to Vahed company (ratified in the first round of discussions).
- (29) Bill exempting from customs duties and commercial taxes and duties, except for storage and transportation costs, necessary medical and orthopedic equipment and medicines imported by the Martyr Foundation (ratified in the second round of discussions).
- (30) Bill establishing the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Training (ratified in the second round of discussions).
- (31) Bill for collection and sale of finalized, abandoned, smuggled and confiscated goods and smuggled goods which have no owners or the owners of which are fugitives (returned from the Council of Guardians and ratified with some modifications).
- (32) Bill for collecting registration fees from applicants for employment (ratified in the first round of discussions).
- (33) Bill for economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the government of Turkey (ratified in the first round of discussions).
- (34) Bill for studying the files of persons who have suspended debts to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development or its affiliated institutions (returned from the Council of Guardians and ratified with some modifications).
- (35) Bill for transferring the completion of the construction work from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development to the executive organizations of the military of the Islamic Republic of Iran (rejected in the first round of discussions).
- (36) Bill omitting Note 89 of the budget law for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 (ratified in the first round of discussions).
- (37) Bill amending some of the articles of the law for direct taxes ratified during the period 20 February -20 March 1967 and its later amendments (ratified in the second round of discussions with some modifications).
- (38) Bill for the budgetary funds ratified by the Council of Guardians (ratified in the second round of discussions with some modifications).
- (39) Bill amending Article 20 of the implementary bylaws of the customs affairs law (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(40) Bill determining the situation with regard to the property of the fugitives from the country (ratified in the second round of discussions with some modifications).

(41) Bill for postponing the deadline established in Paragraph "C" of Note 40 of the budget law for the period 21 March 1980-20 March 1981 (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(42) Bill for unreturnable aid of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the flood victims of South Yemen (ratified in the first round of discussions with certain modifications).

(43) Bill for abolishing the regulations of Note 85 of the national budget law for the period 21 March 1977-20 March 1978 (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(44) Bill for releasing imported cars to the residents of the Persian Gulf islands and the Province of Sistan-Baluchestan (ratified in the second round of discussions with some modifications).

(45) Bill for reinstating the duty pay for disability and duty pay to the dependents of those disabled or martyred in the Islamic revolution of Iran and the imposed war (ratified in the second round of discussions with some modifications).

(46) Law permitting the entry of the cars of diplomatic and consulate agencies residing in Iran and their official members (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(47) Bill permitting the collection of fees for offering laboratory services and expert wages (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(48) Bill accompanying the budget law for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(49) Bill for obtaining fees from the applicants for new and renewed permits to bear arms (ratified in the second round of discussions with some modifications).

(50) Bill for transferring the ownership of all vehicles delivered to Vahed company (ratified in the second round of discussions with some modifications).

(51) Bill for revision of the unit price of foodstuff of the gendarmerie and police department units of the Islamic Republic of Iran (ratified in the second round of discussions with some modifications).

- (52) Bill granting tax exemptions for goods which are permitted for export (ratified in the first round of discussions).
- (53) Bill attaching two notes as Notes 3 and 4 to the Single Article concerning the dissolution of the national organization for social services (ratified in the first round of discussions).
- (54) Law for the collection of registration fees from the applicants for employment (ratified in the second round of discussions with some modifications).
- (55) Law dissolving the joint funds of municipalities (ratified in the first round of discussions with some modifications).
- (56) Bill for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (ratified in the first round of discussions with some modifications).
- (57) Bill attaching one note as Note 3 to the law prohibiting the collection of damages, fines or interest, stated in the social security law (ratified in the first round of discussions).
- (58) Law exempting the customs costs of cabotage goods (rejected in the first round of discussions).
- (59) Bill establishing the technical and mechanical soil laboratory company (ratified in the first round of discussions with some modifications).
- (60) Bill extending the trial period for an additional two years in implementing Article 85 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran in regards to collecting taxes on non-passenger automobiles and the amendment of some of the articles of the law for collecting direct taxes and later amendments (ratified in one round of discussions).
- (61) Bill amending Article 380 of the implementary bylaws of the customs affairs law (ratified in the first round of discussions).
- (62) Legislative bill for transferring the educational resources to the supervision of the three-member committees (ratified, first priority).
- (63) Bill for the gratuitous aid of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the flood victims of South Yemen (ratified in the second round of discussions).
- (64) Bill amending Article 20 of the implementary bylaws of the customs affairs law (ratified in the second round of discussions with some modifications).

(65) Bill for insuring agricultural products (ratified in the second round of discussions with some modifications).

(66) Legislative proposal for the banking operations system (rejected in the first round of discussions).

(67) Legislative proposal for the national banking organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(68) Legislative proposal attaching one note to the law for releasing imported cars by the residents of the Persian Gulf islands and the Provinces of Sistan-Baluchestan and Larestan (rejected in the first round of discussions).

(69) Bill permitting the entry of the cars of diplomats, consulate officials and official members residing in Iran (ratified in the second round of discussions with modifications).

(70) Bill for the sale of the shares of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Egypt-Iran development bank (ratified in the first round of discussions).

(71) Bill attaching two notes as Notes 3 and 4 to the Single Article concerning the dissolution of the national organization of social services ratified on 8 February 1982 by the Majlis (ratified in the second round of discussions).

#### Plan and Budget Committee (6)

1. Mr Qorban'ali Dari-Najafabadi, committee chairman
2. Mr Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Qarahbaqi, first vice chairman
3. Mr Gholamhoseyn Nadi, second vice chairman
4. Mr 'Abbas Mazaffar, reporter
5. Mr Mohammad 'Ali Sobhanollahi, first secretary
6. Mr Seyyed Ahmad Zarhani, second secretary
7. Mr Sadeq Khalkhali, member
8. Mr Seyyed Abolhasan Ha'erizadeh, member
9. Mr Iraj Sefati-Dezfuli, member
10. Mr Seyyed Mohammad Mehdi Ja'fari, member
11. Mr Mostafa Kia'i, member



This committee held 145 sessions through 20 March 1983 (17 sessions studying the accompaniment to the national budget for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983, 14 sessions studying the economic, social and cultural development plan for the first 5 years of the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially for various agricultural sectors, and 62 sessions studying the national budget bill for the period 21 March 1983-20 March 1984).

Other proposals and bills which were studied in this committee are:

- (1) Amending some articles of the income tax law.
- (2) Carrying out commitments resulting from the payment of income taxes on the contracts signed between Tavanir company and foreign contractors.
- (3) Establishment of the Ministry of Heavy Industries.
- (4) Establishment of the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Training.
- (5) Training of rural physicians.
- (6) Medical systems.
- (7) Employment bylaws of the employees of the Majlis.
- (8) Proposal for establishing Islamic labor councils.
- (9) Bylaws of the Shahid foundation.
- (10) Voiding the regulations of Note 85 of the national budget law for the period 21 March 1977-20 March 1978.
- (11) Attaching one note to the national budget law for the period 21 March 1981-20 March 1982.
- (12) Financial issues in the Algerian communique.
- (13) Permission to the members of the faculty of all universities and institutions of higher learning to benefit from the benefits in Note 1 of the Single Article of the legislative bill for the payment of salaries and benefits of employees whose situation has changed.
- (14) Receiving registration fees from applicants for employment.
- (15) Membership fees of the Iranian organization in international assemblies for the periods 21 March 1980-

20 March 1981 and 21 March 1981-20 March 1982, which have been facing some problems.

(16) Permission for membership of the center for fighting diseases of the lung in the international union for fighting tuberculosis.

(17) Exemption of those disabled in the Islamic revolution of Iran who are unable to work as well as the members of the martyrs and disabled families from the conditions set in Paragraph "C" of Article 14 of the national employment law.

(18) Amending the legislative bill ratified on 15 December 1979 by the Revolution Council concerning the government purchases to procure raw materials and foodstuff for public use from abroad.

(19) Permission for membership of the center for fighting lung diseases in the international union for fighting tuberculosis.

(20) Amending Note 57 of the budget law for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1982.

(21) Agreement for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the government of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriya.

(22) Reinstating the disability pay and duty pay of the dependents of those disabled or martyred in the Islamic revolution of Iran and the imposed war and the payment of salaries and benefits of those wounded in the imposed war and the Islamic revolution of Iran.

(23) Attaching one note as Note 2 to Article 6 of the national divisions law ratified on 31 May 1982.

(24) Permission to prepare and ratify the annual budget of some of the municipalities of the war-stricken regions without observing the quorum set in Article 8 of the law for municipalities.

(25) Transferring the completion of the construction work from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development to the executive organization of the military of the Islamic Republic.

(26) Proposal requiring the government to present a balanced chart for employee salaries.

(27) Permission to determine water rates for urban, agricultural, industrial and other uses.

- (28) Omission of Note 89 of the budget law for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983.
- (29) Establishment of the Supreme Council of culture of the Islamic Republic.
- (30) Gratuitous aid of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the flood victims of South Yemen.
- (31) Supervision over the work of government companies.
- (32) Exemption from payment of insurance premiums by employers with a maximum of five employees.
- (33) Establishing the technical and mechanical soil laboratory.
- (34) Salaries of the tenured faculty, instructors with bachelor's degrees, instructors, assistant and associate professors of universities and research institutions of the ministries who have or will have retired or died.
- (35) Tribal education.
- (36) Establishment of the Ministry of Fisheries and Animal Husbandry and the Ministry of the Reconstruction Crusade.
- (37) Proposal for transferring all unnecessary organizations from Tehran to other areas of the country.
- (38) Payment to authors who are unable to continue to work as a result of old age or infirmity.
- (39) Increase in the number of memorial and regular stamps and the stamp museum.
- (40) Establishing the auditing organization.
- (41) Bylaws of the national organization for tribal affairs.
- (42) Creation and maintenance of the retirement fund of the law enforcement cadre of the judicial police organization.
- (43) Establishing Iranian industrial companies.
- (44) Establishment of special terminal and transportation companies in ports and points of entry into the country.
- (45) Attaching two notes as Notes 1 and 2 to Article 21 of the law concerning the regulations on medical and pharmaceutical affairs and consumable items ratified on 19 June 1955.

(46) Inclusion of members of the Council of Guardians in the law for reinstating the duty and regular pay of the representatives of the Majlis and their dependents in case of incidents or accidents resulting from their grave responsibility as representatives and its later amendments.

The following persons were invited to the committee:

In addition to the president, the speaker of the Majlis, most of the ministers, their deputies and the governors general, more than 1,000 of the officials of the country and the experts and specialists of organizations have attended the plan and budget committee in connection with their budget and operations.

#### Petroleum Committee (7)

##### Members:

1. Mr Seyyed Jalil Seyyedzadeh, chairman
2. Mr Seyyed Mohammad Kiavosh, first vice chairman
3. Mr Mohammad Rashidian, second vice chairman
4. Mr Ahmad Nateq-Nuri, reporter
5. Mr 'Ali Taheri, secretary
6. Mr Gholamhoseyn Za'eri, member
7. Mr Hashem Sabbaghian, member
8. Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, member
9. Mr 'Abdolvahed Musavi-Lari, member

Previously, the committees on oil and industries held two sessions, one combined and one regular, per week due to the common issues related to oil and mines, especially as regards petrochemical industries. However, due to the complexity and the importance of issues regarding oil and its essential role in the national economy, it was separated from the committee on industries by vote of the Majlis and seriously began its work in a new form from 13 October 1982. It held a total of 48 special sessions through 20 March 1983, every session being no less than 2 hours long. Above all else, in addition to studying the related proposals and bills, the committee decided to pursue the following goals as the framework of its task as far as is appropriate.

A. Studying the course of the oil policy, in what directions and how the oil industry is advancing, what it should in essence be like and what its situation is at the present time.

B. Studying the necessary agreements and cooperation.

C. Studying the operations of and situation with regard to the forces and the necessary cooperation in solving the related problems.

D. Visits to and preparation of reports on the oil facilities of the country.

For this purpose, the committee frequently invited authorities, especially the minister of oil and the members of the board of directors, with various responsibilities and has been able to familiarize itself somewhat with and take measures to solve the problems by determining priorities.

Since three years after the victory of the magnificent Islamic revolution, the Ministry of Oil did not have laws with Islamic spirit based on the guidelines provided in the Constitution, the committee decided to offer to the Majlis a top priority proposal requiring the Ministry of Oil to present the oil law and the bylaws of the national oil company and its affiliated establishments within four months, the priority of which was, fortunately, ratified.

On 10 November 1982, at the invitation of the oil committee, the directors of refineries and several employees and representatives of the Islamic societies of the refineries in the country assembled in the Majlis and along with the explanations provided by the supervisors of the refineries, the problems, the progress, the damages inflicted on the oil industry as a result of the imposed war, the oil reserves, the procedure for storing up reserves, daily consumption and the input of the refineries were discussed in detail. On 31 January 1983, the committee invited the minister of oil and a group of concerned officials to discuss the shortage of fuel in some of the areas of the country and the resulting discontent. After detailed discussions, the problems were studied and the appropriate reminders were given. In addition, 16 committee members circulated a letter in this regard.

The bill for the continuation of membership of the national gas company in the union of international gas societies was discussed and ratified in the first round of discussions.

"Of course, the committee regularly invited experts, specialists and authorities to study the proposals and bills."

Generally, upon the approval of the committee, certain representatives visited the Abadan refinery and the warehouse of the national drilling company (in Khorramshahr), the islands of Lavan and Siri, the ships of the national Iranian oil transport company on the islands of Lavan and Siri, the Iran-Japan Razi and (Nipon) petrochemical complexes, the warehouse of Shahr-e Rey oil distribution, the (izomaks) of Shahr-e Rey and the refineries of Esfahan and Bakhtaran on various dates. On every visit, in addition to observing the machinery, the operations and the probable problems, discussions were held with the authorities, employees, workers and the Islamic societies, which were fully reported to the committee. The committee analyzed the reports and in a letter, pointed out the problems and measures were taken in regards to some of them.

In addition, the committee discussed the proposals and letters it received from "institutions and persons."

The committee offered several proposals and suggestions to the brothers in charge on various levels, including:

To the joint military headquarters of the Islamic Republic on the coordination involved in transferring oil carriers to the northern ports.

The problems of coverage and attempts to improve the condition.

Reasons for the employee reduction in the compressor station project by Foster Wheeler Company.

Necessity of expediting the gaslift station of the gas injection projects.

Creating boundaries for and replacing some of the southern pipes and attending to the corrosion of the underwater pipes.

Complaints of Negahsaz company:

Emphasis on the protection and guarding of the facilities and pumps.

Starting operations of the Abadan trade schools, encouraging the employees of the war regions and setting up loans for them.

Trips abroad:

Due to the importance of oil issues its political dimension being reflected abroad, especially in order for the members of the committee to be informed of OPEC activities and its special political situation, upon agreement of the Majlis, some brothers from the committee participated in the OPEC conference on

22 December 1982 in Vienna and on 30 January 1983 in Geneva; and on 20 February 1983, they participated in the opening of the Venezuela refinery at the invitation of that country with a group of the officials of the Ministry of Oil.

#### Industries and Mines Committee (8)

##### Members:

1. Mr Morteza Elviri, committee chairman
2. Mr Majid Ansari, first vice chairman
3. Mr 'Abdolhamid Aqarahimi, second vice chairman
4. Mr Mohammad Reza Amin-Naseri, reporter
5. Mr Mohammad 'Ali Tatari, first secretary
6. Mr Reza Ramazani-Khorshiddust, second secretary
7. Mr Parviz Malekpur, member
8. Mr Shahaboddin Bimeqdar, member
9. Mr 'Ezzatollah Sahabi, member
10. Mr Kamel 'Abedinzadeh, member
11. Mr Hoseyn Mahluji, member

The industries and mines committee held a total of 102 sessions during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and studied and discussed the following bills and proposals:

- (1) Bill for establishing the Ministry of Heavy Industries (ratified)
- (2) Bill amending Article 3 of the legislative bill for income taxes on salaries and some of the articles of the law for direct taxes ratified during the period 20 February-20 March 1967 (ratified).
- (3) Bill for supervision or management of the Ministry of Industries over various commercial and service companies and establishments (returned from the Council of Guardians) was ratified.
- (4) Bill amending Note 57 of the budget for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 (ratified in the second round of discussions).

- (5) Bill concerning the agreement for economic, technical and industrial cooperation between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the government of the Republic of Turkey (rejected in the first round of discussions).
- (6) Bill of mines (returned from the Council of Guardians).
- (7) Bill deleting Note 89 of the budget for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 (ratified in the first round of discussions).
- (8) Bill permitting the determination of water rates for urban, agricultural and industrial use (ratified in the first round of discussions).
- (9) Bill for the restrictions on and the procedures of the private sector (request to be referred to the special committee).
- (10) Bill concerning the transfer of the insurance premium of that group of workers eligible for the labor law who are covered by the employment bylaws of the national steel company (ratified).
- (11) Bill for the creation of the corporation of industrial companies (on the agenda of the committee).
- (12) Proposal for establishing the supreme council of industries (ratified in the second round of discussions).
- (13) Proposal for the Mobarakeh steel [company] (ratified).
- (14) Proposal for payment of money to those whose lands have been transferred in accordance with the law for revitalization and the transfer of cultivated lands.
- (15) Proposal to establish the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Plan and Budget of the Islamic Republic of Iran (rejected).

In addition to studying the above bills and proposals and in order to be directly informed of the affairs concerning the industries and mines of the country, to be better able to understand and solve the problems first hand, this committee organized programs to visit the factories and industrial and mining facilities of the country to pursue the problems.

- (1) Visiting the Bandar 'Abbas shipyard.
- (2) Visiting the Iran national factories.
- (3) Visiting Arak machine manufacturing factories.



- (4) Visiting the oil facilities in the south.
- (5) Visiting the Tabriz machine manufacturing factories.
- (6) Visiting the Kerman coal mines and the mines of Yazd Province (Zarand charcoal washing factory and Babniru, Pabdana and other mines).
- (7) Visiting the Ahvaz steel manufacturing factory.
- (8) Visiting the Rey cement factory.
- (9) Visiting the lumber and paper factory of Gilan (Chukal).
- (10) Visiting the Minu factories.
- (11) Visiting the lumber and paper factories of Mazandaran.
- (12) Visiting the Iranian Sipurks factory.
- (13) Visiting the self-sufficiency division of the railroads.

Also, given the importance of industry as well as the role that this committee may play in solving the problems and studying the issues regarding industries, the following issues were studied and discussed in the presence of the authorities:

- A. Studying the problems of the organization for the expansion and reconstruction of industries.
- B. Studying the resources, issues and problems of the organization of national industries.
- C. Studying the issues involving vehicles.
- D. Studying the issues, resources and problems of the Ministry of Oil.
- E. Studying the problems of the Iran national factories.
- F. Studying the problems of Mazandaran lumber and paper.
- G. Studying the input problems of the national industries.
- H. Studying the problems of Sipurks.
- I. Studying the problems of Kerman coal and the Kerman Sarcheshmeh copper complex.
- J. Studying the problems of the Bafq iron ore and Yazd mines.

- K. Studying the problems and resources of the railroad.
- L. Sessions with the society for industrial managers.
- M. Studying the developmental budget for the period  
21 March 1983-20 March 1984 of the Ministry of Industries (in numerous sessions).
- N. Studying the developmental budget for the period  
21 March 1983-20 March 1984 of the Ministry of Mines and Metals (in numerous sessions).
- O. Studying the developmental budget for the period  
21 March 1983-20 March 1984 of the Ministry of Heavy Industries (in numerous sessions).
- P. Studying the Bafq-Bandar 'Abbas railroad project.
- Q. Studying the issues and meeting with the supervisor and the authorities of the organization of scientific and industrial projects.
- R. Studying copper subsidiary industries.
- S. Study of the law for the protection and expansion of industries (in numerous sessions).
- T. Study of industrial ownership, industrial investments, industrial partnership and banks.
- U. Studying the use of the existing cadre in the steel mill in forming construction companies and government establishments.
- V. Studying the issues and problems of Gilan lumber and paper (Chuka).
- W. Studying the industries of the disabled of the revolution and the imposed war.

Personalities, officials and experts invited to discuss the bills, proposals and issues to the committee:

Representatives of the Council of Guardians; ministers and deputies of the Ministries of Oil, Industries, Mines and Metals, Heavy Industries, Housing and Urban Development and Roads and Transport; the board of directors of the Iran national factories; the director general of the Tabriz machine manufacturing factories; authorities of the Mobarekeh steel project; authorities of the Esfahan steel mill; authorities of Kerman coal; the board of directors and authorities of the national steel company; authorities of the Reconstruction Crusade in

connection with the Genoa office; experts of the Plan and Budget Organization; the director general of the Iranian government railroad; deputies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; deputies of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance; the supervisor and authorities of the organization for scientific and industrial projects; authorities of the Shahid foundation and authorities of the Industry and Mines Bank.

It should be pointed out that in order to expedite the affairs and study the bills and proposals, the committee on industries and mines held meetings with other committees of the Majlis as well, including:

Committee on judicial affairs

Committee on agriculture and rural development

Committee on administrative and employment affairs

Committee on labor and social affairs

Committee on plan and budget

Committee on economic [affairs] and finance

Committee on Labor and Social and Employment Affairs (9)

The committee on labor and social and employment affairs, which is called the committee on labor and employment for short, worked as two independent and separate committees from 21 March 1982 to 12 October 1982: One was the committee on labor and social affairs, which was formed of Messers Gholamhoseyn Nadi, Hoseyn Kamali, Mohammad Ghaffari, Dehqani, M'arefizadeh and Akhtari, and the other was the committee on administrative and employment affairs, which was formed of Messers Hanjani, Raja'ian, Allahobdashti, Nateq-Nuri, 'Ajam, Khosravi, Bahari, Abutaleb Mahmudi, Kiavosh and Naqi and Ms 'Ateqeh Sadiqi.

From 21 March 1982 until the combination, the committee on employment held 19 sessions and the committee on labor, 22 sessions. After 12 October 1982, these two committees were combined and began their work. The members of this committee are:

1. Dr Mahmud Hanjani, committee chairman
2. Mr 'Abdolkarim Shar'i, first vice chairman
3. Mr Yadollah Dehqani, second vice chairman
4. Mr Hoseyn Kamali, member

5. Mr 'Ali 'Azam, first secretary
6. Mr Mohammad 'Ali Khosravi, second secretary
7. Mr Mostafa Naseri, member
8. Mr Mohammad Ghaffari, member
9. Mr Khosrow Naqi, member
10. Mr 'Ali Mo'arefizadeh, member
11. Mr 'Abbas Abusa'idi-Manuchehri

This committee held 49 meetings in the last 5 months or so of the year.

During the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983, 39 proposals and projects were referred to the committee on labor and employment, of which, in 18 cases, it gave its opinion as the primary committee and in 21 cases, as the secondary committee.

The most important issues raised in these two committees are as follows:

- (1) Proposal for establishing Islamic labor councils.
- (2) Bill concerning the procedures for the establishment of Islamic employee councils.
- (3) Bill concerning the abolition of the regulations of Note 85 of the national budget law for the period 21 March 1977-20 March 1978.
- (4) Proposal for training rural physicians.
- (5) Bill concerning the amendment of some of the articles of the reconstruction law.
- (6) Proposal requiring the government to present a chart in regards to balancing the salaries of employees.
- (7) Bill concerning the interpretation of Article 74 of the national employment law.
- (8) Bill concerning the interpretation of Article 59 of the reconstruction law.
- (9) Bill for extending the deadline of the law requiring the government to present the plan for the administrative organizational system of the Islamic Republic.

(10) Bill concerning the reinstatement of the duty and disability pay and payment to dependents of those disabled or martyred in the imposed war and the payment of the salaries and benefits of those wounded in the imposed war and the Islamic revolution of Iran.

(11) Bill concerning the retirement of 16 employees of the municipalities who do not benefit from retirement and duty pay.

(12) Proposal exempting the payment of the insurance premium of employers who have a maximum of five workers.

(13) Bill concerning the salaries of tenured faculty members, instructors with bachelor's degrees, instructors, and assistant professors of universities and research institutions of the ministries who have been or will be retired or who have died or will die.

(14) Bill concerning the half-time service of women.

(15) Proposal for transfer of all unnecessary organizations from Tehran to other areas of the country.

(16) Bill concerning the amendment of some of the articles of the bylaws concerning the turkey meat production company.

(17) Legislative proposal for the bylaws of the national organization for tribal affairs.

(18) Bill for transferring the insurance premiums of those workers who are eligible for the labor law and are covered by the employment bylaws of the Iran national steel company.

Of the total of 39 proposals and bills which came before the committee, 29 cases reached a final decision and the rest are on the committee's agenda.

During the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983, the committee of labor and employment, counting the separate meetings of the two committees of labor and social affairs and administrative and employment affairs, had 200 working hours for devising laws, except for the visits made to administrative, industrial and production units.

In order to be better acquainted with the issues and to fully understand the necessity of devising laws, the committee invited the ministers and their deputies to participate in the meetings. In this connection, the committee also invited the ministers and deputies of ministries including Labor and Social Affairs, Industries, Mines and Metals, Heavy Industries, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Roads and Transport, and also the authorities of the

organization and offices, including administrative and employment affairs, social security, small industries, expansion and reconstruction of industries, national industries and government management and also Islamic societies and councils of workers of factories and employees of offices, in order to participate in the meetings and to offer their views and suggestions to the committee.

Also, in order for the members to be informed of the issues and the situation with regard to the offices and industrial production units, they participated in certain visits, including visits to the Pars vehicle factory, Vien shoe, general steel, Sarcheshmeh copper complex and Babniru and Pabdana coal and visits to the Ministry of Industry and the Karaj finance office.

Committee on Housing and Urban Development and Road and Transport  
(10)

Members:

1. Mr 'Ali Asghar Baghani, committee chairman
2. Mr Gholam'ali Shahraki, first vice chairman
3. Mr Mohammad Hasan Nabavi, second vice chairman
4. Mr Seyyed Ahmad Kashani, reporter
5. Mr Ahmad Zamanian, secretary
6. Mr Mohammad Reza 'Abbasifard, secretary
7. Mr Rajaba'ali Taheri, member
8. Mr Salaheddin Bayani, member
9. Mr Ahmad Bahrami, member

This committee held a total of 51 official meetings during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and discussed the following proposals and bills.

- (1) Bill concerning the cancellation of the sale of organizational houses (ratified by the Majlis).
- (2) Legislative tenant and landlord proposal (in the Council of Guardians).
- (3) Bill concerning the attachment of one note as Note 2 to the legislative bill exempting the transfer of residential units

belonging to the Tehran city hall located on the Shamsabad lands to the employees of the city hall (rejected).

(4) Bill concerning the permission to deduct the suspended installments in fulfillment of the debts owed to the Housing Bank from the salaries and payment of the debtors (ratified).

(5) Proposal for the transfer of land or residential units to the owners around the Majlis whose homes have been or will be possessed by the Majlis (rejected in the Majlis and the committee).

(6) Proposal for transferring the construction works of the military from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development to the executive organization of the military of the Islamic Republic of Iran (rejected in the Majlis and the committee).

(7) Legislative proposal of the banking operations system (ready to be discussed in the Majlis).

(8) Proposal determining the situation with regard to the buildings and constructions on land which have been completely or partially taken over and built illegally (ready for discussion in the Majlis).

(9) Bill concerning the transfer of land to owners in exchange for their land taken over by Rey cement factory (ready for discussion in the Majlis).

(10) Bill concerning the amendment of the law concerning the cancellation of the permit to sell organizational houses (ratified).

(11) Bill for Iran to join the international INMARSAT convention (to be recalled).

(12) Bill concerning the restrictions and procedures involving the production activities of the private sector.

(13) Bill concerning the establishment of the transport company (ratified).

(14) Bill concerning the establishment of the company and the technical and mechanical soil laboratory (ready for discussion in the Majlis).

(15) Bill concerning the establishment of the corporation of industrial companies (in committee).

(16) Bill for establishing the special terminal and transport company in ports and points of entry into the country (in committee).

During the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983, the committee extended invitations to the following persons:

Minister of housing and transportation and his deputies

Board of directors and supervisor of the land organization

Minister of roads and transport and his deputies

Committee on Judicial and Legal Affairs (11)

Members:

1. Mr Seyyed Mohammad Khamene'i, committee chairman
2. Mr Seyyed Abolfazl Musavi-Tabrizi, first vice chairman
3. Mr Sheykh Mohammad Yazdi, second vice chairman
4. Mr Seyyed Reza Zavvareh'i, reporter
5. Mr Ahmad 'Alizadeh, secretary
6. Mr Asadollah Bayat, member
7. Mr Mohammad Fazel, member
8. Mr Mohammad Esma'il Shushtari, member
9. Mr Esma'il Mo'ezzi-Malayeri, member
10. Mr Fahim Kermani, member
11. Mr Mehdi Shahabadi, member

Messers Emami-Kashani, Mohammad Javad Hojjati-Kermani, Seyyed Mohsen Musavi-Tabrizi, Farazpur and Sajjadinezhad were previously members of this committee.

This committee held a total of 141 official sessions during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and discussed the following proposals and bills:

- (1) Retribution bill.
- (2) Water bill.



- (3) Bill concerning the prohibition against confiscating the movable and immovable property of municipalities.
- (4) Studying the organization and authority of the organization of religious endowments and charitable affairs.
- (5) Bill concerning the cancellation of the permit to sell organizational houses.
- (6) Bill amending an article of the law for taxes on salaried income (Article 9).
- (7) Bill concerning security measures in regards to notorious criminals.
- (8) Medical system bill (secondary).
- (9) Bill for the bylaws of the martyr foundation.
- (10) Legislative proposal for the selection of judges of the Revolution Prosecutor's Offices.
- (11) Bill concerning the international road transportation agreement (Article 2).
- (12) Bill concerning the determination of judicial rank and level by the Supreme Judicial Council.
- (13) Bill concerning Notes 6 and 7 of the Single Article of the law combining the judiciary organizations of the military with the Ministry of Justice.
- (14) Proposal involving tenant-landlord relations.
- (15) Bill for collection and sale of finalized abandoned, smuggled and confiscated goods and smuggled goods without owners or the owners of which are fugitives.
- (16) Bill concerning the procedures for establishing Islamic councils of the employees of workshops.
- (17) Discussion and investigation concerning the country's prisons.
- (18) Proposal for attaching one Note to the law for the requirements for the selection of Justice Department judges (second round of discussions).
- (19) Determining the situation with regard to the property of fugitives from the country.

(20) Bill determining the circumstances with regard to the retirement, reserve and savings funds of the universities subject to Note 36.

(21) Bill amending some of the articles of the law for the reconstruction of the manpower of the ministries and government affiliated establishments and attaching one Note to Article 53 of this law.

(22) Bill concerning the amendment of Article 3 to the law for taxes on salaried income and some of the articles of the law on direct taxes ratified during the period 20 February-20 March 1967.

(23) Discussions on the judicial and social issues concerning the Majlis, the bazaar and the people.

(24) Proposal to grant pardons and prohibit the prosecution of those in possession of illegal firearms whose lack of ill intent is proven (second round of discussions).

(25) Safeguarding the development of industries.

(26) Bill for the legal redress bylaws.

(27) Studying compensations.

(28) Studying the bill to amend the civil law.

(29) Studying two notes of Articles 197 and 198 of the penal redress bylaws.

(30) Selection of members of the committee to investigate judicial issues.

(31) Article 18 of the legislative proposal for the banking operations system.

(32) Studying reduced punishments.

(33) Studying the legislative bill for the procedures to pay those whose lands are revitalized in accordance with the law. Studying [Articles] 14 and 15 of the urban land law.

During the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1883, the judicial committee invited:

1. Mr Musavi-Ardabili, head of the Supreme Court
2. Mr Rezvani, member of the Council of Guardians

3. Mr Mahdavi-Kani, member of the Council of Guardians
4. Mr Sane'i, member of the Council of Guardians
5. Mr Eftekhari, member of the Council of Guardians
6. Mr Mehdi Mahdavi, member of the Council of Guardians
7. Mr Asghari, minister of justice
8. Mr Dorchizadeh, deputy minister of justice
9. Mr Javadi-Amoli, member of the Supreme Judicial Council
10. Mr Moqtada'i, member of the Supreme Judicial Council
11. Mr Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi-Tabrizi, revolution prosecutor
12. Engineer Gonabadi, minister of housing and urban development

[They participated] along with the authorities of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, to participate in the sessions of the committee.

#### Committee on Defense Affairs (12)

##### Members:

1. Mr Hasan Ruhani, committee chairman
2. Mr Sabah Zangeneh, first vice chairman
3. Mr Seyyed Mohammad Taqi Al-e Seyyed Ghafur, secretary
4. Mr Mostafa Ha'eri-Fumani, second secretary
5. Mr Mehdi Tayyeb, informant
6. Mr 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, member
7. Mr Rasul Montakhabnia, member
8. Mr 'Ali Reza Yarmohammadi, member
9. Mr 'Abbas Duzduzani, member
10. Mr Fazlollah Mahallati, member
11. Mr Abolhasan Allahobdashti, member

This committee held a total of 90 sessions during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and discussed the following proposals and bills:

(1) Ratification of the bill amending Article 10 of the law for salaries and benefits of the personnel of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(2) Ratification of the bill attaching Notes 6 and 7 to the Single Article of the law combining the judicial organizations of the military with the Justice Department.

(3) Preparing a response to the question posed by the Ministry of Defense in regards to the law concerning the amendment to Article 13 of the bylaws for providing treatment services for the immediate dependents of the officers, pilots and employees of the military, gendarmerie and Police Department, ratified during the period 21 March 1974-20 March 1975.

(4) Ratification of the bill concerning the revision of the unit prices for the foodstuff of the gendarmerie and the Police Department units of the Islamic Republic of Iran (first round of discussions).

(5) Ratification of the bill concerning the change of the name of the Ministry of War to the Ministry of Defense.

(6) Ratification of the bill concerning the reinstatement of the disability and duty pay to the dependents of those disabled or martyred in the Islamic revolution of Iran and the imposed war and the payment of the salaries and benefits of those wounded in the imposed war and the Islamic revolution of Iran (first round of discussions).

(7) Conformity with the opinion of the Council of Guardians in regards to the amendments of the legislative proposal of the Guards Corps bylaws in a session in the presence of Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdavi-Kani.

(8) Ratification of the proposal to transfer military construction work from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development to the executive organizations of the military.

(9) Ratification of the bill concerning the reinstatement of the disability and duty pay to the dependents of those disabled or martyred in the Islamic revolution of Iran and the imposed war and the payment of the salaries and benefits of those wounded in the imposed war and the Islamic revolution of Iran (second round of discussions).

(10) Ratification of the bill concerning the revision of the unit prices of the foodstuff of the gendarmerie and the Police Department units of the Islamic Republic of Iran (second round of discussions). (11) Ratification of the bill concerning permission for the continued membership of the military of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the sports council of world armies (SIZM) (first round of discussions).

(12) Ratification of the bill concerning the collection of fees from applicants for new or renewal permits to carry arms (second round of discussions).

(13) Ratification of the law concerning the attachment of one Note to the law establishing the consumer cooperative organization of the law enforcement cadre (first round of discussions).

(14) Ratification of the bill concerning the determination of the duties and organization of the national security council (second round of discussions).

(15) Ratification of the proposal to establish the council for support of Islamic movements and liberation movements (second round of discussions).

(16) Ratification of the proposal concerning general military service in the joint defense and internal affairs committee.

(17) Ratification of the bill concerning the protection and stabilization of the banks and beds of border rivers (first round of discussions).

(18) Rejection of the legislative proposal for official military training in the last years of boys' high schools.

(19) Ratification of the bill concerning the continuation of the membership of the military of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the sports council of world armies (SIZM) (second round of discussions).

(20) Ratification of the bill to include the brave young men, the self-sacrificers, the scouts and the combatants employed on a contractual basis in the regulations for the reinstatement of the duty and regular pay to heirs and the salaries and benefits of the martyrs of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (first round of discussions).

(21) Ratification of the legislative bill amending the law of the necessities of the Guards Corps (first round of discussions).

(22) Ratification of the bill concerning the attachment of one Note to the law to establish the consumer cooperative organization of the law enforcement cadre (second round of discussions).

(23) Ratification of the bill concerning the inquiry into the last part of Paragraph C of Article 16 of the Guards Corps bylaws.

(24) Ratification of the bill concerning the revision of the unit prices of the foodstuff of gendarmeries and Police Department units of the Islamic Republic of Iran (eliminating the objections of the Council of Guardians).

(25) Rejection of the proposal to exempt one of the children of the families of martyrs.

(26) Rejection of the bill amending Article 4 of the general military service law.

The names of those invited to the committee: (1) The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i; (2) Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdavi-Kani; (3) Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani; (4) Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili (head of the Supreme Court); (5) Hojjat ol-Eslam Rabbani-Amlashi (prosecutor general); (6) Engineer Mirhoseyn Musavi (prime minister); (7) Dr Velayati (minister of foreign affairs); (8) Colonel Salimi (minister of defense); (9) Brother Mohsen Rafiqdust (minister of the Guards Corps); (10) Dr Namazi (minister of economic affairs); (11) Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri (minister of the interior); (12) Engineer Shahab Gonabadi (minister of housing and urban development); (13) Engineer Morteza Nabavi (minister of post, telegraph and telephone); (14) Engineer Nezhad-Hoseynian (minister of roads and transport); (15) Engineer Hashemi (minister of industries); (16) General Zahirnezhad (chief of the joint staff of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran); (17) Col Sayyad-Shirazi (commander of the ground forces); (18) Colonel Mo'inipur (commander of the Air Force); (19) Captain Afzali (commander of the Navy); (20) Brother Mohsen Reza'i (commander of the Guards Corps); (21) Dr Eftekhari Jahromi (member of the Council of Guardians); (22) Dr Nurbakhsh (head of the Central Bank); (23) Mr Hadavi (member of the Council of Guardians).

Committee on Foreign Affairs (13)

Members:

1. Mr Mohammad 'Ali Hadi-Najafabadi, chairman
2. Mr Seyyed Mahmud Do'a'i, first vice chairman

3. Mr 'Ata'ollah Mohajerani, second vice chairman
4. Mr Manuchehr Mottaki, first secretary
5. Mr Mohammad Amin Sazgarnezhad, second secretary
6. Mr Seyyed Hoseyn Shahcheraghi, reporter
7. Mr 'Abdolreza Asadinia, member
8. Mr Mohammad Reza Babasafari, member
9. Mr Fakhroddin Hejazi, member

This committee held a total of 84 sessions during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and discussed the following proposals, bills and issues.

(1) Bill concerning the trade agreement between Iran and Pakistan was studied in numerous sessions with the authorities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as in joint sessions with the committees on economic affairs and finance and commerce.

(2) Bill concerning the agreement between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey in the area of economic, technical and industrial cooperation which was studied in numerous sessions with the authorities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as a joint session with the committees on economic affairs and finance and commerce.

(3) Bill concerning the cultural and political agreement between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Libya.

(4) Bill concerning the trade agreement between Iran and Syria, which was studied in numerous sessions in the committees of commerce and economic affairs and finance and with the authorities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(5) Bill concerning the scientific and technical agreement between Iran and Libya, which was studied in numerous sessions with the committees on economic affairs and finance and commerce.

(6) Bill concerning the scientific and cultural agreement between Iran and Algeria.

(7) Bill concerning the gratuitous aid of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the flood victims of South Yemen.

(8) Bill concerning the bylaws of the martyr foundation.

(9) Bill concerning the membership of the Iranian organization to fight cancer in the federation of organizations to fight cancer.

(10) Bill concerning the membership of the Iranian national gas company in the international gas union.

(11) Bill concerning the continued membership of the National Iranian Oil Company in the international union for the discovery of and drilling for oil.

(12) Bill concerning Iran joining the international INMARSAT convention.

(13) Bill concerning the amendment to Chapter 3 of the passport law ratified on 1 March 1973 (concerning diplomatic passports).

(14) Legislative proposal to amend the law of the organizational, employment and disciplinary affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ratified on 20 June 1973 in regards to omission of the [qualification of having a] bachelor's degree for the employees of the diplomatic field of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(15) Studying the legislative bill for the bylaws of the parliamentary group of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the interparliamentary conference in a joint session with the committee on the accounting court of the Majlis.

(16) Bill concerning permission for entry of the cars of the diplomatic and consulate agencies residing in Iran (in the presence of the authorities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Customs).

(17) Proposal to establish the council for supporting Islamic movements and liberation movements. This proposal was studied and discussed in numerous sessions of the foreign affairs committee and in this connection, meetings were held with the minister and deputies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and those who had presented the proposal.

(18) Bill concerning the stabilization of the banks and beds of the border rivers (in a joint session with the committee on energy). Sessions held with the Iranian representatives selected to go to various countries, before leaving for their assignments.

(1) A session with Mr Aminian, the former ambassador of Iran to North Yemen, and the the ambassador elect of Iran to South Yemen concerning the issues of the area of his previous and future assignments.



- (2) Session with Mr Khorram, the Iranian ambassador elect to China, and brother Ayatollahi, the Iranian ambassador elect to Malaysia.
- (3) Session with Mr Sana'i, the Iranian ambassador elect to Spain.
- (4) Session with Dr Behnam, the Iranian ambassador elect to Greece.
- (5) Session with Mr 'Ali Farazi, the Iranian attache in Hungary; Mr Ajel Lu'ian, the Iranian ambassador to Romania; Mr Ahmadzadeh, the Iranian ambassador to Yugoslavia; and Mr Mala'ek, the head of the second diplomatic office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- (6) Session with Mr Khodadadi, the ambassador elect to Australia.
- (7) Session with Mr Moheb 'Ali, Iranian attache elect to Senegal.
- (8) Session with Dr Hoveyda, Iranian ambassador elect to Belgium.
- (9) Session with Mr Ja'fari, consul general elect of Iran to Geneva, and Mr Qaza'i, the consul general elect of Iran to Baku.
- (10) Session with Mr Safarian, the Iranian attache elect to Gabon, and Mr 'Alizadeh, the Iranian ambassador elect to Sweden.

Sessions which have been held with the Iranian representatives to various countries to hear their reports from their areas of assignment.

- (1) Hearing the report of brother Salari, the temporary Iranian attache to Argentina, in connection with his area of commission and the existing shortcomings in the area of resources.
- (2) Hearing the report of brother Nikunia, the Iranian attache in Afghanistan.
- (3) Hearing the report of brother Mohtashami, the Iranian ambassador to Syria in connection with the domestic situation of Iraq, political changes in Lebanon and the Middle East issue.
- (4) Hearing the report of brother Shamlu, the Iranian ambassador to Libya.
- (5) Hearing the report of brother Mashayekh, the temporary Iranian attache to Qatar.

(6) Session with brother Khorram, the Iranian ambassador to China; brother Zamanipur, the head of the seventh diplomatic office; and brother Omidvarnia, in charge of the China [desk] of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to hear a report by Mr Khorram in connection with the changes in the People's Republic of China and the relations of Iran with that country and to study the relations of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the People's Republic of China.

(7) Hearing the report of brother 'Ali Shams-Ardakani, the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait.

Sessions held with the authorities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Session with Mr Velayati, the minister of foreign affairs, concerning the liberation movements in the territories of occupied Palestine, the relations between Iran and Pakistan and his visit to Pakistan.

(2) Session with Mr Sheykh ol-Eslam, political deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, concerning the Soviet military aggression across the Sistan-Baluchestan border to the Islamic land of Iran and the actions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in this regard.

(3) Session with Mr Kazempur-Ardabili to study the agreements between Iran, South Yemen, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

(4) Session with Mr Mansuri, the consular deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Ta'eb, the deputy for student affairs of the Ministry of Higher Education, in connection with the lack of use of foreign grants by the Ministry of Higher Education.

(5) Session with Mr Soroush, the head of the first political office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to study the issues within his commission (Persian Gulf countries).

(6) Session with Dr Velayati, the minister of foreign affairs, reporting on his visit to Cuba to participate in the coordinating office of the nonaligned nations and his trip to New York to participate in the UN disarmament conference.

(7) Session with Messers Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, political deputy, and Hoseyn Lavasani, the director general of the Asia and Africa [desk] of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reporting on his trip to the Persian Gulf countries.

(8) Hearing the report of Mr Sheykh ol-Eslam, political deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on his visits to Syria, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the United Arab Emirates.

(9) Session with Dr Velayati, the minister of foreign affairs, in connection with the changes in the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic, Iran's reaction to the Lebanon issue, the establishment of several new embassies in African countries, the relations of Iran with Pakistan and India, the issues of the Iran-Iraq war and the Persian Gulf and the activities of Iran in the conference on maritime rights.

(10) Session with Dr Velayati, minister of foreign affairs; Javad Mansuri, consular deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Sorough, head of the first political office, to study the relations between Iran and the Persian Gulf countries and to hear Mr Velayati's report on his visits to Nicaragua, to participate in the meeting of the non-aligned foreign ministers, and to Spain.

(11) Session with Messers Kazempur-Ardabili and Arab international and financial office deputies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to study the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the period 21 March 1983-20 March 1984 as regards Iranian membership fees for international organizations.

(12) Session with brother Kazempur-Ardabili, deputy for international affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in connection with the plans of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to participate in the seventh conference of the nonaligned leaders in New Delhi.

#### Other activities:

(1) Session with Engineer Gharazi, the minister of oil, concerning the situation with regard to the sale and price of oil.

(2) Report of Mr Manuchehr Mottaki (committee member) on issues concerning Afghanistan, parties, organizations and the struggles of the people of that country.

(3) Discussions on the fate of the Iran-Iraq war, the future of Iraq and the mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this regard.

(4) Discussions concerning the existing problems and weaknesses in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and foreign policy.

(5) Report by Dr Khatami, chairman, and Mr Hadi, vice chairman, of the committee on foreign affairs on their visit to Nigeria to participate in the interparliamentary union.

(6) Hearing a report by Mr Nadi (representative of Najafabad to the Majlis) on his visit to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

(7) Hearing a report by brother Mohajerani (committee member) on his visit to Sri Lanka and participation in the Islamic conference of Colombo.

(8) Hearing a report by brother Mohajerani (committee member) on his participation in the meeting of the national assembly of Palestine in Algeria.

(9) In addition, the committee on foreign affairs issued many communiques and announcements regarding important foreign issues, some of which are as follows:

A. A communique demanding the dismissal of Israel from the United Nations.

B. A communique in support of the struggles of the brothers of the Iranian Muslim students in West Germany and condemning their barbaric treatment by the West German police.

C. A communique in connection with the ouster of the Palestinians from Lebanon.

Committee on Councils and Internal Affairs (14)

Members:

1. Mr Mohammad 'Ali Movahhedi-Kermani, committee chairman
2. Mr Baha'oddin 'Elm ol-Hoda, first vice chairman
3. Mr Seyyed Nureddin Rahimi, second vice chairman
4. Mr 'Ali Movahhedi-Savoji, informant
5. Mr Morteza Fazl'ali, member
6. Mr Mohyeddin Anvari, member
7. Mr Mehdi Qa'emi, member
8. Mr Seyyed Mahmud 'Alavi, second secretary
9. Mr Hadi Ghaffari, member
10. Mr Seyyed Baqer Hashemi, member
11. Mr Yunas Mohammadi, member

This committee held a total of 90 meetings during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and discussed the following proposals and bills:

- (1) Bill concerning the security measures in regards to criminals.
- (2) Bill concerning the attachment of Notes 6 and 7 to the Single Article of the law joining the judicial organizations of the military to the Justice Department.
- (3) Bill to establish the national councils.
- (4) Bill for national divisions.
- (5) Bill concerning the attachment of one note as Note 2 to the legislative bill exempting the transfer of residential units belonging to municipalities.
- (6) Certain articles of the bill concerning the amendment to the social security law.
- (7) Bill concerning the revision of the price of foodstuff.
- (8) Bill concerning the permission to prepare and ratify the annual budgets of some of the municipalities of the war-stricken regions (joint committee).
- (9) Bill concerning the transfer of ownership of vehicles to the Vahed Bus Company.
- (10) Bill concerning the reinstatement of the disability and duty pay to the dependents of those disabled and martyred in the Islamic revolution and the imposed war.
- (11) Studying the proposal for councils after its return from the Council of Guardians (joint committee).
- (12) Bill concerning the attachment of one note to Article 6 of the national divisions law ratified on 7 November 1937.
- (13) Legislative proposal to add three notes to Paragraph "24" of Article 55 of the municipalities law.
- (14) Bill negating the authority of the destroyed shah and the family of that hated regime of the past.
- (15) Proposal exempting from military service one of the children of the families of martyrs.

- (16) Bill amending Article 4 of the general military service law (joint committee).
  - (17) Bill for interpretation of the legislative bill exempting the Islamic revolution committee guards from military duty.
  - (18) Studying Articles 38-41 of the proposal to establish Islamic labor councils.
  - (19) Bill concerning the determination of the duties and organization of the security council (being studied in the second round of discussions).
  - (20) Bill concerning the transfer of land to owners in exchange for the lands taken over by Rey cement company.
  - (21) Bill for the retirement of the employees of municipalities.
  - (22) Bill for dissolving the joint municipal fund.
  - (23) Proposal for determining the land, property and constructions which have been taken over or built up illegally.
  - (24) Bill removing the traffic and driving department from municipalities (being studied in the second round of discussions).
  - (25) Bill concerning the attachment of one note to the law for establishment of the consumer cooperative company of the law enforcement cadre.
  - (26) Amendment to Article 10 concerning diplomatic passports.
  - (27) Legislative bill to control the rates, regulation and distribution of goods.
  - (28) Bill concerning the protection and demarcation of the banks and beds of border rivers.
  - (29) Proposal amending the law for Guards Corps necessities.
  - (30) Proposal for general military service (joint committee).
- Committee on Health, Welfare, Emergency Aid, Social Security and the Red Crescent (15)

Members:

- 1. Dr Sergon Beyt-Ushana, committee chairman
- 2. Dr Javad Shirazian, first vice chairman

3. Dr Mohammad Khalili, second vice chairman
4. Dr 'Abbas Sheybani, reporter
5. Dr Seyyed Mohammad Milani-Hoseyni, secretary
6. Dr Musa Zargar, member
7. Dr Kazem Sami, member
8. Dr Abolqasem Okhovvatian, member
9. Dr Yadollah Sahabi, member
10. Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, member
11. Dr Mostafa Mo'in-Najafabadi, member

The committee on health of the Majlis held a total of 60 regular sessions during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 to study bills, proposals and current affairs.

In these sessions, the following issues were studied and ratified. Also, 43 committee sessions (combined, joint and special) were held in which the following issues were discussed and ratified:

- A. (1) Report on the first round of discussions of the bill attaching one Note to Article 5 of the law for treatment services for government employees ratified on 18 March 1973.
- (2) Report on the opinion concerning the bill for the procedures of the establishment of the Islamic council of workshop workers.
- (3) Report on the opinion concerning the bylaws of the martyr foundation.
- (4) Report concerning the interpretation of Article 1 of the law on manpower, treatment and health services ratified on 15 December 1979.
- (5) Report on the first and second rounds of discussions of the bill permitting the membership of the center for fighting lung diseases in the international union to fight tuberculosis.
- (6) Report on the first and second rounds of discussions of the bill for the establishment of the Iranian organization for blood transfusions.

- (7) Report on the opinions in the first and second round of discussions concerning the bill for determining the position of the property of fugitives from the country.
- (8) Report on the bill for the service of physicians to the oppressed.
- (9) Report on the first round of discussions on attaching one note as Note 2 to Article 3 of the law amending the service outside the capital of physicians, dentists and pharmacologists.
- (10) Report on one round of discussions attaching one note as Note 2 to Article 3 of the law amending the service outside the capital of physicians, dentists and pharmacologists.
- (11) Report on the opinions in the first and second rounds of discussions concerning the bill for the gratuitous aid of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the flood victims of South Yemen.
- (12) Report on the opinion concerning Article 47 of the proposal for general military service.
- (13) Report on the second round of discussions on the bill granting permission for the membership of the organization to fight cancer in the Asian federation of organizations to fight cancer.
- (14) Report on the rejection of the proposal to offer permits to pharmacies which have been in operation for more than 10 years.
- (15) Report on the first round of discussions on the bill attaching one note as Note 3 to the law prohibiting the collection of damages, fines and interest in the social security law.
- (16) Report on the rejection of the proposal attaching one Note to Article 7 of the law of manpower, treatment and health services.
- (17) Report on the proposal amending the interpretation of Article 3 of the law for the five-year service of physicians, dentists and pharmacologists.
- (18) Report on the rejection of the bill permitting the establishment of private practices for physicians.
- (19) Report on the opinion concerning the bill amending Article 23 of the legislative bill increasing the punishment of those who commit narcotics related crimes.



(20) The budget and developmental funds for the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Red Crescent and emergency aid for the period 21 March 1983-20 March 1984 on the suggestion of the plan and budget committee were studied and discussed previously in numerous sessions with the authorities of the above-mentioned organizations and the gentlemen were informed of the issues in order to be able to express their opinions in the budget committee's open sessions.

B. Ratifications of the (combined, joint and special) committees:

- (1) Report on one round of discussions on the proposal for the continuation of the education of the graduates of medical fields before doing their military service (combined).
- (2) Report on the first and second round of discussions on the establishment of the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Training (combined).
- (3) Report on the first round of discussions on the bill to establish the supreme council of health, treatment and medical training (combined).
- (4) Report on the amendment of the bill to establish the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Training (returned from the Council of Guardians) (combined).
- (5) Report on the rejection of the bill for rural physicians (combined).
- (6) Report on the second round of discussions on the medical system bill (special).
- (7) Report on one round of discussions on the proposal to transfer the resources of the educational institutions under the supervision of the three-member committee (joint).
- (8) Three joint committee sessions to study the request of the Ministry of Health to employ specialists in the various fields of medicine which have remained incomplete and which are needed by the institutions of higher learning of the Ministry of Health.

C. Also, in accordance with the decision of the committee, the gentlemen visited the government and private hospitals in their spare time to point out the shortcomings and enable the Ministry of Health to take steps to eliminate them.

Also, some of the gentlemen, whenever necessary or at the invitation of other committees, took part in their meetings and expressed opinions on bills which were being discussed. Dr

Shirazian was selected by the committee to visit and cooperate in medical, health and treatment affairs on the fronts of the imposed war to eliminate their problems. On his return, he presented the necessary reports to the committee. Also, the ministers of health and welfare and culture and higher education and their deputies as well as the general director of the social security organization and the Red Crescent of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the secretary general of the medical system organization, a number of physicians, on various occasions, representatives of dentists and pharmacy owners and a number of the medical students of the universities of the country participated in the committee on health in connection with the issues discussed.

#### Committee on Post, Telegraph and Telephone Affairs (16)

##### Members:

1. Mr Mohsen Rahami, chairman
2. Mr Malakuti, first vice chairman
3. Mr Hoseyn Bazqandi, second vice chairman
4. Mr Moslem Mirzapur, informant
5. Mr Qahreman Rahmani, secretary
6. Mr Seyyed Mohammad Taqi Shahrokhi, member
7. Mr Abu Sa'id Manuchehri, member

The meetings of the committee on post, telegraph and telephone affairs were held regularly from 21 March 1982 to 19 October 1982.

During this period, the first draft of the post bill was studied and discussed in some of the sessions before it was officially offered to the Majlis.

Also, letters received by the committee in connection with the administrative problems of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone as well as the administrative problems of individuals or delays in the installation of telephone centers, and so on, were discussed and referred to the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone for a final response and explanation.

From 19 October 1982, the committee on energy was merged with the committee on post, telegraph and telephone and joint sessions were held thereafter.

Committee on Post and Telegraph Affairs and Energy (16)

Members:

1. Mr 'Ali Orumian, chairman
2. Mr Qodratollah Najafi, first vice chairman
3. Mr Seyyed 'Abbas Miryunesi, second vice chairman
4. Mr Seyyed Ahmad Hoseyni, first secretary
5. Mr Mohammad Reza Rashed, second secretary
6. Mr Mohsen Rahami, reporter
7. Mr Mehdi Bazargan, member
8. Mr Mowlavi Nazar Mohammad Didgah, member
9. Mr Hamed Damani, member
10. Mr 'Alinaqi Naqavi, member

The committee on post, telegraph and energy (water and electricity) of the Majlis held a total of 57 sessions during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and ratified the following bills and proposals:

- (1) Bill for carrying out the commitments concerning the payment of income tax on the contracts signed between the Tavanir company and foreign contractors (first round of discussions).
- (2) Proposal to establish the Islamic labor councils (first round of discussions).
- (3) Amendment of Article 53 of the proposal for the just distribution of water (returned from the honorable Council of Guardians).
- (4) Bill determining the water rates for urban, agricultural, industrial and other uses (first round of discussions).
- (5) Bill for Iran joining the international INMARSAT convention (first round of discussions).
- (6) Amending a few articles of the proposal for the just distribution of water (returned from the honorable Council of Guardians).

(7) Bill to increase the share for memorial and regular stamps of the stamp museum ratified on 21 February 1971 (first round of discussions).

(8) Bill for determining the water rates for urban, agricultural, industrial and other uses (second round of discussions).

(9) Amending Paragraphs "C" and "F" of Article 44 of the proposal for the just distribution of water (returned from the Council of Guardians).

(10) Amending Notes 1 and 2 of the Single Article to permit the determination the water rates for urban, agricultural, industrial and other uses (returned from the Council of Guardians).

(11) Bill concerning the protection and demarcation of the banks and beds of border rivers (first round of discussions).

(12) Bill concerning the restriction on the operational production procedures of the private sector (first round of discussions).

(13) Studying the budget of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone for the period 21 March 1983-20 March 1984 in the presence of the minister, deputies and experts of the Ministry.

(14) Studying the budget of the Ministry of Energy (water and electricity) for the period 21 March 1983-20 March 1984 in the presence of the minister, deputies and experts of the Ministry.

Participation in the conference on the national water industry (visits of the members of the committee):

Visits to dams and facilities of the Ministry of Energy, Karaj dam, Nekah power station, Dorudzan dam and Bandar 'Abbas power station. In connection with the fifth anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran, celebrations were held in the city of Marvdasht, and from the seminar of those who held the celebrations, Dr Seyyed Ahmad Hoseyni, the representative of Marvdasht, and a number of the representatives of the Majlis were invited. On 27 January 1983, they accompanied the minister and the parliamentary deputy of that Ministry to Marvdasht, participated in the celebrations and then visited the facilities of the project for petrochemical expansion and Dorudzan dam.

Then the representatives visited the Arsanjan section and Sa'adatshahr and participated in the people's celebrations.

Those invited to the committee on post, telegraph and energy (water and electricity): Honorable representatives of the

Council of Guardians, ministers, deputies, experts and personalities in connection with the bills referred to the committee for ratification.

Committee on Commerce Affairs and Distribution (17)

Members:

1. Mr Mohsen Mojtahed-Shabestari, committee chairman
2. Mr Sa'id Amani, first vice chairman
3. Mr Mohammad 'Ali Saduqi, second vice chairman
4. Mr Mohammad Nowruzi, first secretary
5. Mr Mohammad Forughi, second secretary
6. Mr 'Ali Akbar Ma'sumi, reporter
7. Mr Mohammad Mohammadi, member
8. Mr 'Abdolkarim Arbabi, member
9. Mr Ghafur Khalkhali, member
10. Mr Hoseyn Pursalari, member
11. Mr Fereydun Astaki, member

This committee held a total of 56 sessions during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and discussed the following proposals and bills:

- (1) Legislative proposal for establishing the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Plan and Budget (not ratified).
- (2) Bill concerning the exchange of goods between the governments of Iran and Syria (ratified).
- (3) Bill concerning the amendment of the social security law (ratified).
- (4) Bill concerning the establishment of transportation companies (ratified).
- (5) Legislative proposal to control the rates and regulate the distribution of goods (not ratified).
- (6) Bill of agreement between Iran and Pakistan (ratified).
- (7) Bill of agreement between Iran and Turkey (ratified).

- (8) Bill of agreement between Iran and Libya (ratified).
- (9) Bill exempting from customs duties and commercial taxes, except for storage and transportation, all medical and orthopedic needs and equipment (ratified).
- (10) Proposal for the just distribution of flour used in villages (ratified).
- (11) Proposal for the Islamic labor council (ratified).
- (12) Bill concerning the fines for delaying or rewards for expediting the unloading of goods (ratified).
- (13) Proposal to establish special terminal and transport companies in ports and points of entry into the country.
- (14) Proposal for the national banking operations system.
- (15) Proposal for the national banking organization law.

Also, in addition to studying the above bills and proposals, in order to be directly informed of the commercial affairs of the country, the committee concerns itself with various problems and issues, some of which are briefly mentioned below:

- A. Bill for nationalizing foreign trade.
- B. Studying the system of national exports and imports.
- C. Study and discussion on the distribution system for such items as iron and rice.
- D. Studying the problems of shortages and raw materials in the country.
- E. Studying the problems of the cooperatives and unions.
- F. Discussions and studies on the distribution system and its problems.
- G. Discussion and study of the problems of high prices and shortage of goods.
- H. Reasons for the decrease in carpet exports.
- I. Studying reports and complaints received.

Also, the following personalities, authorities and experts were invited to the committee to study these problems:

1. Minister of commerce
2. Minister of industries
3. Minister of heavy industries
4. Minister of roads and transport
5. Deputies of ministries
6. Authorities of organizations and institutions affiliated with the Ministry
7. Members of unions and cooperatives

Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (18)

Members:

1. Mr Mohyeddin Fazel-Harandi, committee chairman
2. Mr Ahmad Hemmati, first vice chairman
3. Dr Esma'il Rafi'ian, second vice chairman
4. Mr Asadollah Kiamarsi, reporter
5. Mr Hoseyn 'Alipur, first parliamentary secretary
6. Mr Latif Safari, second parliamentary secretary
7. Mr Mohammad Taqi Ranjbar, member
8. Mr Asghar Rostami, member
9. Mr Samad Shoja'ian, member
10. Mr Qahraman Rahmani, member
11. Mr Morteza A'zami, member

The committee on agriculture and rural development held a total of 138 sessions together with meetings with the special committee on the proposal for the revitalization and transfer of cultivated land during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983, discussing the following proposals and bills:

- (1) Studying the proposal for the revitalization and transfer of cultivated land and the suggestions it has received.

- (2) Studying the bill to transfer 1,186 movable and immovable items of the property of the organization for the protection of plants to the special service aviation company,.
- (3) Studying the bill for insuring agricultural products.
- (4) Studying the bill concerning the permission to determine the water rates for agricultural, industrial and other uses.
- (5) Studying the bill concerning the permission to collect fees for laboratory services and expert wages.
- (6) Studying the bill concerning the amendment to some of the articles of the bylaws of the company for the production and raising of turkey meat.
- (7) Studying the legislative proposal for the national banking organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- (8) Studying the bylaws of the Reconstruction Crusade.
- (9) Studying the bill for the restrictions and procedures regarding the production activities of the private sector.
- (10) Studying the legislative proposal to establish the Ministry of Fisheries and Animal Husbandry and the Ministry of the Reconstruction Crusade.
- (11) Studying the legislative proposal for the procedures to pay money to those whose lands have been transferred in accordance with the law for the revitalization and transfer of cultivated lands.
- (12) Studying the bill for the protection and demarcation of the banks and beds of border rivers.
- (13) Studying the legislative proposal for the banking operations system.
- (14) The committee is also studying other bills.

The committee on agriculture and rural development has studied the following issues with the concerned authorities and has taken the necessary measures in pursuing them.

- (1) Studying the budget for the proposal to revitalize and transfer cultivated lands.
- (2) Studying the government proposal on rice.



- (3) Study and discussions on general national agricultural issues.
- (4) Studying the natural gas outreach to the rural areas and the devised program.
- (5) Studying and exchange of views concerning the problems of farmers and villagers.
- (6) Studies and discussions on the suggestions received from around the country in regards to the proposal for the revitalization and transfer of cultivated lands.
- (7) Studying the situation with regard to animal husbandry and poultry farming in the country.
- (8) Discussions and studies concerning pastures and dry farm lands.
- (9) Discussions, exchanges of opinions and studies on tractors and rationing them.
- (10) Studying the visit of the Iranian delegation and their participation in the world food congress.
- (11) Discussions and studies on the issues concerning the committee with the minister of agriculture and the deputies of that Ministry.
- (12) Studying the situation with regard to the cooperatives.
- (13) Discussions and studies on tribal affairs.
- (14) Reports, discussions and exchanges of views on the country's tobacco products.
- (15) Discussions and studies on the prevention of waste of surface water and the increase of production.
- (16) Study and exchange of views with Ministry of Commerce concerning tires.
- (17) Discussions and studies on the tractor spare parts and products of the tractor manufacturing factories.
- (18) Discussions and studies in connection with purchase of agricultural products.
- (19) Studying the small loans of the Agricultural Bank.

- (20) Discussions and studies concerning the purchase and exportation of agricultural products.
- (21) Discussions and studies on the purchased industrial needs required for agriculture from abroad, such as tires, tractors and other agricultural equipment.
- (22) Study and exchange of views concerning veterinary medicine in the country, the Razi serum manufacturing institution and related issues.
- (23) Studies and discussions with the authorities of the institute for research of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- (24) Discussions and studies concerning the cooperative of the manufacturers of agricultural machinery.
- (25) Study and exchange of views concerning the fisheries.
- (26) Discussions and studies concerning the forests and pastures.
- (27) Studies and exchanges of views concerning the control of the surface waters of the country.
- (28) Discussions and studies on agricultural research issues.
- (29) Discussions and studies with the authorities on issues regarding the reconstruction of manpower.
- (30) Exchanges of views and discussions on the Moghan cultivation and industry unit with its officials and the Ministry of Agriculture.
- (31) Discussions and studies on issues involving the Agricultural Bank and the concerned authorities.
- (32) Studies and exchanges of views concerning the plan and budget of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- (33) Report on the activities of the environmental protection organization.
- (34) Discussions and studies of the first draft of the law of forests with the authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- (35) Studies and exchanges of views concerning the plan and budget of Moghan cultivation and industry unit.
- (36) Discussions concerning the partnership of the Agricultural Bank in 40 percent of the shares of companies.

- (37) Studying issues concerning dams.
- (38) Discussions and exchanges of views about the waste products of the fisheries, fish losses, problems concerning caviar and the problems of the fishermen.
- (39) Discussions and exchanges of views concerning the problems of tea planters.
- (40) Appointing representatives and participation in seminars.
- (41) Sending representatives to visit the cultivation and industry [projects] and the nation's agricultural problems.
- (42) Discussions, exchanges of views and measures concerning the reports of the representatives from their constituencies.
- (43) Study and exchanges of views concerning the purchase of agricultural products through the supreme economic council and the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce.
- (44) Study, discussions and measures concerning the complaints received from farmers throughout the country.
- (45) Discussions and exchanges concerning the letters received from the central institutions and organizations and their branches, taking actions, purging and responding to them.
- (46) Supervision over the affairs conferred on the committee related to the members in their constituencies.
- (47) Delegating the representatives of the committee in connection with complaints received.
- (48) Measures, pursuits, discussions and exchanges of views concerning the underground waters of the country, such as the underground irrigation systems.
- (49) Measures and pursuits of related issues conferred by other representatives of the Majlis on the committee.
- (50) Investigation by all the members into letters received by the committee.

Persons invited to the committee on agriculture and rural development:

Minister of agriculture

Deputies of the Ministry of Agriculture or their representatives

Deputies of the Ministry of Commerce and the Plan and Budget Organization or their representatives

Director of the Agricultural Bank, deputies or their representatives

Director general of the Moghan cultivation and industry unit, the governor general of Eastern Azarbaijan

Director general of the Iranian tobacco company

Committee on the Affairs of Organizations Affiliated with the Prime Minister's Office (Such as the Physical Education Organization, Religious Endowments Affairs) (19)

Members:

1. Mr Mehdi Karubi, committee chairman
2. Mr Mohammad Hoseyn Anzabi, first vice chairman
3. Mr Motalleb Vahid, second vice chairman
4. Mr Seyyed Abolhasan Hoseyni, reporter
5. Mr Seyyed Hasan Hoseyni-Tabataba'i, first secretary
6. Mr Seyyed Hoseyni Hoseyni-Va'ez, member
7. Mr Khachaturian, member
8. Mr Ferdowsipur, member
9. Mr Omid Najafabadi, member

The committee on organizations affiliated with the Prime Minister's Office held a total of 48 sessions during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and studied the following bills and proposals:

A. The proposal offered by a number of representatives in connection with the ownership of cultivated lands and the revitalization and transfer of land in the Islamic Republic of Iran was studied and discussed and Note 4 of Article 4 (was ratified) with some changes.

B. The proposal on the bylaws of the martyr foundation was raised and certain decisions were made. The suggestion of the defense committee that the fully authorized representative of the minister of the Guards Corps must take the place of the fully

authorized representative of the commander general of the Guards Corps was ratified without opposition.

C. The bill concerning the permission for the continued membership of the military of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the sports council of world armies (SIZM) was discussed and ratified with some amendments.

D. The legislative proposal for transferring the resources of the educational institutions under the supervision of the three-member committee, with the following amendment that the Single Article be added after the first line, in observing the religious restrictions on religious endowments until the situation with regard to the bill on health and treatment has been clarified (was ratified).

E. The legislative proposal to void the sales documents on properties, water and land endowed during the corrupt regime of the Pahlavis with amendments (was ratified).

F. Proposal concerning the organization and authority of the organization for religious endowments and charity affairs is being studied in two joint judicial and Prime Minister's Office committees and parts of the proposal have been ratified.

G. The legislative proposal concerning the bylaws of the national organization for tribal affairs is being studied.

Ministers and deputies invited to the committee concerning the bills, proposals and issues discussed:

1. Minister without portfolio for executive affairs
2. Deputy and supervisor of the organization for religious endowments
3. Deputy and supervisor of the environmental protection organization
4. Supervisor of the physical education organization

Committee on Article 90 (20)

Members:

1. Mr Seyyed Mohammad Kho'iniha, committee chairman
2. Mr Hoseyn 'Ali Rahmani, first vice chairman
3. Mr 'Ali Akbar Rezvani, second vice chairman
4. Mr Seyyed Fazlollah Hoseyni-Berma'i, first secretary

5. Mr Moslem Mirzapur, second secretary
6. Mr 'Ali Aqa Mohammadi, reporter
7. Mr Fazlollah Salavati, member
8. Mr Mahmud Marvi-Samavarchi, member
9. Mr Mohammad Hadi Borumand, member
10. Ms A'zam Taleqani, member
11. Mr Hashem Hejazi, member
12. Mr Seyyed Mojtaba Mirja'fari, member
13. Ms Maryam Behruzi, member
14. Mr Hoseyn Bakhshi-Navvab, member
15. Mr Mohsen Rusi-Gulmaragheh, member
16. Mr Reza Esfahani, member
17. Mr Seyyed Hasan Musavi-Tabrizi, member
18. Mr Arsalan Fallah Hojjat-Ansari, member
19. Mr Seyyed Mohammad Ahmadi Forushani, member
20. Mr Mohammad Hoseyn Rahimi-Salmanzareji, member
21. Mr Seyyed 'Abbas Tabataba'inezhad, member
22. Mr Musa Salimi-Kamini, member
23. Mr Mazaher Haqshenas-Kudehi, member
24. Mr Golanreza Rahimi-Hajiabadi, member
25. Mr Hoseyn Bazqandi, member
26. Mr Mohsen Seyyedayn, member
27. Mr Mir Ghaffar Sajjadinezhad, member
28. Mr Mohammad Nasrollahi, member
29. Mr Hoseyn Ja'sari, member
30. Mr 'Ali Nazari-Monared, member

31. Mr Mohammad Hoseyn Mohammad

#### Organizations of the Committee on Article 90

In "A Guide to the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Report on the Period 21 March 1981-20 March 1982)," we spoke of the procedures, restrictions, duties and authority of the committee on Article 90 and now we shall mention the organization and the status of the work accomplished during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983.

This committee has an independent administrative office located at the crossroads of Imam Khomeyni and Felesthine Streets, to which the people file their complaints in person or in writing. The administrative office handles office and admission concerns and has a follow up unit and records and summary writing divisions.

Studying the preliminary stages and building the case are carried out in the administrative office by the brief writer under the supervision of the legal counsel in accordance with the regulations of the bylaws of the committee and the case is referred to the committee on Article 90 for opinions and appropriate measures. The head executive committee and a member of the board of directors of the committee are responsible for supervising the above-mentioned administrative office.

#### Divisions and units of the committee on Article 90:

The committee on Article 90 has seven divisions, each consisting of several units, as follows:

(1) The cultural division, which includes units on Islamic guidance, education, culture and higher education, the organization of the Voice and Vision and other units.

(2) The economic division, which includes units on agriculture, economic affairs and finance, commerce, industries, oil and customs and other units.

(3) The political and military division, which includes units on defense, the interior (Police Department, gendarmeries, revolution committees, registration and records), the Ministry of the Guards Corps, foreign affairs, intelligence, research, the Prime Minister's Office and other units.

(4) The welfare and social division, which includes units on the revolution institutions (the foundation for the oppressed, the martyr foundation, the Reconstruction Crusade, the Imam's emergency aid committee, etc.), labor and social affairs, organizations affiliated with the Prime Minister's Office, health and other units.

(5) The developmental and technical division, which includes units on housing and urban development; energy; post, telegraph and telephone; roads and transport and other units.

(6) The judicial division, which includes units on the Justice Department, national documentation registration, prosecutors' offices, revolution courts, guild-related affairs courts, courts for fighting prohibited acts and narcotics and other units.

(7) The legislative division, which investigates complaints concerning the legislative branch and the work procedures of the Majlis.

It should be pointed out that all the work of the committee is regulated and controlled through the executive committee.

#### Confidential Reports and Complaints:

Confidential reports and complaints are presented to the committee through the administrative office directly without being subject to administrative procedures and after being viewed by the head of the executive committee or the head of the committee, they are recorded in a special book and placed at the disposal of the units of the related divisions to be acted upon.

#### Public Relations of Article 90:

The public relations task of this committee is to prepare various publications, archives and newspapers, to study the committee units, to report the committee news to the mass media and the press, to prepare books needed by the committee, and so on.

The council of directors of the committee is comprised of: (1) a chairman, (2) a first vice chairman, (3) a second vice chairman, (4) an informant, (5) a first secretary and (6) a second secretary. Every Tuesday afternoon, these members hold meetings to determine the agenda of the general meeting of the committee and in regards to invitations to ministers, authorities or cases sent by the divisions to the board of directors.

#### General Sessions of the Committee

Brothers and sisters who are members of this committee participate actively in the general meetings of the committee on Mondays and Wednesdays with a sense of commitment and responsibility and engage in investigating the cases and complaints referred to them during their off duty hours.



## Number of Public and Private Sessions and Those Invited

This committee held a total of 58 official general sessions and 60 unofficial private sessions from 5 April 1982 to 7 March 1983. In most of these sessions, authorities were invited in connection with the problems, difficulties and complaints received and in their presence, discussions and exchanges of views took place and final decisions were reached.

Those invited include:

1. Minister of oil, in two cases
2. Head of national inspection, in three cases
3. Representative and member of plan and budget committee
4. General director of the Voice and Vision
5. Minister of roads and transport and the supervisor of airlines
6. Minister without portfolio for executive affairs, in two cases
7. Minister of economic affairs and finance, in two cases
8. Director general of customs, in two cases
9. Legal and parliamentary deputy prime minister, in two cases
10. Minister of education
11. Deputy for technical and trade training of the Ministry of Education
12. Executive head of the Kad plan of the Ministry of Education
13. Deputy of the Ministry of Agriculture
14. Headquarters for land transfer
15. Commander general of the gendarmeries and his deputies
16. Joint headquarters of the military of the Islamic Republic of Iran
17. Minister of the interior
18. Minister of labor and his deputies

19. Minister without portfolio and head of the welfare organization
20. Minister of health
21. Deputy minister of mines and metals
22. Deputy minister of labor and social affairs
23. Supervisor of the Islamic society of the Iranian physical education organization
24. Prosecutor of the prosecutor's office for fighting prohibited acts
25. Technical deputy of Iranian customs
26. Supervisor of the organization for religious endowments
27. Supervisor of the court for fighting prohibited acts
28. Representatives of the Majlis, in several cases
29. Tehran city hall
30. Committee on resolving the disputes of the Ministry of Labor
31. One of the deputies of the Ministry of the Interior
32. One of the deputies of the Ministry of Commerce, in two cases
33. Head of the special civil court, branch 3, of Tehran
34. Deputy minister of labor
35. Islamic society of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance
36. Islamic society of customs
37. Director general of chemicals of the Ministry of Industries
38. Commerce section of the foundation for the oppressed
39. Prosecutor of the foundation for the oppressed
40. One of the members of the board of directors of the Toyota company
41. General director of the Iranian tobacco company

42. Head of the court for guild-related affairs
43. Head of economic mobilization
44. General director of food industries
45. Center for Islamic revolution documents
46. General director of the Tehran Farma company
47. Deputy of the Ministry of Health
48. Council of the university crusade of the capital
49. Council of the teacher training university crusade
50. Secretary general of the organization for administrative and employment affairs
51. Director general of the Central Bank
52. Head of the special civil courts
53. General manager of the Pars electric factories
54. General manager of Rafi company
55. Head of provincial affairs of the Reconstruction Crusade
56. Head of the affairs of war victims
57. Persons not in authority, in several cases

Sending Committee Delegations to the Cities and Provinces of the Country

The committee [on Article] 90 sent delegations to the following cities and provinces:

1. Gilan Province
2. Fars Province
3. City of Behbahan
4. Ports and customs of the country
5. Ministry of Oil and institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Oil, on three occasions
6. University of Esfahan

7. Khorasan Province (Chenaran)

8. In order to study the student issues of the Ministry of Science [as published]

Also, about 30 reports were presented by the delegations and the heads of the divisions of the committee in the general sessions of the committee.

Administrative and Provincial Graphs and Statistics on the Complaints Received

From 21 March 1982 to 6 March 1983, a total of 32,605 letters and complaints addressed to the committee on Article 90 or the speaker of the Majlis through the administrative office of the committee on Article 90 were received.

Of the above cases, 1,742 could be studied and investigated in accordance with the bylaws of the committee and the appropriate steps were taken. Of this number, 1,010 cases received the necessary response from the concerned authorities, the complaints were reported and the cases filed and the remainder are being investigated.

About 5,500 cases were sent to the concerned authorities with one guiding sheet attached to the complaint and 24,991 cases of complaints were forwarded to the proper authorities as they were unrelated and a copy was sent to the committee to be filed without investigation.

It should be pointed out that about 1,110 cases from 23 September 1981 to 20 March 1982 were investigated in addition to the statistics given above for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983. Also, as we mentioned, confidential reports are presented directly to the committee. Confidential reports numbered 890 cases and of this number, 259 were investigated, 273 were filed and 358 are being acted upon. Persons appearing at the administrative office of the committee numbered 4,368.

Telephone responses to the complainants numbered 6,240 cases.

Administrative and provincial graphs of the work accomplished by the committee on Article 90:



Key

1. Administrative Graph. Rectangular Joint Graph of Complaints on Which the Committee on Article 90 Has Taken Action. Subtotal: 1,742 cases
2. Y
3. 320
4. 300
5. 280
6. 260
7. 240
8. 220
9. 200
10. 180
11. 160
12. 140
13. 120
14. 100
15. 80
16. 60
17. 40
18. 20
19. 0
20. Judiciary
21. 327
22. Ministry of the Interior
23. 195
24. Ministry of Education
25. 173
26. Ministry of Culture
27. 120
28. Ministry of Justice
29. 116
30. Ministry of Health
31. 108
32. Ministry of Agriculture
33. 92
34. Ministry of Industries
35. 64
36. Ministry of Defense
37. 59
38. Ministry of Housing
39. 58
40. Revolutionary institutions
41. 51
42. Ministry of Oil
43. 44
44. Prime Minister's Office
45. 42
46. Ministry of Energy
47. 40

- 48. Ministry of Labor
- 49. 39
- 50. Ministry of Economy
- 51. 39
- 52. Ministry of Roads and Transport
- 53. 36
- 54. Ministry of the Guards Corps
- 55. 26
- 56. Ministry of Commerce
- 57. 25
- 58. Ministry of Guidance
- 59. 14
- 60. Ministry of Heavy Industries
- 61. 12
- 62. Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone
- 63. 12
- 64. Welfare Organization
- 65. 12
- 66. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 67. 8
- 68. Plan and Budget Organization
- 69. 8
- 70. Voice and Vision
- 71. 5
- 72. Miscellaneous
- 73. 10
- 74. X





Key

1. Provincial Graph. Rectangular Joint Graph of  
Complaints Acted Upon by the Committee on Article 90.  
Subtotal: 1,742 cases
2. X
3. 800
4. 750
5. 700
6. 650
7. 600
8. 550
9. 500
10. 450
11. 400
12. 350
13. 300
14. 250
15. 200
16. 150
17. 100
18. 50
19. 0
20. Tehran Province
21. 757
22. Esfahan Province
23. 147
24. Azarbaijan Province
25. 87
26. Mazandaran Province
27. 82
28. Khorasan Province
29. 75
30. Khuzestan Province
31. 72
32. Gilan Province
33. 72
34. Fars Province
35. 71
36. Western Azarbaijan Province
37. 67
38. Central Province
39. 43
40. Lorestan Province
41. 42
42. Bakhtaran Province
43. 39
44. Zanzan Province
45. 31
46. Hamadan Province
47. 29
48. Kurdistan Province

- 49. 25
- 50. Kerman Province
- 51. 18
- 52. Semnan Province
- 53. 16
- 54. Boyer Ahmad Province
- 55. 16
- 56. Ilam Province
- 57. 12
- 58. Sistan and Baluchestan Province
- 59. 11
- 60. Hormozgan Province
- 61. 10
- 62. Bushehr Province
- 63. 9
- 64. Chaharmahal Province
- 65. 6
- 66. Yazd Province
- 67. 5
- 68. Y

Committee on the Accounting Court, Budget and Financial Affairs of the Majlis (21)

1. Mr Seyyed Hashem Hamidi, committee chairman
2. Mr 'Ali Haqiqat-Afshar, first vice chairman
3. Mr Seyyed Fakhroddin Musavi-Nanehkaran, second vice chairman
4. Mr Kazem Nowruzi, reporter
5. Mr Mohammad Farzpur, secretary
6. Mr Esma'il Khoshnevis, secretary
7. Mr Ahmad Sadr-Haj Seyyed Javadi, member

This committee held a total of 44 official sessions during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and discussed the following proposals and bills:

- (1) Legislative proposal of the accounting court (ratified by the Majlis).
- (2) Legislative proposal reinstating the duty and regular pay of the representatives of the Majlis and their dependents (ratified by the Majlis).
- (3) Proposal for the employment bylaws of the employees of the Majlis (ratified by the Majlis).
- (4) Legislative proposal reinstating the duty and regular pay for guards who have been martyred (ratified).
- (5) Allocation of the budget of the Majlis for the period 21 March 1981-20 March 1982 (ratified).
- (6) Bill to postpone the deadline established in Paragraph "C" of Note 40 of the budget law for the period 21 March 1980-20 March 1981 (ready for discussion in the Majlis).
- (7) Proposal of the bylaws of the Iranian parliamentary group, member of the interparliamentary union (ready for discussion in the Majlis).
- (8) Proposal to establishing the office of representatives (ready for discussion in the Majlis; rejected in the committee).
- (9) Bill for amending and the law of the accounting court (ready for discussion in the Majlis).

(10) General accounting proposal (ready for discussion in the Majlis).

(11) General accounting bill (suspended).

(12) Proposal concerning the inclusion of the representatives of the Majlis and their dependents in the law for reinstating duty and regular pay.

(13) Legislative proposal for establishing the auditing organization (in committee).

Persons invited to the committee:

1. Head and prosecutor of the accounting court
2. Representatives of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and the Plan and Budget Organization
3. Commissionaires of the Majlis
4. Deputy speaker of the Majlis

Committee on the Reconstruction Crusade (22)

Members:

1. Mr Mohsen Mojtahed-Shabastari, committee chairman
2. Mr Mohammad 'Ali Sobhanollahi, vice chairman
3. Mr Seyyed Ahmad Zarhani, reporter
4. Mr Seyyed Fakhroddin Musavi, secretary
5. Mr 'Abdolhamid Aqarahimi, member
6. Mr Ahmad Mollazadeh, member
7. Mr Shahaboddin Bimeqdar, member
8. Mr Mehdi Qa'emi, member

The committee on the Reconstruction Crusade held 35 sessions from 5 April 1982 to 14 October 1982 and studied the proposals for the bylaws of the Reconstruction Crusade. Finally, in a session on 14 October 1982, the above-mentioned proposal was ratified by the committee on the Reconstruction Crusade and a report was presented to the Majlis for the second round of discussions.

In most of these sessions, the members of the central council of the Reconstruction Crusade also participated.

Note. In early fall of 1982, the committee on the Reconstruction Crusade was combined with the committee on revolution institutions.

Committee on Revolution Institutions (such as the Reconstruction Crusade, the Foundation for the Oppressed and the Martyr Foundation) (23)

Members:

1. Mr Ahmad Mollazadeh, committee chairman
2. Mr Hasan Hasanzadeh, first vice chairman
3. Mr Mohammad Eshaq Madani, second vice chairman
4. Mr Ahmad 'Attari, reporter
5. Mr 'Abbas 'Ali Bahari, first secretary
6. Mr Mohammad Hoseyn Danesh, second secretary
7. Mr Mohammad Javad Hojjati-Kermani, member
8. Mr Seyyed Hoseyn Beheshtinezhad, member
9. Mr Mohammad Kazem Saburi, member
10. Mr 'Abbas 'Abbasi, member
11. Mr Seyyed Davud Mostafavi, member
12. Mr Seyyed 'Ali Hoseyni, member

The committee on revolution institutions (such as the Reconstruction Crusade, the foundation for the oppressed and the martyr foundation) held a total of 31 sessions from 14 October 1982 to 15 March 1983 and discussed the following bills and proposals.

- (1) Study and ratification of the exemption from military service of one of the members of the families of martyrs.
- (2) Discussions concerning the revolution institutions and the procedures for their operations.
- (3) Studying the operations of the foundation for the oppressed.

(4) Discussions concerning the "bill for the creation of centers for rural and tribal services throughout the country."

(5) Studying the operations of the Reconstruction Crusade in Eastern Azarbaijan and Qom.

(6) Studying the operation of the deputy division for the reconstruction of manpower of the Prime Minister's Office.

(7) Studying the budget of the Reconstruction Crusade for the periods 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and 21 March 1983-20 March 1984.

(8) Studying and eliminating the existing problems between the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and the foundation for the oppressed in regards to housing construction and urban lands.

(9) Studying the operations of the Imam Khomeyni emergency aid committee.

(10) Studying the operations of the self-sufficiency crusade of the Ministry of Health.

(11) Study and ratification of the proposal for the bylaws of the martyr foundation for the second round of discussions (the first round of the discussions on the proposal was studied and it was ratified in the committee on organizations affiliated with the Prime Minister's Office). Also, a number of the committee members visited the recuperation hospital of the self-sacrificers of the revolution in Kahrizak.

The committee on revolution institutions invited the following persons and authorities to give their views in studying the above issues:

(1) Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Azheh'i, the minister without portfolio and head of the welfare organization.

(2) Engineer Salamati, the minister of agriculture, and two of his deputies.

(3) Engineer Gonabadi, the minister of housing and urban development, and one of his deputies.

(4) Hojjat ol-Eslam Karubi, the supervisor of the martyr foundation.

(5) Brother Davudi, the deputy prime minister for the affairs of the institutions.

- (6) Brother Tabataba'i, the supervisor of the foundation for the oppressed.
- (7) Brother Firuzabadi, member of the central council of the Reconstruction Crusade.
- (8) Deputy minister of the guards corps.
- (9) Deputy minister of health and the authorities of the office of the self-sufficiency crusade of the Ministry of Health.
- (10) Deputy head of the joint headquarters of the military of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- (11) A number of the authorities of the deputy prime minister's office for the reconstruction of manpower.
- (12) Authorities of the Imam Khomeyni emergency aid committee.
- (13) Representatives of the martyr foundation.
- (14) Several authorities of the central office of the Reconstruction Crusade.
- (15) Authorities of the foundation for housing of the Islamic revolution.

Committee on Investigating Questions (23)

Members:

- 1. Mr Abolqasem Vafi, committee chairman
- 2. Mr Bahram Tajgardun, first vice chairman
- 3. Mr Musavi-Tabrizi, second vice chairman
- 4. Mr Mohammad Hosyninian, reporter
- 5. Ms 'Ateqeh Saddiqi (Raja'i), first secretary
- 6. Mr Mostafa Tabrizi, second secretary
- 7. Mr Ja'far Sahjuni, member
- 8. Mr Seyyed Sajjad Hojaji, member
- 9. Mr Seyyed Mohammad Shahrokhi, member
- 10. Mr Farajollah Va'ezi, member

11. Mr Hamid Zadeh-Givi, member

The committee on investigating questions held a total of 25 sessions during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 and studied and investigated the questions of the representatives to the ministers.

(1) Question by Mr Nadi to the minister of the interior concerning the inattention to the reminders of the representatives regarding the problem of the Falavarjan committee and the tragic armed incident. The committee found the explanation of the minister in response to be satisfactory.

(2) Question by Mr Movvahed-Savoji to the minister of culture and higher education concerning the measures taken to reopen the universities after the wishes of the exalted leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. The committee found the explanation of the minister in response to be satisfactory.

(3) Question of Mr Sadeq Khalkhali to the minister of energy concerning the measures taken thus far in regards to the condition of the drinking water of the city of Qom. The committee found the explanation of the minister in response to be satisfactory.

(4) Question of Mr Mohammad Reza Amin-Naseri to the minister of agriculture concerning the justification for the monopoly on the purchase and pricing of cocoons. Upon the explanation of the minister, the committee determined that proper investigations needed to be made.

(5) Question of Mr Mohammad Reza 'Abbasifard to the minister of agriculture concerning the conformity of the rural cooperatives with the conditions of the Islamic revolution and other issues. The committee found the explanation of the minister in response to be satisfactory.

(6) Questions of Mr Mohammad Nowruzi to the minister of agriculture concerning the reasons for the shortage in the cotton harvest and other issues. Upon the explanation of the minister, the committee determined that proper investigations needed to be made.

(7) Question of Mr Mostafa Tabrizi to the minister of roads and transport concerning the reason for the delay in constructing rural roads in Bojnord despite their having been approved. Upon the explanation of the minister, the committee determined that proper investigations needed to be made.

(8) Question of Mr Movvahedi-Savoji to the minister without portfolio for executive affairs concerning the procedures for the



supervision of the government over the foundation for the oppressed; the effective measures taken thus far and why the report was presented. Upon the explanation of the minister, the committee determined that proper investigations needed to be made.

(9) Question of Mr Shahraki to the minister of culture and higher education concerning the progress of the construction and the facilities of the agricultural college of Sistan and other issues. Upon the explanation of the minister, the committee determined that proper investigations needed to be made.

(10) Question of Mr Mohammad Kiavash to the minister of roads and transport concerning the reason for the fire in airport terminal one. The committee found the explanation of the minister in response to be unsatisfactory and determined that proper investigations needed to be made.

(11) Question of Ms A'zam Talegani to the minister of roads concerning the reason for the disrepair and inoperation of the runway of Iranshahr Airport. The committee found the explanation of the minister in response to be satisfactory.

(12) Question of Mr 'Abedinzadeh to the minister of the interior concerning the reasons for the delay in implementing the [law for] parties. Upon the explanation of the minister, the committee determined that proper investigations needed to be made.

(13) Question of Mr Hashem Hejazi to the minister of education concerning the lack of implementation of national inspection and the transfer of 31 teachers to distant places. The committee found the explanations of the minister in response to be unsatisfactory.

(14) Question of Mr Sadeq Khalkhali to the minister of foreign affairs concerning the asylum of a number of the members of the embassies in Italy, London and Dubai. The committee found the explanations of the minister in response to be satisfactory.

(15) Question of Mr 'Abdolhamid Aqarahimi to the minister of industries concerning the cigarette black market and the high prices. The committee found the explanations of the minister in response to be satisfactory, provided the minister eliminates the weaknesses in the tobacco company.

(16) Question of Mr Sobhanollahi to the minister of industries concerning the reasons for the dismissal of the general manager of Tabriz machine manufacturing factory and the organization for the expansion of industries. The committee found the explanations of the minister in response to be unsatisfactory and

it was determined that the minister should study this case and, after investigations, report to the committee for a decision.

(17) Question of Mr Zavvareh'i to the minister of agriculture concerning the amount of fish purchased from Argentina and other issues. The committee found the explanations of the minister in response to be satisfactory.

(18) Question of Mr A'zami-Lorestani to the minister of roads and transport concerning the reason for the closure of the Khorramabad-Choghlund-Borujerd road. The committee found the explanations of the minister in response to be satisfactory.

(19) Question of Mr Fakhroddin Hejazi to the minister of commerce concerning the distribution of goods which are at the disposal of the government. The committee found the response of the deputy minister of commerce to be unsatisfactory.

(20) Question of Mr Manuchehr Esteki to the minister of energy concerning the reason for not starting the Kordkuy and Bandar Gaz sewage project despite numerous reminders. Upon the explanation of the minister, the committee determined that proper investigations needed to be made.

(21) Question of Seyyed Reza Zavvareh'i to the minister of energy concerning the Varamin-Garmsar irrigation plan. The committee considered the response of the minister to be satisfactory.

(22) Question of 'Abdolvahed Musavi concerning the reason for the shortcomings, confusion and mistreatment by the Mehrabad and southern port customs officials in regards to the entry and exit of passengers in general and the laborers of the country in the Persian Gulf. Upon the explanation of the minister, the committee determined that proper investigations needed to be made (minister without portfolio for executive affairs, Mr Hoseyn Namazi).

(23) Question of Mr Fakhroddin Hejazi to the minister of the interior concerning the bombings and the inattention of the law enforcement authorities and the future plans. The committee found the explanation of the minister in response to be satisfactory.

(24) Question of Mr Seyyed Reza Zavvareh'i to the minister of agriculture concerning the provincial plans subject to Note 25 of the budget law for the period 21 March 1986-20 March 1987. Upon the explanation of the minister, it was decided that proper investigations needed to be made.

(25) Question of Mr Rashed to the minister of agriculture concerning the reason for transferring the Moghan slaughterhouse to Ardebil. Upon the explanation of the minister, the committee decided that proper investigations needed to be made.

#### Committee on Investigation of the Majlis (24)

##### Members:

1. Brother Hoseyn 'Ali Rahmani, committee chairman
2. Mr Mehdi Shahabadi, first vice chairman
3. Mr Abolfazl Seyyed-Reyhani, second vice chairman
4. Mr Ahmad Attari, reporter
5. Mr Ahmad 'Alizadeh, first secretary
6. Mr Mohammad Reza Babasafari, second secretary
7. Mr Ja'far Javadi-Shajuni, member
8. Mr Mohammad Fazel, member
9. Mr Abolhasan Allalhobdashti, member
10. Mr Hasan Hasanzadeh-Mirabadi, member
11. Mr Hoshen Rahami, member
12. Mr Qorban'ali Dari-Najafabadi, member
13. Mr Seyyed Mohsen Pur-Mirghaffari, member
14. Mr Fazlollah Mahallati, member
15. Mr Mohammad 'Ali Sadduqi, member

This committee studied the credentials of the following persons:

Name of Person Elected	Constituency	Opinion of the Committee
Dr Hoseyn Ja'fari	Bakhtaran	His credentials were approved by the committee

Hojjat ol-Eslam Esfarayen  
'Ali Baba'i

The committee determined that the elections were faulty but his credentials were discussed and approved by the Majlis

Mr 'Ali Akbar Tehran  
Purostad

His credentials were approved by the committee

Mr Taqi Seyyed Tehran  
Khamushi

Since the representative who objected to his case was not present in the session of the investigation committee, the electoral file was referred to the board of directors for a decision

Mr Mohammad Mahabad  
Jasim Sa'adati

The credentials are being studied

Mr Seyyed Hasan Orumiyyeh  
Musavi-Anzabi

The credentials are being studied

#### Committee on Devising the Bylaws of the Majlis (25)

##### Members:

1. Mr Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, chairman
2. Mr Ahmad Mostafavi-Kashani, first vice chairman
3. Mr 'Ali Movvahedi Savoji, second vice chairman
4. Mr Mohammad Forughi, reporter
5. Mr Hoseyn Harati, member
6. Mr Latif Safari, member
7. Mr Gholam'ali Shahraki, member
8. Dr Seyyed Mohammad Milani-Hoseyni, member
9. Dr Kazem Sami, member
10. Mr Hashem Sabbaghian, member
11. Mr Mehdi Tayyeb, member
12. Mr 'Ali Kazemi, member

13. Mr Mohammad Mojtabeh-Shabastari, member
14. Mr Nasrollah Hatefi, member
15. Mr Majid Ansari, member

Committee report. The Majlis requires laws and regulations for the management of its sessions, stating the procedures for dealing with proposals and issues, specifying the times for opponents and supporters of proposals and bills, stating procedures for maintaining the affiliated unity of the Majlis and dozens of other issues related to the Majlis. These regulations shall be called the internal bylaws of the Majlis.

In the first days of the opening of the Majlis, no bylaws existed which were harmonious with the Majlis, which was the epitome of the heart of the revolution, except for a few articles which had been ratified by the Revolution Council. Hence, it was imperative to prepare bylaws appropriate to the Majlis.

From the first days, along with the internal committees of the Majlis, a committee called "the committee on the internal bylaws of the Majlis" was formed. Considering the needs and problems faced by the Majlis and considering the first drafts which were prepared by the Revolution Council and some of the representatives of the Majlis, the committee held regular meetings to study the suggestions of the representatives. Consequently, after a period of time, the committee on the bylaws prepared the bylaws and presented them to the Majlis for ratification.

Since the Majlis is in an active, flowing state and considering the conditions of the Islamic revolution, issues inherent to the revolution would occur and the weaknesses and the imperfections of the bylaws were felt. Therefore, at first, it was suggested that the internal bylaws prepared by the committee be ratified on a trial basis for one year. This suggestion was approved in the Majlis and the bylaws were tried for one year.

During this year, certain suggestions were sent to the committee. Then, the committee reexamined the bylaws from the top, article by article, and examined the suggestions of all the representatives in the presence of those who had proposed them. After the examinations, a relatively comprehensive and precise set of bylaws was prepared and presented to the Majlis and in an open session, they were discussed and studied article by article. In accordance with the Constitution, all the articles were ratified by two-thirds of the voting representatives. At the present time, the bylaws which are in effect are those which have been ratified by the Majlis and reviewed by the Council of Guardians. Of course, in practice, there will be new cases which

have not been noticed earlier and, naturally, they must be anticipated in the bylaws of this committee, similar to other permanent internal committees of the Majlis. The responsibility for the new suggestions offered by the representatives of the Majlis shall belong to the committee. Naturally, considering the new needs and cases, there shall be new suggestions which are offered to the committee through the Majlis and after being discussed in the committee, they shall be presented to the Majlis for ratification.

The committee on the bylaws, like other committees of the Majlis, is engaged in studying the new suggestions and ratifications of the committee shall be gradually placed on the agenda of the Majlis in order to be discussed and ratified in an open session. Each one of the new ratifications shall be considered a part of and shall be added to the internal bylaws.

### Special Committees of the Majlis

#### Special Committee on the Banking System

The special committee on the banking system was formed after numerous meetings with the representatives of the government and the experts on banking issues discussed and studied the proposal for the banking system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was offered to the Majlis during the period 22 December 1981-20 January 1982 in several sessions and in a session on 26 January 1983, it was rejected by a majority vote for the following reasons:

(1) Considering that the aim of the proposal is to eliminate usury from the banking system and replace it with a system which ensures that the necessary revenues will be gained and helps provide for the operational costs of the bank, no definite, clear and secure policy has been stated in this proposal to replace and secure the financial resources.

(2) Except for the credit section of the proposal, which is subject to the restrictions of Article 58 and which occasionally pays attention to the details of the bylaws, in terms of the monetary and banking issues, the proposal deals in generalities and is not presented in an implementable manner. In fact, in numerous instances, certain groups of people would be legally obliged to make deposits. These methods would not only be inadequate as far as managing the banking system, but they would actually disrupt the trust and confidence in normal banking operations, which are at the core of banking operations, and in practice would necessarily turn the banks into mandatory companies.

(3) In the above proposal, not only would the bank be a collector of deposits and the agent for (didari) and banking services, but it would be turned into a large company which would interfere directly in the sale and distribution of goods throughout the country and would even become a large insurance agent. In addition, sufficient motivation to attract people's deposits is not projected.

(4) Most importantly, in addition to a lack of emphasis placed on interest-free loans--and essentially in a banking system, the duty of the bank is to mobilize and direct the monetary resources, that is, the implementary aspect of the monetary operations--the banks would become economic policy makers and with the authority which would be given alternatively to the general assembly of banks, the supreme council of banks and other authorities, in practice, a government would be created within the government.

Considering the above issues, the special committee on the banking system rejected the above proposal and declined to continue discussions on the whole proposal.

The bill presented by the government was placed on the agenda of the committee. After 47 sessions, the bill concerning the omission of interest and conformity of the banking operations with Islamic standards, number 891 in print, which was offered to the Majlis on 11 May 1982, was discussed and examined and was ratified with some amendments by a majority vote on 26 January 1983. Here is the report offered to the Majlis for the first round of discussions.

Obviously, the views and suggestions of the honorable representatives may be presented and studied in the second round of discussions in an attempt to eliminate the imperfections and complete the bill.

Gratefully, the informant of the special committee on the banking system

#### Legislative Bill for an Interest Free Banking System

#### Chapter 1: Goals and Duties of the Banking System of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Article 1. The goals of the banking system consist of:

(1) The establishment of a monetary and credit system based on truth and justice (with Islamic precepts) in order to regulate the correct circulation of money and credit to work towards the growth and improvement of the national economy.

(2) Activities to materialize the economic objectives, policies and programs of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran through monetary and credit tools.

(3) Facilitating the necessary expansion of general cooperatives and interest free loans through attracting floating funds, savings and deposits and mobilization toward ensuring the conditions and resources for work and investments in order to implement Paragraphs "2" and "9" of Article 43 of the Constitution.

(4) Facilitating the payments and deposits as well as exchanges, transactions and other services conferred on the banks in accordance with this law.

Article 2. The duties of the banking system consist of:

(1) Issuing the currency of the country.

(2) Regulating, controlling and guiding the circulation of money and credit in accordance with the laws and regulations.

(3) Carrying out all foreign currency and rial operations of the government and pledging or guaranteeing the foreign currency payments of the government in accordance with the laws and regulations.

(4) Carrying out operations concerning credit and official financial documents and valuable papers in accordance with the laws and regulations.

(5) Employing monetary and credit tools to preserve the value of money.

(6) Banking operations concerning that part of the ratified economic programs which must be carried out through the monetary and credit system.

(7) Opening various kinds of checking, savings and fixed deposit accounts and issuing related documents in accordance with the laws and regulations.

(8) Granting interest free loans and credit in accordance with the laws and regulations.

(9) Granting loans and credit and offering other banking services to legal cooperatives in order to materialize Paragraph "2" of Article 43 of the Constitution.

(10) Carrying out gold and silver transactions with consideration for the related loans and regulations.



(11) Acceptance and protection of gold, silver, valuable objects, papers and official documents from actual or legal persons for safekeeping and the leasing of safe deposit boxes.

(12) Carrying out security services such as issuing and approving guarantee papers for customers.

(13) Carrying out powers of attorney and administrative services in accordance with the laws and regulations.

## Chapter 2: Mobilization of the Monetary Resources

Article 3. Banks may accept deposits under any one of the following titles:

A. Interest free deposits

B. Investment deposits

(1) Investment deposits, savings

(2) Investment deposits, long term

Note. Investment deposits which can be utilized by the bank may be used in partnership, limited partnership, leasing, leasing with the option to buy, installment transactions, contracts for leasing or letting a farm for sharecropping.

Article 4. Banks may pledge or insure the withdrawal of the principle of all kinds of deposits with consideration for their kind.

Article 5. Profits obtained from operations mentioned in the Note of Article "3" of this law shall be divided on the basis of signed contracts in keeping with the time and the amount of the investment deposits with consideration for the share of the banks resources in ratio to the time and amount of the total funds used in this operation.

Article 6. In order to attract and mobilize deposits, banks may grant the following privileges to the depositors through encouraging methods.

A. Granting a variety of cash and material rewards for interest free loan deposits.

B. Granting reductions or exemptions to depositors from payment of service charges or legal fees.

C. Giving priority to depositors to use the banking facilities granted in the cases mentioned in the Note of Article 3.

D. Determining the share of preferred interest on the share of deposit resources in comparison with the shares of the bank's resources.

### Chapter 3: Granted Banking Facilities

Article 7. Banks may, in order to create the necessary facilities to expand the activities of various production, commercial and service sectors, provide the capital or the resources needed by these sectors in the form of partnerships.

Article 8. Banks may engage in independent investments in production affairs or plans. In any case, such investments shall be permitted if the evaluation determines that the project is profitable.

Article 9. The short term (one year) funding policy shall be determined upon the suggestions of the general assembly of the Central Bank and with the approval of the supreme economic council. The medium term and long term credit policies (5 and 10 years) shall be offered as bills to the Majlis for ratification.

Article 10. Banks may, in order to create the necessary facilities for the expansion of commercial affairs, provide their customers with the necessary resources on the basis of limited partnerships within the framework of the commercial policies of the government.

Article 11. The creation of residential units by banks and their sales on installments or leasing with the option to buy shall be permitted.

Note. Possession of land by banks in order to build residential units subject to Article 11 shall be permitted.

Article 12. Banks may, in order to create the necessary facilities for the expansion of industry, mines, agriculture and services, purchase and use the property or properties and sell to customers by obtaining security on an installment basis.

Article 13. In order to create the necessary facilities for the expansion of services, agriculture, industry and mines, banks may purchase mobile and immobile property upon the request of the customer with his pledge to lease with the option to buy and use, and to transfer to the customer on lease with the option to buy.

Article 14. In order to provide the necessary facilities for providing the capital in circulation of the production units, the banks may engage in any one of the following operations.

A. Purchasing the raw material and spare parts needed by production units upon their request and selling them on credit to the above-mentioned units.

B. To pre-purchase those kinds of products of those units which are easily sold upon their request.

Article 15. Banks may provide the short term monetary resources needed by their applicants by obtaining sufficient security guarantees as interest free loans.

Article 16. All contracts which are exchanged in the implementation of Article 12, 13, 14 and 15 of this law, in accordance with a contract signed between the two parties, shall be regarded as documents which must be implemented and shall be subject to the content of the implementary bylaws of official documents.

Article 17. Banks may carry out for wages the permitted banking operations which do not conform to the contracts mentioned in this law upon the determination of the Central Bank of Iran.

Article 18. Banks may lease or lease for sharecropping the cultivated lands or gardens which are in their possessions in any manner and also by providing seeds and necessary tools they may sign leases for sharecropping with the farmers who own the land.

#### Chapter 4: Central Bank of Iran and the Monetary Policy

Article 19. The Central Bank of Iran, in regard to government companies whose shares do not belong 100 percent to the government, may only act in accordance with the operations permitted in this law.

Article 20. The Central Bank of Iran, in order to carry out the monetary and credit policy of the country, may utilize the following means to interfere with and supervise monetary and banking affairs in accordance with the bylaws which shall be approved by the Cabinet.

(1) Determining minimums or maximums in regards to the profit share of banks in partnerships and limited partnership operations. These shares may differ in each field.

(2) Determining the various investment and partnership fields within the framework of the economic policies of the government and determining the rate of probable profit for selecting investment and partnership projects. Minimum profit rates may differ in various fields.

(3) Determining the minimum and maximum profit of the banks in installment and leasing transactions with the option to buy in ratio to the cost of the subject of the transaction. Those shares may be different in various cases.

(4) Determining the kinds and level of minimum and maximum banking service charges and legal fees for the use of the investment deposits which are received by the banks.

(5) Determining the kind and level of the minimum privileges subject to Article 6 and determining the regulations for advertisement for banks in such cases.

(6) Determining the minimum and maximum level of partnership, limited partnership, investments, leasing with the option to buy, installment transactions, credit, leasing of land, leasing of land for sharecropping, service charges and interest free loans for banks or any one of them in one of the various cases or fields as well as determining the maximum facilities granted to each customer.

#### Chapter 5: Miscellaneous

Article 21. Banks may engage in permitted banking operations with the permission of the Central Bank of Iran or government and government affiliated establishments and government companies.

Article 22. Funds received as service charges or legal fees shall be considered bank revenues and may not be divided among the depositors.

Article 23. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance shall be responsible for preparing the implementary bylaws of this law upon the suggestion of the Central Bank and to implement them with the approval of the Cabinet.

Note. The government shall be responsible for implementing the content of this law after the implementary bylaws have been ratified in accordance with the timetable which shall be proposed by the Central Bank and approved by the Cabinet within a maximum period of five years from the date of the ratification of this law.

It should be pointed out that in the special banking committee the following representatives served as members:

1. Mr Musavi-Kho'iniha
2. Mr Seyyed Hadi Khamene'i
3. Mr Majid Ansari

4. Mr Ahmad Kashani
5. Mohammad Khaza'i
6. Mr Shar'i
7. Mr Fo'ad Karimi
8. Mr Akhlaqinia
9. Mr 'Aliaqa Mohammadi
10. Mr Musavi Tabrizi
11. Mr Mostafa Kiani
12. Mr Qarehbagh
13. Mr Ma'sumi
14. Mr Musavi-Bojnordi
15. Mr Ha'erizadeh

Special Committee on the Proposal for Revitalization and Transfer  
of Cultivated Land

Members:

1. Mr Hoseyn'ali Rahmani, chairman of the committee, from the [committee on] Article 90
2. Mr 'Ali Movvahedi-Savoji, first vice chairman, from the internal committee
3. Mr 'Ali Orumian, second vice chairman, from the energy committee
4. Mr Mohyeddin Fazel-Harandi, informant
5. Mr Ahmad Hemmati, from the committee on agriculture and rural development
6. Mr Asadollah Kianersi, from the committee on agriculture and rural development
7. Mr Esma'il Rafi'ian, from the committee on agriculture and rural development
8. Mr Hoseyn 'Alipur, from the committee on agriculture and rural development

9. Mr Samad Shoja'ian, from the committee on agriculture and rural development
10. Mr Seyyed Abolfazl Musavi-Tabrizi, from the judicial committee
11. Mr Mohammad Fazel, from the judicial committee
12. Mr Esma'il Shushtari, from the judicial committee
13. Mr 'Ezzatollah Sahabi, from the plan and budget committee
14. Mr Hoseyni-Minudashti, from the committee on religious endowments
15. Mr Mehdi Molla-Semnani (Qa'emi), from the committee on the Crusade

The special committee on proposals for the revitalization and transfer of cultivated land held its first session on Monday, 24 May 1982, and in 39 sessions, ratified the above-mentioned proposals with certain amendments and changes and sent them to the Majlis for the final round of discussions.

This committee studied the suggestions received from the internal committees, the Reconstruction Crusade, the organizations affiliated with the Prime Minister's Office and the honorable brother representatives, Messers:

1. Baha'oddin 'Elm ol-Hoda
2. Seyyed 'Abdolvahed Musavi
3. Morteza Fahim-Kermani
4. Asghar Rostami
5. Mohammad Javad Raja'ian
6. Navvab
7. Akhtari
8. 'Abbas 'Abbasi
9. Mohammad Ghaffari
10. Zarhani
11. 'Abdolkarim Shar'i

12. Qodratollah Najafi
13. Hoseyn 'Ali Rahmani
14. Mir Ja'fari
15. Abu Taleb Mahmudi
16. Mohammad Reza 'Abbasifard
17. 'Ali Movvahedi-Savoji
18. Sadeq Khalkhali
19. Mohammad Fazel
20. Samad Shoja'ian
21. Kazem Nowruzi
22. Latif-Safari
23. Mohsen Mojtaahed-Shabastari
24. 'Abd-Khoda'i
25. Va'ezi
26. Arsalan Fallah Hojjat-Ansari
27. Seyyed Hashem Hamidi
28. 'Ezzatollah Sahabi

And they also discussed and studied the suggestions of the transfer committees throughout the country and those of other interested parties which had been sent to the committee.

Persons invited to the committee include:

- A. Honorable representatives who had offered suggestions
- B. Representatives of the land transfer committees
- C. Representatives of the central headquarters
- D. Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Urban Development
- E. Representatives of the Plan and Budget Organization

F. Representatives of the secondary committees

G. Land and legal experts

H. Experts on issues related to the proposals

Special Committee on Studying the National Intelligence and Security Proposal

This committee held a total of 23 sessions during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983.

The special committee made up of the "internal defense and foreign affairs" committees ratified the intelligence proposal in the second round of discussions along with some of its articles and it is now being studied.

While studying this proposal in numerous sessions, the committee invited the honorable speaker of the Majlis, the prime minister, the honorable head of the Supreme Court, the prosecutor general, the Shar' magistrate of the military revolution court, the commander general of the Guards Corps, the intelligence authorities of the Prime Minister's Office, the Guards intelligence unit, the central intelligence committee, the second department of the military of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the intelligence divisions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Police Department and the national gendarmerie in order to hear the views of the organizations and related authorities.



Part 5:

A. Selected Important Events in the Islamic Consultative Assembly During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983

It should be pointed out that this topic was not included in the report for last year.

18 March 1982

The speaker of the Majlis, after reading the text of the letter of the head of the Arab interparliamentary union which was sent to the Majlis in connection with the European parliamentary session in occupied Palestine, said in a part of his speech:

"From this very day, we shall begin to fight this anti-human, anti-Islamic program of the European parliament . . . We have frequently stated that colonialist governments prefer Israel over you Islamic countries.

". . . Be decisive and say decisively that we will not give oil to any country which is a member of a parliament formed of European countries which goes to Israel as its guest."

President Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i came to the Majlis and made an important speech concerning the national economy, morality and spirituality, the administrative system of the country, the condition of the youth and the women and the institution of the presidency. In a part of his speech, Mr Khamene'i asked the representatives of the Majlis to preserve the Islamic revolutionary spirit, to continue their movement towards planning a just Islamic society, to give priority to the needs of the deprived, the poor and isolated people and to have a brotherly policy towards the government.

The proposal concerning urban lands was ratified with some amendments using the urgency determination.

Selected Important Events of the Islamic Consultative Assembly During the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983

21 March-20 April 1982

Representatives of the Majlis and other national authorities visited Khomeyni at the start of the new year.

4 April 1982

In the first open session of the new year, the speaker of the Majlis said in a part of his speech: We expect that with so much self-sacrifice displayed by our nation, God will make the new

year for our nation and all the oppressed people of the world a year of victory, success and more self-sacrifice.

The bill concerning the amendment to the law exempting the committee guards from military service was ratified.

8 April 1982

Praising the exalted martyr Ayatollah Sadr, the speaker of the Majlis said: "Ayatollah Sadr raised issues 30 years ago which years later became some of the critical issues of the struggling strata of the Islamic world . . . . The predictions, progressive thought and particularly the deep insight of Ayatollah Sadr had made of him a strong fortress for Islamic thought in the world."

The internal bylaws of the Majlis were ratified by the representatives.

13 April 1982

The speaker of the Majlis addressing the Palestinian Muslims:

"If you are on the scene, all the Islamic countries must follow your martyrs in their country . . . . Oh, people of Palestine, remain on the field. Wait and do not be afraid of giving martyrs or of the cruelty of the Israelis."

The general points of the legislative proposal concerning landlord-tenant relations was ratified.

15 April 1982

The Iranian parliamentary delegation in (Lagus) demanded the severance of economic, cultural, political and military relations of all the non-aligned countries with the racist regimes of Israel and South Africa.

18 April 1982

The speaker of the Majlis on the occasion of military day:

"One of the very valuable gains of the Islamic revolution of Iran is the great change which has occurred in the military, transferring it from the service of the tyrant to the service of God."

The general points of the medical system bill was ratified.

The interparliamentary union condemned the slaughter of the Palestinians in al-Aqsa Mosque.

20 April 1982

The instructors and religious jurists of Qom declared the incompetence of Kazem Shari'atmadari as a source of emulation.

The speaker of the Majlis said in connection with the confessions of Shari'atmadari and the opinion of the society of instructors:

"Suppose that he (Shari'atmadari) opposed the government as well. In his own opinion, he did not predict that the coup d'etat would be successful. Hence, what did he expect of bloodshed and slaughter. In any case, the opinion of the society of instructors is noteworthy."

The general points of the bylaws of the martyr foundation were ratified.

22 April 1982

The speaker of the Majlis said in a part of his speech in connection with the bombing of southern Lebanon by Israel:

"This great crime committed by Israel, especially at a time when it is witnessing the victories of Iran . . . . We condemn this extraordinary crime in Lebanon and ask the countries, governments and Muslim and Arab people to give a jaw breaking response to this great crime."

In a letter to the judicial authorities, a group of representatives demanded the rapid and open trial of Qotbzadeh and 'Abbasi, the son-in-law of Shari'atmadari, as well as Shari'atmadari himself.

25 April 1982

Speaker of the Majlis: "The issue suggested by the revolutionary country of Syria concerning the dismissal of usurping Israel from the United Nations is one of the extraordinarily important issues on which the Majlis cannot refuse to declare a position . . . ."

"The free spirits of the world must support the dismissal of Israel from the United Nations."

29 April 1982

The speaker of the Majlis made a speech concerning the proposal for the bylaws of the Guards Corps and said:

"The Guards Corps is the pride of the Majlis and the Majlis is the pride of the Guards Corps."

"The commander of the Guards Corps said that in accordance with their ideology and faith, they will faithfully and without reservation carry out whatever is ratified by the Majlis."

2 May 1982

The fighters of Saddam's ruthless regime bombed the airplane carrying the foreign minister of Algeria.

4 May 1982

The speaker of the Majlis: "We expect all the personalities who espouse peace in the world to follow this incident closely and not to let it pass as easily as have the other crimes of Saddam."

In the committee on foreign affairs of the Majlis, the crash of the Algerian airplane was discussed. Attending the meeting were the parliamentary deputies of the prime minister and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The proposal for the bylaws of the Guards Corps was ratified.

5 May 1982

The informant of the committee on Article 90 presented to the Majlis an in-depth report on the activities of this committee during the second half of last year.

9 May 1982

Speaker of the Majlis: "We request of the armed forces that they increase their pressure on the Ba'thists."

11 May 1982

The law for the nationalization of foreign trade was ratified.

16 May 1982

The details of the bill for mines were ratified.

18 May 1982

The general points of the bill abolishing the permit to sell organizational houses were ratified.

23 May 1982

Speaker of the Majlis:

"Greetings to our brave combatants who have brought joy to the Imam of the Age, the deputy imam and the oppressed, martyr-nurturing nation."

More than 16 representatives of the Majlis praised the combatants who have defended the Islamic revolution.

24 May 1982

Khorramshahr was liberated.

Speaker of the Majlis: "Our greatest right is the fall of Saddam."

26 May 1982

Of the Majlis representatives, 116 congratulated the great leader of the revolution and the heart of the oppressed people of the world for the brilliant victories of the Islamic army and the great victory of brave Khuninshahr.

Two bills concerning the mid-term elections were ratified by the Majlis.

26 May 1982

The speaker of the Majlis said on the anniversary of the establishment of the Majlis:

"The goal of the Majlis is to strengthen Islam and the revolution, to stabilize the imam's line and to support the interests of the oppressed."

31 May 1982

The speaker of the Majlis, in connection with the ministers presented to the Majlis, said:

"In the society and the Cabinet, there is bound to be a conflict of tastes. Should there be none, the society or the Cabinet would not grow."

Behzad Nabavi, the minister of heavy industries, and Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, the minister without portfolio for executive affairs, were given a vote of confidence by the Majlis.

Demanding the fight against the distribution and smuggling of narcotics were 120 representatives.

1 June 1982

The imam of the nation, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the activities of the Majlis, in a visit with the representatives, said: The Majlis is a divine assembly . . . . The Majlis must take longer strides and the bills which are presented or the laws which it passes must be expedited and must be 100 percent Islamic.

6 June 1982

The Majlis declared 28 June as "Martyrs Day."

7 June 1982

The proposal for the just distribution of water was ratified.

More than 150 representatives condemned the crimes of Israel.

The speaker of the Majlis: "We defend with our entire being our rights in our country and we have the power to enter, along with the Arab and Muslim brothers in the region, into a holy war against Israel."

13 June 1982

The speaker of the Majlis deplored the acceptance of a cease-fire in southern Lebanon and said:

"We must do with Israel exactly what we did with Iraq on Iranian soil."

15 June 1982

In order to fight the occupying Zionists, 80 Majlis representatives demanded to be sent to Lebanon.

20 June 1982

Based on the ratification of the Majlis, in order to coordinate the national industries, the supreme council of industries was established. Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Emami-Kashani, the representative of Kashan, resigned his position as representative to the Majlis in order to accept the position of head of the administrative court of justice.

21 June 1982

Imam Khomeyni: We want to liberate Jerusalem, but we cannot do it without liberating Iraq.

22 June 1982

The speaker of the Majlis: "We welcome the reminders of the imam with all our being . . . and we all accept that the road to Jerusalem goes through Karbala."

The bill attaching Notes 6, 7, 8 and 9 to the Single Article joining the judicial military organizations with the Justice Department received its final ratification.

27 June 1982

The speaker of the Majlis, on the occasion of the anniversary of the tragedy of 28 June:

"By the blessing of your sacred blood, today we have condemned and rejected hypocrisy in Iran and your murderers today are besmirched, suppressed and valueless and have lost their credibility before the nation."

4 July 1982

The speaker of the Majlis, on the occasion of the martyrdom of Ayatollah Sadduqi:

"The incident of the martyrdom of the revered Ayatollah, the high ranking religious jurist, Mr Sadduqi, is considered one of the very bitter incidents in the history of the revolutionary era."

The representatives of the Majlis sent a congratulatory and condoling message to the imam in connection with the martyrdom of Ayatollah Sadduqi.

8 July 1982

The proposal for the general policy of the programs of the Voice and Vision received its final ratification.

11 July 1982

The ratification of the bills for punishment, penal redress bylaws, legal redress bylaws and the amendment of the civil law were conferred on the judiciary committee of the Majlis.

The son of Ayatollah Sadduqi (representative of Yazd): "The imam is the father of all those who have lost their fathers."

18 July 1982

The speaker of the Majlis said on the occasion of the victorious Ramazan operations: "We are a 'power' in the region, but a human

power . . . . Opening the road to Jerusalem and unifying the eastern front to fight Israel is one of the strategic objectives of this operation."

19 July 1982

In the opening session of the Majlis, the election of the board of directors was carried out and Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani was reelected speaker of the Majlis and Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Yazdi and Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Khamene'i as the deputy speakers.

20 July 1982

In connection with the bombing of residential areas by the Ba'thist mercenaries, the speaker of the Majlis said:

"The story of the brave people of Dezful must be revived."

4 August 1982

The speaker of the Majlis said in a meeting with the parliamentary deputies of the ministries:

"The attention of the Majlis to the government and its actions is increasing each day."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Yunos 'Erfani, the representative of the people of Hashtpar, died in a traffic accident.

10 August 1982

The delegation of the Majlis to visit India, headed by the speaker of the Majlis, arrived in that country.

The minister of housing and urban development was interpellated by 15 representatives.

11 August 1982

The speaker of the Majlis in India: We must take back the "veto power" from the great countries.

17 August 1982

The speaker of the Majlis explained the results of the visit to India in the Majlis and said:

"On this trip, we felt a new, weighty responsibility. I myself feel this weighty responsibility very keenly. The reason is that the oppressed people of the world, especially the Muslims of the



world, have placed an extraordinary confidence in the Islamic Republic and have set their hopes on this revolution. After a period of aimless wandering, the deprived people of the world see a rallying point and they are ready to move around this rallying point . . . . It is interesting that they have felt, as we have, that the requirement for success in the movement abroad is the internal strength of the Islamic Republic."

18 August 1982

The urgent proposal for the first term of the medical school was ratified.

19 August 1982

The restrictions, duties and authority of the Islamic councils of towns and cities were determined.

22 August 1982

The speaker of the Majlis said in regards to the conspiracy to drive the struggling Palestinians out of Lebanon: "The proof that the conspiracy to ouster the Palestinian strugglers from Lebanon is American is in its acceptance by Jordan and Iraq."

24 August 1982

The representatives of the Majlis issued a communique strongly condemning the conspiracy to ouster the Palestinians from Lebanon.

26 August 1982

The organization and division of responsibilities of the general command, the Ministry, the supreme council, the central headquarters and the various units of the Guards Corps were determined.

30 August 1982

The speaker of the Majlis: "One year ago, the martyrdom of Raja'i and Bamonar. Today, the Majlis, the government, the nation, the war, the economy and all the dimensions of the movement of the Islamic revolution of Iran inside and outside are growing stronger, greater and more stable. This is what they wanted."

The amendments carried out in regards to the proposal of the Guards Corps and the proposal for the national accounting court were ratified with some changes.

1 September 1982

The Majlis determined the restrictions, duties and authority of the national councils.

2 September 1982

In response to the call of the imam, the representatives of the Majlis changed their minds and decided not to go on a non-obligatory hajj pilgrimage.

5 September 1982

The speaker of the Majlis: "The imam said that if in the departments of those representatives who have obligations to make the hajj pilgrimage the Majlis will be unable to continue its work, the rest of the representatives should serve in the constituencies, the fronts or anywhere else they are needed."

The proposal requiring the ministries and government institutions to send all the laws in use to the Council of Guardians was ratified.

6 September 1982

The bill for establishing the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Training was ratified.

7 September 1982

In connection with the bomb explosion in Tehran and the conference of the Arab leaders, the speaker of the Majlis said:

"If this new crime is not proof of the fall of the counterrevolutionaries, the hypocrites and, in general, the whole spectrum of opponents and enemies of Islam, then what is it?"

"By shutting off the flow of oil to the supporters of Zionism and allowing the people to endure hard times for several months, the roots of colonialism and Israel shall be severed from the region."

1 October 1982

With the victorious "Moslem ebn-e 'Aqil" operation, the Islamic army was stationed within 100 km of Baghdad.

4 October 1982

The speaker of the Majlis: "The propaganda noise of our enemies did not allow the world to realize the military and political

value of our recent victory . . . . Before everything else, Saddam's conspiracy must be uprooted from the region for the sake of peace . . . . This is precisely the way to continue the war that you (Arab reactionaries) have chosen and the way to peace is the one we have chosen."

5 October 1982

The general points of the bill determining the fate of the property of the fugitives from the country were ratified.

7 October 1982

The bill concerning the reinstatement of the disability payments and the pay to dependents of the disabled and martyrs was ratified.

The bill for establishing the Iranian organization for blood transfusions was ratified.

10 October 1982

A communique condemning the shameless actions of the security agents of the Saudi monarchy towards the representatives of the imam, the supervisor of the hajj pilgrims and other Iranian pilgrims was issued by 150 representatives.

12 October 1982

The Majlis ratified the general points of the proposal to establish the Ministry of Information.

13 October 1982

The income tax rates were ratified.

15 October 1982

The speaker of the Parliament of North Korea arrived in Tehran as the head of a high ranking delegation from that country and was welcomed by the speaker and several representatives of the Majlis.

16 October 1982

A congratulatory and condoling telegram was sent to the imam of the people by 154 representatives on the occasion of the martyrdom of Ayatollah Ashrafi-Esfahani (Friday imam of Bakhtaran).

In connection with the recent crime of the counterrevolutionaries, the speaker of the Majlis threatened the French government with revenge.

In a meeting with the speaker of the Parliament of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the speaker of the Majlis said: "If we show our bravery and will against the coercion of the superpowers, the non-aligned movement will become a serious one. We free and independent countries must attack the superpowers throughout the world and harm them."

17 October 1982

The Council of Guardians announced its readiness for the elections of the Assembly of Experts and the mid-term elections of the Majlis.

18 October 1982

The representatives supported the proposal to provide the costs resulting from the severance of aid by the United States to the world commission on Atomic energy.

20 October 1982

The bill amending some of the articles of the direct taxes and the later amendments reached final ratification.

4 November 1982 [as published]

The salaries and regular pay of the drivers and guardians of the representatives of the Majlis who are martyred or disabled were determined.

31 October 1982

The Majlis ratified the proposal for the establishment of the supreme council of industries.

In connection with the anniversary of the occupation of the spy nest of the Great Satan, the United States, a communique was issued with more than 120 signatures of the representatives which states: 4 November 1979 marks the end of the dark era of the domination of the world-devouring United States over Iran and the manifestation of the power and perfection of the revolution.

2 November 1982

With the victorious Moharram operations, 300 km of the lands occupied in the west of 'Eyn Khosh were liberated.

The speaker of the Majlis: "Iran desires peace in the region more than any other country, but it will not abandon its rights."

The Majlis began discussions on the interpellation of the minister of housing and urban development.

4 November 1982

The minister of housing was given a vote of confidence by the Majlis.

7 November 1982

In a letter to the imam of the nation, 160 representatives declared their readiness to go to the war front.

In a letter, the prime minister introduced Messers Mohammad Khatami, Javad Azheh'i and Mohsen Rafiqdust as the minister of Islamic guidance, the minister without portfolio and head of the national welfare organization and the minister of the guards corps, respectively, to the Majlis for votes of confidence.

9 November 1982

Messers Khatami, Azheh'i and Rafiqdust received votes of confidence.

The speaker of the Majlis: "Our Cabinet today is the most powerful Cabinet of the revolution?"

14 November 1982

Based on the ratification of the Majlis, the technical, engineering, agricultural and theological fields must admit students for the first year by 4 April 1983.

16 November 1983

The general points of the attached bill for the budget law for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 were ratified.

18 November 1982

Issuing a communique, the representatives of the Majlis congratulated the high Islamic revolutionary assembly of Iraq.

21 November 1982

The Majlis amended parts of the proposal for the establishment of national Islamic councils.

28 November 1982

The proposal for the bylaws of the Reconstruction Crusade was referred to the special committee for discussion and ratification on a trial basis.

30 November 1982

The ratification and implementation of the proposal for the revitalization and transfer of cultivated lands for a period of five years was determined by the Majlis to be necessary.

In a letter to the Supreme Judicial Council and the head of the Supreme Court concerning the transfer of the property of the tyrannical capitalists abroad, 60 representatives of the Majlis sent warnings.

10 December 1982

The nation, with its unified vote in the mid-term elections of the Majlis and the election of the Assembly of Experts, completed the pillars of the regime of the Islamic Republic.

12 December 1982

The Majlis thanked the people ever present on the scene and all the executive authorities who actively participated in holding the elections.

15 December 1982

In an eight-point communique, the imam of the nation issued important instructions to the judicial branch and the executive organizations for Islamicizing the laws and operations as soon as possible.

16 December 1982

The speaker of the Majlis: "The spirit of the imam's communique is that what is not harmonious with Islam must be eliminated from the vocabulary of the operations of this country."

19 December 1982

The heathen Ba'thists once again fired missiles at the resistant people of Dezful.

20 December 1982

The speaker of the Majlis: "The combatants must put out the centers of the fire; a defensive posture is not always possible."

More than 80 representatives stressed in a letter to the imam that they will do their best to implement his message.

28 December 1982

The proposal for the revitalization and transfer of cultivated land was ratified after several sessions of study and discussions.

30 December 1982

In an open session in the presence of the guests participating in the congress of Friday imams, the general points of the proposal to support liberation movements was ratified.

10 January 1983

The legislative proposal concerning landlord-tenant relations was ratified.

11 January 1983

Messers Ruhani and Zavvareh'i were elected as the main and substitute members for the implementation of Note 1 of Article 2 of the law for the management of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic.

17 January 1983

The imam appointed Ayatollah Rabbani-Amlashi as a member of the religious jurists of the Council of Guardians.

The Majlis ratified the amendments to the proposal for the establishment of the supreme council of industries.

18 January 1983

The proposal to facilitate the financial regulations for the implementation of the developmental proposal for the Mobarekeh steel manufacturing factory was ratified.

23 January 1983

The speaker of the Majlis: "We condemn the act of the hypocrites in martyring one of the Sunni religious scholars, one who knew the Koran by heart, Molla 'Aziz Jangali, and we offer our congratulations and condolences to his family."

24 January 1983

The representatives of the Majlis met with the imam and the speaker of the Majlis said in the presence of the imam: "The representatives of the Majlis are determined to work for God, Islam and the people."

The imam of the people in the visit of the representatives said: "Today, we are responsible to Islam, the Koran and all the prophets. We must act in accordance with their opinions . . . . We must protect dear Islam. Our Islamic Majlis must be the guardian of Islam . . . . I would like the Majlis to be such that if it passes a law, that law is accepted by the Council of Guardians without question . . . . You must do something that the Council of Guardians accepts as an emergency. At least two-thirds of the Majlis must vote that an issue is an emergency."

25 January 1983

Speaker of the Majlis: "Reliance on basic Islamic laws in legislation is the main goal of the Majlis and the representatives of our Majlis welcome this decree of the imam with all their hearts . . . . The imam instructed that two-thirds of the representatives of the Majlis must effectively and decisively determine the line of urgency. This guidance was very beneficial and effective for us. I thank all the representatives of the Majlis who rapidly responded to this call of the imam."

The prime minister presented to the Majlis the budget for the period 21 March 1983-20 March 1984.

29 January 1983

The commander of the grand units of the Guards Corps, the commander of the first Karbala forces along with four Guards Corps brothers were martyred.

30 January 1983

The speaker of the Majlis: "The pure spirits of the martyred commanders of the Guards Corps shall soon witness the punishment of the aggressors and the liberation of the people of Iraq."

1 February 1983

In an open session of the Majlis, "1 February" was declared a day of blessing.

The speaker of the Majlis: "We ask the beloved people to consider the Fajr decade as the real holiday and we must have all the traditional holidays appropriate to Islam in future



years . . . . In these four years, many things have been discovered and many issues have been clarified, most important of which is the various dimensions of the greatness of the leader of the revolution."

3 February 1983

Foreign guests for the Fajr decade celebration participated in the open session of the Majlis.

6 February 1983

The Majlis ratified the bill for the exchange of goods between the two governments of Iran and Syria for 10 years.

7 February 1983

The expansive Valfajr operations began.

The speaker of the Majlis: "We announce to the refugees and the oppressed people of Iraq that they should prepare themselves to return to their country . . . . The governments of the region can rest assured that we shall be patient with them and forgive them their past mistakes."

The Majlis ratified the general points of the bill for interest free banking operations.

13 February 1983

Based on the ratification of the Majlis, all employed judges in the Justice Department have a vote in electing three judges to the Supreme Judicial Council.

14 February 1983

With the ratification of the Majlis, one member of the families of the martyrs was exempted from military service.

20 February 1983

The Majlis ratified the bill of agreement for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the governments of Iran and Libya.

21 February 1983

The bill of cultural, artistic and technical agreements between the governments of Iran and Algeria was ratified.

24 February 1983

The general points of the bill for the half-time service of women was ratified.

28 February 1983

The bill for the establishment of the transportation companies was ratified.

1 March 1983

The speaker of the National Assembly of Algeria arrived in Tehran with a delegation and was welcomed by the speaker of the Majlis and several representatives.

2 March 1983

In a meeting with the speaker of the National Assembly of Algerian People, the speaker of the Majlis asked for the decisiveness of the progressive countries of the region in an oil war and struggle against Israel and said: Even if the Palestinians give up armed resistance, it is our duty to resist Israel.

6 March 1983

The Majlis ratified the general points of the national division law.

7 March 1983

The general points of the bylaws of the Voice and Vision were ratified.

8 March 1983

Discussions began concerning the budget law for the period 21 March 1983-20 March 1984.

12 March 1983

The speaker of the Majlis thanked the delegation to the meeting in New Delhi.

The Majlis ratified the general points of the bill for the budget for the period 21 March 1983-20 March 1984 with a majority vote of nearly all the representatives.

17 March 1983

The national budget was ratified after extensive sessions by the representatives of the Majlis.

The proposal for the implementation of the bylaws of the Reconstruction Crusade was ratified for a period of three years.

## Part 6:

### The Majlis and International Relations

- A. Iran and the Interparliamentary Union
- B. The Majlis and the Interparliamentary Union
- C. Visit of the Speaker of the Majlis to India
- D. Visit of the Speaker of the Parliament of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Islamic Republic of Iran
- E. Participation of a Majlis Delegation in the 16th National Assembly of Palestine
- F. Visit of the Speaker of the National Assembly of the People of Algeria to the Islamic Republic of Iran

### The Majlis and International Relations

As one of the most important foundations of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Majlis has been active in regards to global issues and its presence on the international scene and when necessary, it has had an official position in regards to international events.

During the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983, some representatives and delegations were officially sent abroad to prepare reports for representatives through in-depth study of and presence in the international assemblies and to express the positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran in regards to various issues. Also, during this year, some guests from the parliaments of other countries met and spoke with the speaker and representatives of the Majlis.

The Majlis has been a center and a source for the oppressed people and the liberation movements of the world with which they can discuss their issues, problems and questions. Inside the country, too, the marches which are organized by these movements go towards the Majlis.

In this part, you will read a summary of some reports of the delegations and also the visits of the speakers of the Parliaments of North Korea and Algeria to Iran.

## Iran and the Interparliamentary Union

The interparliamentary union, which is the only global organization of parliaments, was initiated by two members of the British (Sir William Randal Cramer) and French (Frederik [Dasi]) parliaments in 1889. And before 1894, a permanent organization called the "interparliamentary union" was created with a charter and an administrative office. Essentially, the union works in two areas.

[It works] actively for peace and to strengthen the legal parliamentary standards.

Article 1 of the charter of the interparliamentary union, concerning the goals of the union, states:

The purpose of the interparliamentary union is to develop individual relations between the members of all parliaments, which are manifested in national groups and their unity in joint action to maintain and preserve the full cooperation of their countries in seriously creating and developing representative offices, to help advance the goals of international peace and cooperation, especially by supporting the goals of the United Nations. With this ultimate viewpoint, the interparliamentary union expresses its opinions in regards to all issues concerning the implementation of proper international methods through parliamentary actions and offers proposals for the development of the legal, parliamentary standards with a view of the function of those standards and their increased prestige.

In the course of time, the number of the members of the union increased and in early winter of 1982, the number of national groups reached 98 countries.

The union has the following various organizations:

### A. Interparliamentary Conference

This conference is held once a year in various countries and its work is to study the agenda prepared by the interparliamentary council concerning international issues.

### B. Interparliamentary Council

This council, which is made up of two members of the parliamentary groups, controls and determines the activities of the union in accordance with the charter.

### C. Executive Committee

This committee is the administrative organization of the interparliamentary union and is comprised of 11 members from various groups. The head of the interparliamentary council is also the head of the executive committee and the other 10 members are elected by the conference.

### D. Investigatory Committees

The union, in its two meetings, one in the spring, which is the interparliamentary council, and one in the fall, which is the conference of the union, has five committees as follows:

- (1) The committee on parliamentary, judicial and human rights issues.
- (2) The committee on political, security and international disarmament issues.
- (3) The economic and social committee.
- (4) The committee on education, sciences, culture and the environment.
- (5) The committee on racial issues and those involving non-autonomous countries.

### E. Administrative Office of the Union

The union has an administrative office, which implements the decisions of the council and the conference and strengthens and sets in motion the activities of the national groups.

The Majlis of Iran, as was mentioned in the report for the period 21 March 1981-20 March 1982, was previously a member of the interparliamentary union. After the revolution and before the Majlis was established, Iran's membership was suspended. After the establishment of the Majlis, the secretary general of the interparliamentary union met with the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the office of the United Nations in Geneva and discussed Iran's renewed membership in the union.

### The Majlis and the Interparliamentary Union

#### Iran in the Spring Interparliamentary Conference in Lagos

From that date on, the Iranian parliamentary delegation has participated regularly in the fall and spring meetings of the union. In early spring of last year (21 March 1982-20 March 1983), Messers Seyyed Mohammad Khatami, Sabah Zangeneh,

Mohammad 'Ali Hadi-Najafabadi and Musa Zargar participated in the spring meeting which was held in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria. In this meeting, issues such as the annexation of the Golan Heights and its consequences for such things as international peace, world hunger, global disarmament and the global environment were studied and the agenda of the interparliamentary conference was prepared.

#### Iran in the Fall Interparliamentary Conference in Rome

In late summer of 1982, the fall meeting of the union, the 69th interparliamentary conference, was held in Rome (Italy).

The participants from the Iranian delegation were:

1. Mr Seyyed Mahmud Do'a'i, (head of the group)
2. Mr Seyyed Mohammad Khamene'i
3. Mr Sabah Zangeneh
4. Mr Seyyed 'Ata'ollah Mohajerani
5. Mr Gholam 'Abbas Za'eri
6. Mr Morteza Alviri
7. Mr 'Ali Aqa Mohammadi
8. Mr Ahmad 'Attari
9. Mr Hasan Ruhani
10. Mr 'Abbas Duzduzani
11. Mr Mohammad 'Ali Shobhanollahi
12. Mr Fazlollah Salavati
13. Mr Seyyed 'Abdolvahab Musavi-Lari
14. Mr Rasul Montajebnia
15. Ms 'Ateqeh Saddiqi (Raja'i)

This conference engaged in studying the agenda prepared in the spring meeting and the issuance of resolutions. Also, the interparliamentary council held its 131st meeting one day before the conference, in which there was one minute of silence for the martyrdom of 33 members of the Iranian Majlis.

During the 69th conference, various issues were discussed and decisions were made on issues including: the aggression against and occupation of Afghanistan.

The issue of the aggression of Ethiopia against Somalia.

The proposal for ultimate peace between Iran and Iraq.

The cooperation of the parliaments in making and accepting practical means, especially in regards to nuclear disarmament, the reduction in military spending and its effects on the global economy as well as the social and economic development of the Third World.

The situation with regard to Lebanon and the issue of Palestine.

The expansion of parliamentary institutions involving constitutions and work procedures in the area of international relations.

Decolonialization, fighting neo-colonialism and, in particular, the need to find practical ways to precisely implement the content of the UN proposal for Namibia.

The following meeting of the interparliamentary union was held in Helsinki, the capital of Finland, participated in by Messers Mohammad Hadi 'Abd-Khoda'i, Seyyed 'Ata'ollah Mohajerani, Sabah Zangeneh, Hoseyn Kamali and Ahmad 'Attari. The results of that conference will be printed in the report for next year.

Visit of the Speaker of the Majlis to India

At the invitation of Dr Balram Jakar, the speaker of the National Assembly of India, on 10 August 1982, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, as the head of a high ranking delegation, left Tehran for New Delhi accompanied by political, economic, military, cultural and technical authorities.

On this trip, Hojjat ol-Eslam Golsorkhi, the representative of Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, and Messers Kazempur-Ardebili, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Hedayatzadeh, deputy minister of commerce; Reza Amrollahi, director of the atomic energy organization; Musaviani, the minister of mines and metals; Dr Ruhani, Morteza Katira'i and Manuchehr Mottak, representatives of the Majlis, accompanied the speaker of the Majlis. At the international airport of New Delhi, Dr Balram Jakar and Mr Hedayatollah, the speakers of the two parliaments of India, Mr Rao, minister of foreign affairs, a group of high ranking authorities and the authorities of the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the Iranian delegation. Also, a large



group of Iranian students, Indian Muslims and Shi'ite and Sunnite clergymen of that country welcomed the Iranian delegation with their Islamic slogans.

On the first day of the visit, the high ranking Iranian delegation visited the tomb of Mahatma Gandhi, the late leader of India, and expressed their respect by placing wreaths of flowers at the tomb of the leader of the revolutionary movement of that country who shook the foundations of the colonialist government of England in that country. Then, the speaker of the Majlis began the first round of discussions with the speaker of the Indian Parliament at the National Assembly of India.

After expressing his pleasure at being in India, calling it his own home, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Before the Islamic revolution, the Iranian nation could not be at the side of the independent people of India, but now we can cooperate with independent India and all those who oppose aggression and aggressors.

Concerning the imposed war and the position of the non-aligned countries, the speaker of the Majlis said: Since Iran has been the object of aggression in the war imposed by Iraq, it demands compensation and asks all the non-aligned countries to condemn the aggressor. Iraq attacked us and wanted to destroy us. We entered the war in order to retrieve our rights.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: In Iran, we are engaged in de-Americanization and we also expect India, which was under the oppression of British imperialism for two and a half centuries, to eject the English and take steps to put aside English in order to sever the influence of colonialism.

The speaker of the Majlis along with an Iranian delegation went to the center of the union of Islamic societies of India where they were welcomed by a large number of Iranian and Indian brothers and sisters with local and Persian slogans and Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani emphasized the decisive positions of our country on the international scene in regards to supporting the issue of Palestine, Muslims under oppression, the Philippines, South Africa, Sahara, Iraq and also the reactionary regimes of the region and said: Iran is the most revolutionary face of the world revolutions. Today, the revolutionary movements are disappointed by everyone and are only watching revolutionary Iran. Now, the Muslim and revolutionary young people who support the Islamic Republic of Iran are proud and prestigious everywhere and are advancing in the world. At this sensitive juncture, all subjugating oppressors and merciless capitalists, wherever they are, have united against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On the second day of their visit, the Iranian delegation went to the Indian Parliament and visited the various parts of the Parliament--the study, library and the Parliament. Then they participated in the open session of the two Parliaments of the country and were familiarized with the operational and legislative procedures of India. On this visit, the speakers of both parliaments of India welcomed the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, emphasized the friendly relations between the two nations of Iran and India and asked that the message of friendship of the people and the Indian representatives be extended to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

#### Meeting with the President and the Prime Minister of India

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani and the accompanying delegation met and spoke with Zail Singh, the president of India, in the presidential palace of that country.

In this meeting, both sides emphasized the common ancient, foreign, cultural, artistic and literary relations between the two nations and expressed willingness for cooperation between the two countries in all areas.

The high ranking delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran accepted the invitation of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of the country, to the second round of talks and Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani thanked the Indian government for accepting the request of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the holding of the non-aligned conference in New Delhi.

In continuing the visit with the authorities of India, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani met and talked with Narasimha Rao, the foreign minister of that country, at the residence of the delegation and engaged in studying the cooperation between them in political and international areas.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani left for Bombay to participate in the magnificent Friday prayers in the great mosque of the Shi'ites in that city and was welcomed by the resident Iranians and the worshippers. He made a speech explaining the positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran in regards to the imposed war, the colonialist policies of the East and the West, the stages of the completion of the Islamic revolution as well as the various conspiracies against the revolution, including the economic and technical embargo.

In continuing this visit, the Iranian delegation arrived in the city of Bhaunagar, at the center for the Islamic society of this city, to the magnificent welcome of the brother and sister student members. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani thanked and

praised them for their efforts and activities and spoke to the students, analyzing the course of events of the Islamic revolution.

On the fifth day of their stay, the Iranian delegation visited the orphanage of the city of Bangalore and the orphan children welcomed the speaker of the Majlis and the delegation. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani consoled them.

#### Participation in Ceremonies Marking Indian Independence Day

Indian Independence Day is 15 August, marking the day the people of India, led by Mahatma Gandhi and after much effort and suffering, were able to gain its independence, which had been ignored for 300 years, and to free themselves of the chains of colonialism and subjugation.

On the 36th anniversary of that day, the government of India held special celebrations in the country, which the Iranian delegation was invited to attend and in which they participated.

The high ranking Iranian delegation, after its final visit to the city of (Lankanha), visiting the theological centers of that city and meeting with the Shi'ite scholars, were seen off by the speakers of the two Parliaments of India, the Iranian students and the authorities of the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and left New Delhi for Tehran after a seven-day visit.

#### Visit of the Speaker of the Parliament of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Islamic Republic of Iran

Mr (Huang Yup), the speaker of the Parliament of the representatives of North Korea, arrived in Tehran on 16 October 1982 at the head of a high ranking political and economic delegation and was warmly received by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis.

The speakers of the parliaments of the two countries talked about the relations between the two countries and the interests of both sides in the expansion of these relations. Then, Mr (Huang Yup) said in a speech: We are happy about this nation which, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, has attained great, significant success in neutralizing the conspiracies of internal and external enemies and defending the revolution and we consider it our own success as well. Continuing his speech, he explained the aim of his visit to be better development and expansion of the relations and cooperation between the two countries of Korea and Iran, which are both members of the non-aligned movement, and expressed hope that they establish even more relations than ever before toward the creation of a new society.

The speaker of the Parliament of North Korea, in meeting with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, submitted a message pointing out that with the victory of the Islamic revolution, the United States was dismissed from Iran, which made their nation very happy and that they have now decided that in the future, they will determine their destiny step by step with the brave nation of Iran and shall support the just struggle of the Iranian nation against imperialism. Then, the speaker of the Majlis explained the long and short term programs of the country to attain self-sufficiency and economic independence and said: We have increased agricultural production and have had success in the area of inventions and innovations.

The speaker of the Parliament of North Korea said: Now, your power is recognized on an international level and the change of location of the conference of the non-aligned leaders from Baghdad to New Delhi is considered a great victory for you on the international scene. He added: Many revolutions come to power through a coup d'etat, but your revolution is a people's revolution. The presence of the people at Friday prayers demonstrates this fact. On this visit, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani called for the unity of North and South Korea and the dismissal of the United States from South Korea.

In the continuation of their visit to Iran, the Korean delegation met and talked with Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the president, and the speaker of the Parliament of North Korea referred to the victories of the Iranian nation and said: The nation of Korea is particularly interested in the victories of the Islamic revolution and the Iranian nation and considers these victories as its own. In conclusion, he extended the invitation of Il-song Kim, the president of Korea, to President Khamene'i to visit North Korea.

The North Korean delegation left Tehran for North Korea after three days of talks with the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Tehran.

Before his departure, Mr (Huang Jang Yup) said: U.S. imperialism had prepared various conspiracies to destroy the Islamic Republic, but the Iranian nation stood up to confront these conspiracies and defend the independence of its country. In conclusion, he expressed his thanks for the hospitality of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iranian people.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, saw the Korean guests off and said: This trip shall result in the expansion of relations between the two countries and increased cooperation between the independent countries in the world organizations, which is of utmost importance.

## The Majlis Delegation in the 16th Term of the Palestinian National Council

A delegation from the Majlis left for Algeria (where the conference was held) on 11 February 1983 to participate in the 16th term of the Palestinian National Council. This conference was attended by representatives from various countries and parliaments throughout the world. From the Majlis, Sabah Zangeneh and 'Ata'ollah Mohajerani participated in the Assembly.

This conference, lasting one week, began in the presence of correspondents, photographers and cameramen from around the world. Each of the participating representatives spoke about the Palestinian issue and other international issues and concluded their work with the issuance of a resolution.

In this assembly, Mr Sabah Zangeneh greeted the Muslim nation and all the free revolutionaries of the world, blessed all the martyrs and spoke in detail about the position of the Islamic Republic in regards to international issues, the slaughter of the Palestinians and the vulnerable Lebanese and also the imposed war of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq against Iran, some of which follows:

Oh beloved and oh revolutionaries. When you see that your enemy is armed and his strategy is to advance and not to retreat, you have no other choice, and there is no other choice for Muslims, but to arm yourselves, to fight and to engage in armed struggle. This explains your slogan, "What is taken by force cannot be retrieved except by force," and is an interpretation of the Koranic verse: "Prepare for them, to the best of your ability, and through uniting your thoughts, so that the enemy of God and your enemy . . ." [Arabic]

In this manner, military activities are the strong tree of the Palestinian revolution and political and propaganda activities are nothing but branches of that same tree. The Algerian revolution and the Islamic revolution have taught us that we must always take the initiative from the hands of the enemy and not allow the enemy to impose on us its methods and solutions.

To speak of the methods and solutions of the enemy is to state that we have placed the initiative at the disposal of the enemy and means that we have been emptied of our cultural content and have lost the power of steadfastness and resistance. Revolutionary brothers! The aim of U.S. policy is to totally dominate the region and all the statistics prove this. This will not materialize unless through a hasty and speedy resolution of the Palestinian problem, because the Palestinian issue is pivotal to the issues of the Middle East and pivotal to the issues facing U.S. strategy in the region.

Hence, first the Palestinian issue must be resolved in order to create the peace of mind necessary for complete domination over the region. Therefore, it is mandatory for all the free people and Muslims in the region to stand and fight bravely against the conspiracies and plots of the United States, which hopes to transform the region into a military barracks.

For this reason, we must congratulate all efforts whose goal is resistance and confrontation against this strategy and we must also congratulate all the efforts of the brave and self-sacrificing people of Lebanon to confront the attacks of Zionism and the expansionism of the United States in the region. We must also congratulate the resistance that the people and government of Syria have demonstrated in this area in fighting the attack of the Zionists and the United States in the region and for this reason, we call for support for the "steadfastness front."

Mr Zangeneh concluded his speech as follows:

Our Islamic revolution rejects any plan which warrants or consequently agrees to the issue of recognizing the Zionist enemy and we believe that returning Egypt to the Arab and Islamic world under such conditions in which it still holds to the Camp David Accords, still refuses to act upon the wishes of the brave people of Egypt and still moves along with U.S. oppression, is a great danger to Palestine and it means nothing but bringing other countries to the Camp David line. In conclusion, we believe that: "We do not envision death, happiness and life from the oppressors" [Arabic].

And we believe that: "God defends those who believe" [Arabic], should the United States defend Zionism and the Zionists.

And we believe that: "God loves those killed along His path, for they are like a solid foundation" and "that is the fate of the pious" [Arabic].

"Peace and God's bounty and blessing upon you" [Arabic].

Negotiations and Visit of the Speaker of the Majlis with the Speaker of the National Assembly of the People of Algeria

Mr (Rabe' Bitat), the speaker of the National Assembly of the people of Algeria, arrived in Tehran on 1 March 1982 at the head of a delegation and was welcomed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, at the airport.

Upon his arrival, he sent a message to the Iranian nation expressing his pleasure in this trip and said: I have come to the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to study the relations and problems of the Arab and Islamic countries and to bring the

friendly message of the Algerian nation to the brother Muslim nation of Iran. Then, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani expressed his pleasure in his visit and said: This meeting will be very beneficial for the relations between the two countries.

#### First Round of Talks

The first round of talks with the Algerian delegation began in the Majlis with the speaker and several representatives of the Majlis. Mr (Rabe' Bitat) thanked the Iranian brothers for their warm welcome and said: We are happy to be with our revolutionary and struggling brothers in a truly Islamic environment and we place special importance on the Islamic revolution of Iran. The Algerian revolution also achieved victory on the basis of Islam, holy war along the path of God and the unity of the western Arab region. By relying on our people, we were able to defeat the powerful French army, losing, in this struggle, more than one-tenth of our people. Referring to the reconstruction after the Algerian revolution, he spoke about the special strategic success of that country and said: On this basis, we devised a special foreign policy based on such things as on non-interference in the affairs of others, peaceful coexistence with neighbors, support for the liberation movements of the world and active participation in the organization for African unity. In conclusion, we expressed hope that the relations between Iran and Algeria would become stronger. The speaker of the Parliament of the people of Algeria and his companions took part in a dinner banquet arranged by the Majlis attended by Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi and several ministers. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in a brief speech:

One of our wishes was to see the leaders of Algeria in Iran and this is one of the blessings of God to the two nations of Iran and Algeria. At this sensitive juncture, we must try to be thankful so that other Islamic nations may benefit from this visit and our bilateral meetings will turn into multilateral meetings with the other liberated Muslim nations . . . . In conclusion, he expressed hope that these talks would be beneficial and the two countries would be able to revive the greatness of Islam by expanding their relations and to bring about mastery of the region and true independence for the Islamic countries.

#### Second Round of Visits and Talks

The second round of talks of the Algerian delegation with the speaker of the Majlis was held on the morning of 3 March. In this meeting, first, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani thanked Mr (Rabe' Bitat) for accepting the invitation of Iran and expressed hope that this visit would have positive effects on the future

relations of the two countries and the issues of the Middle East and Africa.

The speaker of the Majlis also praised the revolution of the people of Algeria, stressing the principles of the foreign policy of the country, especially the two principles of non-interference in the affairs of others and the support of the liberation movements and said: These two principles are also espoused by the Islamic Republic of Iran, as clearly stated in our Constitution. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: Iran, which was once an island of stability for the United States, a supporter of Israel, South Africa and Egypt, a protector of the interests of imperialism and an obstacle for all the Arab and Islamic countries and progressive governments, after the victory of the Islamic revolution, jointed the Arab front and shattered all the calculations of the imperialists. We did not expect reactionary governments such as that of Saudi Arabia, the sheikdoms of the Persian Gulf, Jordan, Egypt and Maghreb to be at our side, but we did expect the progressive countries to take the issue more seriously, to take the side of right in the imposed war and to condemn the aggressor.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, addressing Mr (Rabe' Bitat), said: Tell the Palestinians not to be satisfied with attracting public opinion, because world public opinion can be changed by the mass media and the imperialist bugles within a short period of time. What can treat the wounds of the Palestinians is power alone, which they must direct against the United States and Israel. Mr (Rabe' Bitat) said: The Palestinians cannot follow a course of compromise and for this reason, a large number of the Palestinian people in the occupied lands must engage in fighting.

The Algerian delegation, after taking part in the open session of the Majlis and being informed of the legislative process in the Islamic Republic of Iran, left Tehran for Algeria.



Part 7:

A Brief Biography of the Majlis Representatives Elected in the  
Mid-Term Elections for the Period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983

In order to better acquaint the public with the new representatives who are, in accordance with the Constitution, responsible to the whole nation--and, therefore, not only should the people of each constituency know their own representatives, but those of the whole nation as well--a brief biography of each is provided in a chart.

These representatives were elected to the Majlis in the mid-term election on 10 December 1982 from Tehran and other cities.

Attention must be paid to the following points when using this chart.

(1) Except for the number of votes, which have been taken from the credentials of each representative, all other items have been provided by the representatives themselves and, given the limitations of space, details have been summarized in the chart.

(2) The above representatives are those whose credentials were approved during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983.

(3) The names of the representatives appear in alphabetical order.

Surname [SN]: Ajih (Azheh'i)  
Given Name [GN]: Mehdi  
Place of Birth [PB]: Esfahan  
Age at Time Elected [Age]: 32  
Name of Electoral District [Dist]: Esfahan  
Province [Prov]: Esfahan  
Number of Votes at Time Elected [Votes]: 271,241  
Total Number of Votes [Total Votes]: 381,600  
Percentage of Votes [Votes %]: 71.07  
Theological Education [Theo. Ed.]: About Sath  
Modern Education [Mod. Ed.]: BA, Psychology and Philosophy  
Education Abroad [Ed. Abroad]: --  
Non-Educational Travel Abroad [Travel]: --  
Familiarity with Non-Iranian Languages [Langs]: Arabic and  
English, university level  
Publications, Translations, Articles [Pubs]: --  
Occupations Before the Victory of the Revolution [Prev.  
Occup.]: Teaching Islamic issues, preaching and ser-  
mons, activities in the cultural section for orphans  
Occupations After the Victory of the Revolution [Subsequent  
Occup.]: Activities in the Islamic revolution head-  
quarters in Esfahan, cultural activities in Shahr-e  
Kord, head of political-ideological office of the Air  
Force, secretary of the Islamic Republican Party of  
Esfahan  
Father's Name and Occupation: 'Ali Mohammad, cleric

SN: Esteki  
GN: Fereydun  
PB: Shahr-e Kord  
DB: 1954/55  
Age: 28  
Dist: Shahr-e Kord  
Prov: Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari  
Votes: 78,678  
Total Votes: 72,132  
Vote %: 91.68  
Theo. Ed.: --  
Mod. Ed.: Associate degree  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: --  
Langs: --  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Teacher of Rahnama'i  
Subsequent Occup.: Teacher and head of Rahnama'i schools,  
head of education office of Farsan  
Father's Name and Occupation: Reza, deceased  
Committee Membership: Commercial affairs and distribution  
Cleric or Layman: Layman

SN: Baba'i  
GN: 'Ali Baba  
PB: Esfarayen  
DB: 1944/45  
Age: 38  
Dist: Esfarayen  
Prov: Khorasan  
Votes: 20,327  
Total Votes: 29,266  
Votes %: 69.45  
Theo. Ed.: Lamta'in  
Mod. Ed.: Elementary school  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Saudi Arabia on pilgrimage  
Langs: --  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Islamic propaganda  
Subsequent Occup.: Head of Islamic revolution committee,  
propaganda  
Father's name and Occupation: Baba, farmer  
Committee Membership: Housing and urban development, roads  
and transport  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Bahrami  
GN: Mollah Ahmad  
PB: Bayangan, Paveh  
DB: 1950/51  
Age: 32  
Dist: Paveh, Orumanat  
Prov: Bakhtaran  
Votes: 17,780  
Total Votes: 34,213  
Votes %: 51.96  
Theo. Ed.: Seminars  
Mod. Ed.: --  
Ed. Abroad: Four years in Kurdistan in Iraq  
Travel: --  
Langs: Arabic (fair)  
Pubs: Translations of various pamphlets on principles and  
precepts of religion  
Prev. Occup.: Friday and congregational imam, teacher of  
religion in villages  
Subsequent Occup.: Member of the housing foundation  
council of the Islamic revolution, head of Red  
Crescent, member of the cleric society of Paveh  
Father's Name and Occupation: Mostafa, deceased  
Committee Membership: Housing and urban development, roads  
and transport  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Beheshtinezhad  
GN: Seyyed Hoseyn  
PB: Esfahan  
DB: 1953/54  
Age: 29  
Dist: Esfahan  
Prov: Esfahan  
Votes: 267,324  
Total Votes: 381,600  
Votes %: 70.05  
Theo. Ed.: Seminars  
Mod. Ed.: Graduate of the judicial college of Qom  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: --  
Langs: Arabic (fair)  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Education and propaganda  
Subsequent Occup.: Teaching in teacher training centers,  
teaching in Reconstruction Crusade, in charge of  
training of Guards Corps Region Two  
Father's Name and Occupation: Seyyed Mostafa, cleric  
Committee Membership: Revolutionary institutions  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Pursalari  
GN: Hoseyn  
PB: Region 6, Minab-Bonak  
DB: 1943/44  
Age: 39  
Dist: City of Kohnuj  
Prov: Kerman  
Votes: 26,831  
Total Votes: 37,361  
Votes %: 71.81  
Theo. Ed.: About Sath  
Mod. Ed.: Seventh grade  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: --  
Langs: --  
Pubs: Several handwritten articles  
Prev. Occup.: Education in the theological center, work  
and propaganda in various cities and villages  
Subsequent Occup.: Head of revolutionary committee and  
emergency committee, regional revolution prosecutor  
Father's Name and Occupation: 'Ali, deceased  
Committee Membership: Commercial affairs and distribution  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Purostad  
GN: 'Ali Akbar  
PB: Tehran  
DB: 1929/30  
Age: 53  
Dist: Tehran  
Prov: Tehran  
Votes: 1,394,774  
Total Votes: 2,583,252  
Votes %: 53.99  
Theo. Ed.: --  
Mod. Ed.: Junior high school  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Hajj pilgrimage, Greece, Syria, Italy  
Langs: --  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Iron salesman  
Subsequent Occup.: Supervisor over military headquarters,  
general manager of Islamic iron cooperative, repre-  
sentative of the Ministry of Defense for foreign  
contracts  
Father's Name and Occupation: Gholam 'Ali, architect  
Committee Membership: --  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Jaberi-Benab  
GN: Seyyed Yusof  
PB: Banab  
DB: 1946/47  
Age: 36  
Dist: Banab  
Prov: Eastern Azarbaijan  
Votes: 26,218  
Total Votes: 46,845  
Votes %: 55.96  
Theo. Ed.: Higher levels  
Mod. Ed.: Junior high school  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: --  
Langs: Arabic and English (fair)  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Education, teaching, propaganda, establish-  
ing various summer courses  
Subsequent Occup.: Representative of the clergy in the  
Crusade, teaching in the trade school, cooperation  
with institutions and organizations, propaganda in  
the Guards Corps, military and Police Department  
Father's Name and Occupation: Mirmahmud, tradesman,  
deceased  
Committee Membership: --  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Ja'fari  
GN: Seyyed Hoseyn  
PB: Hamadan  
DB: 1927/28  
Age: 56  
Dist: Bakhtaran  
Prov: Bakhtaran  
Votes: 94,064  
Total Votes: 167,577  
Votes %: 56.13  
Theo. Ed.: --  
Mod. Ed.: Medical doctorate degree  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Hajj pilgrimage, holy shrines pilgrimage, Turkey,  
Jordan, Syria, Egypt  
Langs: Arabic and English (fair)  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Physician for military health department,  
private practice  
Subsequent Occup.: Private practice, cooperation with  
Guards Corps and Reconstruction, inspection of fronts  
and camps of war refugees and immigrants  
Father's Name and Occupation: 'Ali Ja'fari, tradesman  
Committee Membership: Article 90  
Cleric or Layman: Layman

SN: Ja'fari-Panjani  
GN: Mohammad  
PB: Chinjan, Rudsar  
DB: 1939/40  
Age: 43  
Dist: Langerud  
Prov: Gilan  
Votes: 29,950  
Total Votes: 43,089  
Votes %: 69.5  
Theo. Ed.: Religious seminars and principles  
Mod. Ed.: Fifth grade  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: India, Saudi Arabia  
Langs: Arabic, reading and conversation level  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Learning religious jurisprudence, principles  
and philosophy in the Qom theological center  
Subsequent Occup.: One of those in charge of the Islamic  
propaganda office of the Qom theological center  
Father's Name and Occupation: Mohammad Hoseyn, farmer  
Committee Membership: Islamic guidance and art  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Hoseyni  
GN: Seyyed 'Ali  
PB: Lavansadat, near Kamyaran  
DB: 1919/20  
Age: 54  
Dist: Sanandaj and Kamyaran  
Prov: Kurdistan  
Votes: 72,819  
Total Votes: 107,350  
Votes %: 67.83  
Theo. Ed.: Efta' and teaching  
Mod. Ed.: --  
Ed. Abroad: Four months in Iraq at the start of education  
Travel: --  
Langs: Arabic (good)  
Pubs: Translation of "Ketab-e Mohammad," "Rad dar Rad-e  
Neda-ye Ettehad-e Mardukh," "Esbat-e Siyadat," etc.  
Prev. Occup.: Congregational imam, farming, teaching  
religion  
Subsequent Occup.: --  
Father's Name and Occupation: 'Abdollah, deceased  
Committee Membership: Revolutionary institutions  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Hasani  
GN: Seyyed Mohammad Amin  
PB: Sanandaj  
DB: 1925/26  
Age: 57  
Dist: Sanandaj  
Prov: Kurdistan  
Votes: 54,991  
Total Votes: 107,351  
Votes %: 51.22  
Theo. Ed.: Efta' and teaching  
Mod. Ed.: About diploma  
Ed. Abroad: In the field of religion in Soleymaniyyeh and  
Karkuk  
Travel: --  
Langs: Arabic  
Pubs: Interpretation of Surehs Hamd and Jom'eh,  
translations  
Prev. Occup.: Teaching religion and the Koran, agriculture  
and animal husbandry  
Subsequent Occup.: Friday and congregational imam  
Father's Name and Occupation: Shokrollah, deceased  
Committee Membership: Islamic guidance and art  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Hamidzadeh-Givi  
GN: 'Ali Akbar  
PB: Khalkhali  
DB: 1948/49  
Age: 34  
Dist: Bu'inzahrah and Avoj  
Prov: Zanzan  
Votes: 61,643  
Total Votes: 64,264  
Votes %: 95.92  
Theo. Ed.: End of Sath  
Mod. Ed.: Diploma in Literature  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Libya, Algeria  
Langs: Arabic (fair)  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Preacher and member of the combative clergy  
of Tehran  
Subsequent Occup.: Head of the political-ideological  
office of the gendarmerie, in charge of guidance and  
public relations of the Office of the Revolution  
Prosecutor General  
Father's Name and Occupation: Ghaffar, deceased  
Committee Membership: Investigation of questions  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Hamzeh'i  
GN: 'Ali  
PB: Asadabad  
DB: 1946/47  
Age: 36  
Dist: Asadabad  
Prov: Hamadan  
Votes: 17,736  
Total Votes: 33,141  
Votes %: 53.51  
Theo. Ed.: --  
Mod. Ed.: Junior high school  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Karbala and Najaf  
Langs: Arabic, English, Turkish, Kurdish at low level  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Book salesman  
Subsequent Occup.: Book salesman, welfare supervisor in  
Asadabad  
Father's Name and Occupation: Abolhasan, cleric  
Committee Membership: --  
Cleric or Layman: Layman



SN: Rahmani-Khalkhali  
GN: 'Ali Asghar  
PB: Behshahr, Khalil Mahalleh  
DB: 1944/45  
Age: 37  
Dist: Behshahr  
Prov: Mazandaran  
Votes: 66,018  
Total Votes: 88,791  
Votes %: 74.35  
Theo. Ed.: End of Sath  
Mod. Ed.: BA in Islamic law  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Iraq, Najaf, Karbala, Saudi Arabia  
Langs: Arabic and English  
Pubs: Articles on various kinds of divine guardianship  
over creation and mankind and theocratic rule  
Prev. Occup.: Elementary and high school teacher in the  
schools of Karaj and Tehran  
Subsequent Occup.: High school teacher in Tehran,  
supervisor of trade school, teacher in teacher  
training school, legal and parliamentary council of  
the Ministry of Education  
Father's Name and Occupation: 'Abdolrahman, cleric  
Committee Membership: Oil  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Rahbari  
GN: Mohammad Hashem  
PB: Tehran  
DB: 1948/49  
Age: 34  
Dist: Tehran  
Prov: Tehran  
Votes: 1,376,028  
Total Votes: 2,583,252  
Votes %: 53.26  
Theo. Ed.: --  
Mod. Ed.: MS in architectural engineering  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Italy, Libya, Saudi Arabia  
Langs: --  
Pubs: Research on Iran during the Mongol era, history of  
Marxism in Iran, women in history, history of  
education and educational systems  
Prev. Occup.: University study  
Subsequent Occup.: Technical and trade education counsel  
to the Ministry of Education, in charge of Islamic  
Republican Party propaganda  
Father's Name and Occupation: Naser, retired employee  
Committee Membership: --  
Cleric or Layman: Layman

SN: Salek-Kashani  
GN: Ahmad  
PB: Esfahan  
DB: 1946/47  
Age: 36  
Dist: Esfahan  
Prov: Esfahan  
Votes: 276,696  
Total Votes: 381,600  
Votes %: 72.5  
Theo. Ed.: Level of Rasa'el and Makaseb  
Mod. Ed.: Diploma in Mathematics  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Arab and Asian countries, Bangladesh, India  
Langs: --  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Teaching and studying  
Subsequent Occup.: In charge of urban committee and the  
Guards Corps of Esfahan, in charge of the mobilization  
of the Guards Corps  
Father's Name and Occupation: Mahmud, cleric  
Committee Membership: Defense affairs  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Suri  
GN: 'Abdollah  
PB: Varchak Village, suburb of Baneh  
DB: 1921/22  
Age: 61  
Dist: Saqqez and Baneh  
Prov: Kurdistan  
Votes: 33,437  
Total Votes: 45,697  
Votes %: 73.17  
Theo. Ed.: Eftah and teaching  
Mod. Ed.: Fifth grade  
Ed. Abroad: Iraq, to study religion  
Travel: Pakistan  
Langs: Arabic and Kurdish  
Pubs: Three books in Arabic, research on mysticism, three  
books on syntax and teaching  
Prev. Occup.: Teaching and Islamic propaganda, Friday and  
congregational imam  
Subsequent Occup.: Friday imam, head of Baneh Red Cres-  
cent, member of the council of the literacy movement  
Father's Name and Occupation: Sheykh Ahmad, farmer  
Committee Membership: --  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Seyyed Khamushi  
GN: Taqi  
PB: Tehran  
DB: 1937/38  
Age: 46  
Dist: Tehran  
Prov: Tehran  
Votes: 1,366,980  
Total Votes: 2,583,252  
Votes %: 52.91  
Theo. Ed.: Sath  
Mod. Ed.: High school  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia  
Langs: Arabic (fair)  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Bazaar merchant  
Subsequent Occup.: Establishment of guild-related affairs  
committee, one of the founders of the board of  
directors of the Islamic propaganda organization,  
one of the founders of the interest-free loan funds  
throughout the country  
Father's Name and Occupation: Seyyed 'Abdollah, deceased  
Committee Membership: --  
Cleric or Layman: Layman

SN: Shavarani  
GN: Molla Mohammad  
PB: Dashkestan  
DB: 1947/48  
Age: 35  
Dist: Bukan  
Prov: Western Azarbaijan  
Votes: 11,276  
Total Votes: 16,315  
Votes %: 69.11  
Theo. Ed.: Efta' and teaching  
Mod. Ed.: Fifth grade  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: --  
Langs: Arabic (fair)  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Friday imam, public guidance, religious study  
Subsequent Occup.: Congregational imam, member of the  
clerical council and the Guards Corps of Bukan  
Father's Name and Occupation: Mohammad Sharif, retired  
Committee Membership: --  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Shari'ati-Behagan  
GN: Mohammad  
PB: Holy Najaf  
DB: 1948/49  
Age: 34  
Dist: Semirom and Dehaghan  
Prov: Esfahan  
Votes: 24,581  
Total Votes: 42,162  
Votes %: 58.3  
Theo. Ed.: Seminars on religious jurisprudence and principles  
Mod. Ed.: Sixth grade  
Ed. Abroad: Najaf theological center  
Travel: Algeria, Libya, Syria, Lebanon, Persian Gulf Emirates, Kuwait  
Langs: Arabic (good)  
Pubs: Various articles  
Prev. Occup.: Studying in theological center  
Subsequent Occup.: Employment in the Reconstruction Crusade and the Voice and Vision, Network One, and Arabic language radio  
Father's Name and Occupation: Mohammad Baqer, cleric  
Committee Membership: Foreign policy  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Garshasebi  
GN: Ghafur  
PB: Tehran  
DB: 1955/56  
Age: 27  
Dist: Bandar Lengeh (Hormozgan Province)  
Prov: Hormozgan  
Votes: 28,137  
Total Votes: 33,541  
Votes %: 83.88  
Theo. Ed.: --  
Mod. Ed.: BS in Public Health  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: --  
Langs: English (fair), Arabic (little)  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Teacher of Rahnama'i school, founder and manager of Bab al-Hava'ej interest-free loan fund  
Father's Name and Occupation: Mohammad Taqi, retired  
Committee Membership: Investigation of questions  
Cleric or Layman: Layman

SN: Matin  
GN: 'Abbas  
PB: Bandar 'Abbas  
DB: 1949/50  
Age: 33  
Dist: Bandar 'Abbas  
Prov: Hormozgan  
Votes: 54,910  
Total Votes: 109,471  
Votes %: 50.15  
Theo. Ed.: Sath  
Mod. Ed.: Junior high school, old system  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Persian Gulf sheikhdoms  
Langs: Arabic and English (little)  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Congregational imam in Bandar 'Abbas,  
congregational imam, head of Islamic revolutionary  
committee  
Subsequent Occup.: Office of Islamic propaganda, head of  
Islamic Republican Party of Bandar 'Abbas  
Father's Name and Occupation: Gholam 'Abbas, retired  
tradesman  
Committee Membership: Islamic guidance and art  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Malhujchi  
GN: Hoseyn  
PB: Kashan  
DB: 1947/48  
Age: 35 years  
Dist: Kashan  
Prov: Esfahan  
Votes: 49,468  
Total Votes: 93,975  
Votes %: 52.62  
Theo. Ed.: --  
Mod. Ed.: BA  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Italy, Germany, England, United States  
Langs: English at a conversational level  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Employee in the private sector  
Subsequent Occup.: Governor general of Lorestan, financial  
and commercial deputy of Ministry of Mines and Metals  
Father's Name and Occupation: 'Ali Akbar, book salesman  
Committee Membership: Mines and metals  
Cleric or Layman: Layman

SN: Mostafavi-Siyahmazgi  
GN: Seyyed Davud  
PB: Shaft-e Siyahmazgi  
DB: 1940/41  
Age: 42  
Dist: Rasht  
Prov: Gilan  
Votes: 93,810  
Total Votes: 187,045  
Votes %: 50.15  
Theo. Ed.: End of Sath  
Mod. Ed.: MA in theology  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: --  
Langs: Arabic and English, familiarity  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Teacher of education, instructor at  
University of Gilan  
Subsequent Occup.: Deputy chairman of revolution committee, coordinator of Islamic societies, teacher, congregational imam, teacher of Rasht theological center  
Father's Name and Occupation: Mir Abutaleb, farmer  
Committee Membership: Revolution institutions  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Mo'in-Najafabadi  
GN: Mostafa  
PB: Najafabad  
DB: 1951/52  
Age: 31  
Dist: Shiraz  
Prov: Fars  
Votes: 185,540  
Total Votes: 340,671  
Votes %: 54.46  
Theo. Ed.: --  
Mod. Ed.: Child specialist  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Syria, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, India  
Langs: English (good), Arabic (fair)  
Pubs: Various articles on medicine and the health and treatment situation of the country and articles on the issues concerning the cultural revolution  
Prev. Occup.: Medical student  
Subsequent Occup.: University assistant professor, in charge of the proposal for village medicine (Crusade and university), head of the university, head of cultural affairs of the university crusade of Shiraz  
Father's Name and Occupation: Mehdi, deceased  
Committee Membership: Health and welfare  
Cleric or Layman: Layman

SN: Molla'i  
GN: Ahmad  
PB: Tehran  
DB: 1924/25  
Age: 58  
Dist: Tehran  
Prov: Tehran  
Votes: 1,571,941  
Total Votes: 2,583,252  
Votes %: 60.85  
Theo. Ed.: Religious jurisprudence and principles seminars  
Mod. Ed.: About junior high school  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Iraq, Syria, and London for an operation  
Langs: --  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Head clerk  
Subsequent Occup.: Guardianship of shrines of her holiness  
Fatemeh Ma'sumeh and his holiness 'Abdol 'Azim  
Father's Name and Occupation: 'Abbas, deceased  
Committee Membership: --  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Musavi (Tarreh)  
GN: Seyyed Mohammad  
PB: Abadan  
DB: 1953/54  
Age: 29  
Dist: Dasht-e Azadegan  
Prov: Khuzestan  
Votes: 25,119  
Total Votes: 28,134  
Votes %: 89.28  
Theo. Ed.: Sotuh  
Mod. Ed.: Sixth grade  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Kuwait, Iraq  
Langs: Arabic (good)  
Pubs: Translation of articles from Persian into Arabic,  
interpretation of the Koran and religious reported  
traditions, translation of history into Arabic for  
the Voice and Vision of Ahvaz  
Prev. Occup.: Studying in the theological center, work,  
speeches and political-religious propaganda, military  
operations  
Subsequent Occup.: Participation on revolution committee,  
the Guards Corps and the Voice and Vision in Ahvaz  
and Abadan  
Father's Name and Occupation: Seyyed Salem, farmer  
Committee Membership: --  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Narizadeh  
GN: 'Ali  
PB: Pilu, Marivan  
DB: 1957/58  
Age: 35  
Dist: Marivan  
Prov: Kurdistan  
Votes: 19,613  
Total Votes: 37,291  
Votes %: 52.59  
Theo. Ed.: --  
Mod. Ed.: Second grade of Rahnama'i  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: --  
Langs: --  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Tailor  
Subsequent Occup.: In charge of Islamic cooperative, city  
council and the council coordinating headquarters  
Father's Name and Occupation: 'Abdollah, deceased  
Committee Membership: --  
Cleric or Layman: Layman

SN: Naseri (Naser)  
GN: Mostafa  
PB: Zanjan  
DB: 1951/52  
Age: 31  
Dist: Zanjan  
Prov: Zanjan  
Votes: 83,396  
Total Votes: 130,724  
Votes %: 63.79  
Theo. Ed.: Seminars  
Mod. Ed.: Junior high school  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: --  
Langs: Arabic (fair)  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Studying Islamic sciences in Qom theological  
center, propaganda  
Subsequent Occup.: Head of Islamic Republican Party and  
the political-ideological office of the Police  
Department of Zanjan Province  
Father's Name and Occupation: Golmirza, tradesman  
Committee Membership: Labor and social affairs  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric



SN: Nazari-Monfared  
GN: 'Ali  
PB: Qom  
DB: 1947/48  
Age: 35  
Dist: Abadeh  
Prov: Fars  
Votes: 22,315  
Total Votes: 42,873  
Votes %: 52.04  
Theo. Ed.: Seminars  
Mod. Ed.: Sixth grade  
Ed. Abroad: Two years in holy Najaf  
Travel: Hajj pilgrimage  
Langs: Arabic  
Pubs: "Benefits of Fasting" (forthcoming), "Me'raj"  
(unpublished), articles on the Koran as the greatest  
miracle, "Emamat: The Greatest Divine Blessing"  
Prev. Occup.: --  
Subsequent Occup.: Judge in various courts throughout the  
country (Dezful, Babolsar and the special clerical  
court in Qom)  
Father's Name and Occupation: Abolqasem, cleric  
Committee Membership: Article 90  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

SN: Va'ez-Musavi Anzabi  
GN: Seyyed Hasan  
PB: Dizaj, Sheykh Marjan, Anzab  
DB: 1932/33  
Age: 50  
Dist: Orumiyeh  
Prov: Western Azarbaijan  
Votes: 84,737  
Total Votes: 168,849  
Votes %: 50.18  
Theo. Ed.: Religious jurisprudence and principles seminars  
Mod. Ed.: Sixth grade  
Ed. Abroad: --  
Travel: Hajj pilgrimage  
Langs: Arabic (fair)  
Pubs: --  
Prev. Occup.: Propaganda on the pulpit and in mosques  
Subsequent Occup.: In charge of the political-ideological  
office of the Police Department, deputy governor  
general, member of the clerical council, head of the  
funds for reparation of damages during the revolution  
in Western Azarbaijan  
Father's Name and Occupation: Mir Davud, deceased  
Committee Membership: --  
Cleric or Layman: Cleric

10,000  
CSO: 8140/1917

END